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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF EDINBURGH,
AND OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF COPENHAGEN.

VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1844.—JANUARY, 1845.



Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. *Fast.*

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M.DCCC.XLV.

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Harold W. Bell
of Cambridge*



LONDON:
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TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
COUNT MAURICE DIETRICHSTEIN,
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE,
PRIVY COUNCILLOR AND GRAND CHAMBERLAIN OF HIS MAJESTY
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,
THIS,
OUR SEVENTH VOLUME,
IN
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NUMEROUS KIND ATTENTIONS,
IS
RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY
INSCRIBED.

COUNT MARSHALL DISTRICT
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS
THAT I, JOHN MARSHALL, of the County of
Jefferson, State of Virginia, for and in
behalf of the said County of Jefferson,
do hereby certify that the within and
above described copy is a true and
correct copy of the original thereof
as the same appears by the records
of the said County of Jefferson.

WITNESSED my hand and seal of office
this 1st day of January, 1862.

JOHN MARSHALL

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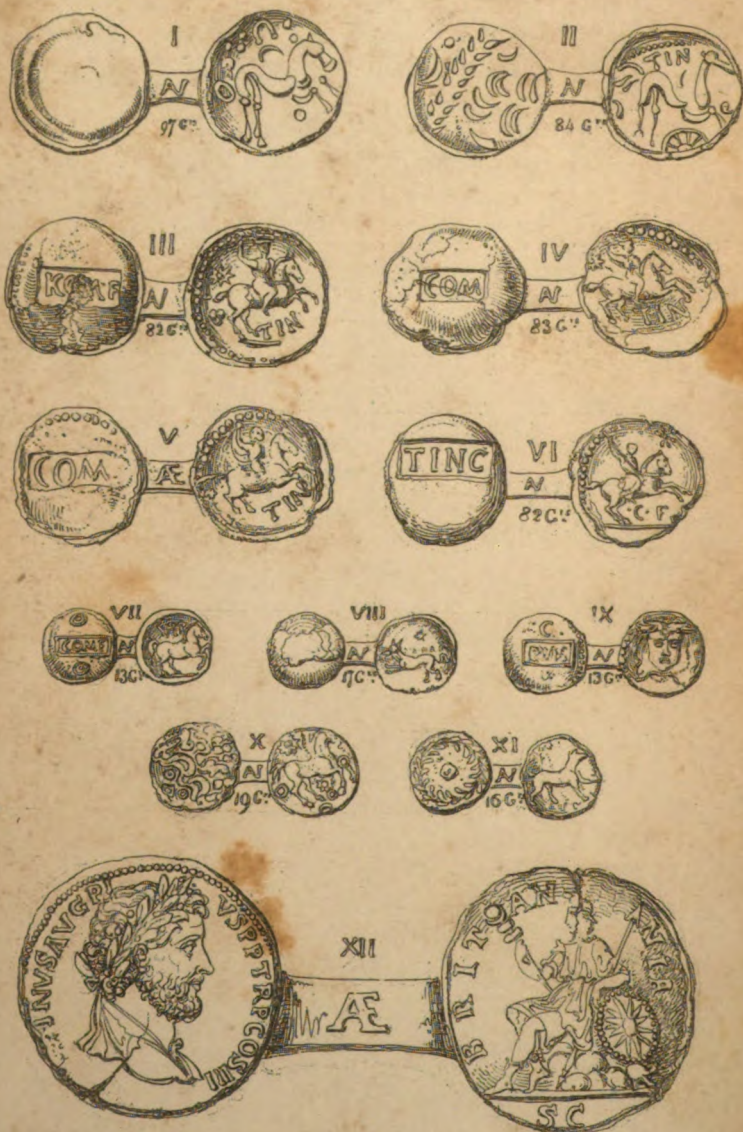
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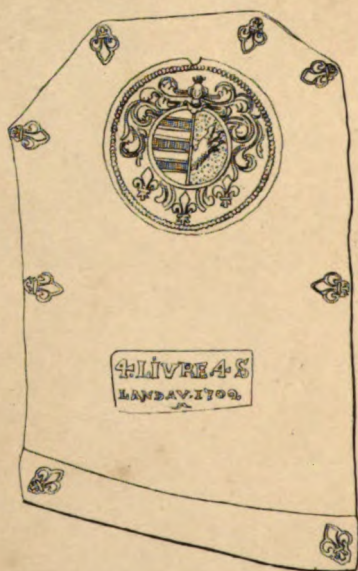
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Drawn & Etched by W.H. Brooke F.S.A.



Obsidional Money of Landau.

London. Published by the Numismatic Society. 1844.

ANCIENT COINING IRONS.



N°1.



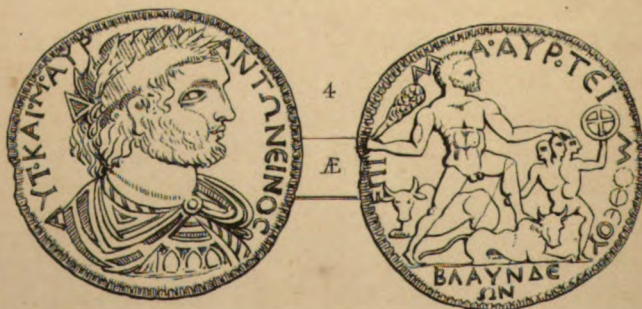
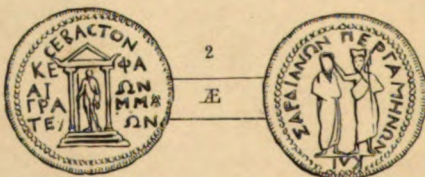
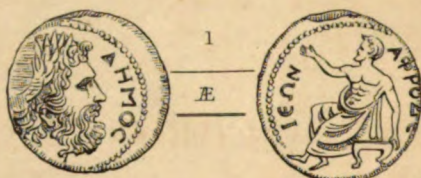
N° 2.

N°1. The Standard or Lower Die.

N° 2. The Trussell Punchcon or Upper Die.

The drawing is one half the size of the original.

Published by the Numismatic Society 1844.



Drawn by F. Arundale.

UNEDITED GREEK COINS.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.



Original size.

I.

ON SOME CELTIC RING-MONEY WITH POINTED ENDS, SIMILAR TO THE AFRICAN RING-CUR- RENCY.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE read with very great pleasure, in the January number of the Numismatic Chronicle, a most interesting paper, "On the Jewel or Ring-money of the Interior of Africa," by W. B. Dickinson, Esq., of Leamington, on the presentation of two specimens of that currency, by Mr. Hampden and Mr. Dickinson, to the Numismatic Society.

Those rings (of which an engraving is given) possess a new feature, viz., the pointed ends, which Mr. Dickinson states, had not been previously noticed, as far as he was aware of, in the Celtic ring-money, so constantly discovered in Ireland, and which is also of great variety and form.

Specimens, however, of the Celtic ring-money of Ireland with the pointed ends, are known in this country.

VOL. VII.

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I enclose you an engraving of a very curious specimen of such, in the form of an ear-ornament, which was discovered on the 15th of October, 1843, in a turf-bog (where it had lain for centuries undisturbed), in the neighbourhood of Macroom, county Cork, and is now in my collection. Its weight is two pennyweights, five grains, and it is of the purest gold. The spot in which it was discovered, is about four feet below the surface of the bog; and, as is generally the case in Ireland, no other article whatever was discovered with it, as stated to me by the person who found it. The workmanship is very rude, and evidently the production of an early and unskilful age. Though in the form of an ear-ornament, I cannot think it was ever used as such, as there is not the slightest sign or mark of wear or attrition near the points, which must have taken place had it ever been employed for such a purpose; but at the lower parts, and the sides about it, there are evident marks of its having been much used or in circulation; it wants but one grain to come under Sir William Betham's standard or graduated scale (viz. fifty-three grains, nine multiples of six being fifty-four). It has the appearance certainly of having lost that grain in the parts previously mentioned.



Original size.

There is another specimen of the Celtic ring-money with pointed ends, in the collection of Redmond Anthony, Esq. of Piltown, county Kilkenny, which I have seen. It is a small and very neat one, found in the county of Dublin, a few years since: weight one pennyweight, two grains; the centre is carved in lines lengthways.



Original size.

There is also a specimen with pointed ends in the collection of Robert Bateson, Esq., M. P., of Belvoir Park, county Antrim, found some years past, near Belfast, as communicated to me by James Carruthers, Esq. of Glen-negagh, county Antrim, to whom it formerly belonged, and who has also very kindly sent me a sketch of it. It weighs four penny-weights, and bears a great resemblance to mine in the lower part, though otherwise different: it is more circular or crescent-like, as is Mr. Anthony's also.

A very respectable jeweller and silversmith of Cork has also informed me that he had one precisely similar to mine a few years since, but which he melted, being at the time much in want of fine gold.

These facts would shew that the pointed ends are not peculiar to the African ring-currency, but were also used in the Celtic ring-money of Ireland, and as such, would seem to indicate, or add another link to the eastern connection of Ireland in bygone days; for I consider the present form of the African ring-currency a continuation of an *ancient* form,—habits in those countries not suddenly or frequently changing, as with us,—and of the interior of which country, even in the present day, we know very little, and where few, if any, of the European customs have as yet penetrated.

I can hardly think that the penannular form,¹ in the

¹ The perfect ring has been generally considered as the emblem of eternity, having no beginning or end. Could it be possible

Celtic rings I have enumerated, was for the purpose of bending and unbending, either to try the purity of the metal, or for adapting to large or small fingers, as Mr. Dickinson supposes the object of that form in the African rings to be. The Celtic rings are much too solid for such a purpose. In my humble opinion, some other purpose in that form was originally intended, but what that may have been, I could barely take on me at present to say. Something may, however, hereafter turn up, which may throw more light on the subject than we now are aware of.

A friend has suggested to me, and I think with great probability of truth, that it is possible that the crescentic form has been given to these Celtic rings with a religious protective view. The worship of the moon is an idolatry of the most ancient date, and the crescent form may have been adopted to preserve, by its sacred character, the circulating medium from spoliation or debasement, in like manner as the ancient Greeks impressed the images of their gods upon their coins, as it is believed by many, in order to vouch for their purity and weight, and to secure them from damage. It also may have been given in consequence of, and to commemorate, the discovery "of sailing by night, and steering by the moon," which Sir William Betham so fully exemplifies in his "*Etruria Celtica*," such voyages being always undertaken with the "new moon."

Allow me, however, to add my full concurrence in Mr. Dickinson's opinions as to the jewel and ring-currency of ancient times; the many proofs of which he has with such

that the penannular form was intended to convey the idea that riches, although existing as long as time in its circular duration, must yet come to an end? The ancients were very symbolical in many of their works: the Bible abounds in instances of such.

zeal and intelligence so ably and convincingly brought forward, and which I think it would be almost as useless to add to, as it would be idle or vain to attempt to refute them.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Very faithfully, yours,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, January 20th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

P.S. While on the subject of the Celtic gold ring-currency, I may as well state, that there is a very curious specimen, in the form of a *horse-shoe*, in the collection of Mr. Anthony, of Piltown. It weighs fifteen pennyweights, and was found in 1842, in the county of Clare.

II.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME UNEDITED COINS, PRINCIPALLY OF ASIA MINOR.

BY SAMUEL BIRCH, ESQ.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd February, 1844.]

THE coins illustrated in the present paper are chiefly from the collection of Mr. Steuart, purchased by the Museum. They are all of great value to the cabinets of the Museum from their high state of preservation, and many of the unedited types are of more than usual interest. Mr. Doubleday, to whom the task devolved, in the first instance, of examining this collection, noted the new types, and com-

bears testimony to the erection of a temple to Augustus, which is confirmed by Tacitus; since they alone, among the eleven cities, when contending for a similar honour to Tiberius, relied upon the ædes, or small chapel of Augustus erected by them.⁸ As on the occasion of this contention the people of Sardis and Pergamus were rivals, it is probable that the coin was not struck during the reign of Tiberius; and as a similar alliance of these two towns has been published by M. Mionnet,⁹ during the reign of Domitian, while a Claudius Cephalion¹⁰ was prætor, for the second time, under Hadrian; the true epoch to which the present coin should be assigned, is probably that of Domitian, or Nerva.

EUMENIA PHRYGIÆ.

ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Augustus to the right.

R.—ΟΥΑΛΕΠΙΟΣ ΖΜΕΡΤΟΠΙΞ ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Bull going to the right. Æ. 4½.

The name of the magistrate, probably an¹¹ ἀρχιέρεις, is new, and the type. It is, however, like all those under Augustus, without the titles of the emperor. The bull may refer to the river Glaucus,¹² in whose vicinity it was located, or the Cludrus.¹³ Bulls were also sacred to Cybele, the national deity.

δάμω τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ Περινθίων. ed. J. Breimi. 8vo. Lond. 1837. pp. 172-3.

⁸ Tacit. An. iv. 55. Pergamenos eo ipso nitebantur æde Augusti ibi sita, satis adeptos creditum. This temple was dedicated to Roma and Augustus. Cf. Tacit. An. iv. 37.

⁹ Suppl. v. 431.

¹⁰ Ib. p. 436, No. 978-9.

¹¹ Cf. Sestini, Classes Generales, No. 122. Mionnet.

¹² Sestini, loc. cit. and Mus. Fontana, tab. iii. 17, p. 114.

¹³ Pliny.

HIERAPOLIS.

ΔΗΜ(OC). Youthful head, with flowing hair, to the right, countermarked with a small figure.

R.—ΙΕΡΑΠΙ.....Ν ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Table, on which are placed two prize vases, beneath two diotas. Æ

The games celebrated in this city were the Pythian and Actian.¹⁴ The neocorate is common to the autonomous currency, and commences with Caracalla; those under the previous emperors being without it. This would bring down the autonomous coin to the epoch of Caracalla.

ÆZANES PHRYGIÆ.

....ΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡ. Bust of Domitian to the right.

R.—ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΙΖΑΝΕΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. The demi, represented with short dresses, and endromides on their feet, shaking hands; the one to the right holds a lance. Æ. (Pl. i. fig. 3).

The demi are represented as ancient Phrygians. Many of these alliances were merely honorary, and were generally engraven on columns, or stelæ, in the respective cities. These figures may have represented actual statues, like those on the coin of Pergamus and Sardis, already noticed.

DIONYSOPOLIS PHRYGIÆ.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣ.. Bust of Julia Domna to the right.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΧΑΒΗC ΑΝΘΗΚΕΝ. Diana Lucifera holding in each hand a torch, full face; at her left side a smaller similar figure. Æ.

Independent of the fabric of the above coin, the following reason may be given for assigning it to the Phrygian, rather than the Mæcian city, viz.: the great prevalence of the formula *ἀνεθήκε*, in Phrygia; for out of thirty-two of these

¹⁴ Sestini, Classes Generales, p. 122.

legends, eleven are found on coins of Phrygia.¹⁵ The occurrence of a magistrate's name is an additional argument in favour of its belonging to Phrygia, for we do not find any names on the coins of the Mæcian town. The type of Diana Lucifera proves the worship of that goddess there.

TIBERIOPOLIS PHRYGIÆ.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

1. AYT. KAI. AΔP. ANTONINOC. Head of Antoninus, laureated to the right.

R.—TIBEPIO.....HNΩN. The god Lunus standing, dressed in long garments reaching to the ankles; in his right hand a ball, in his left a long spear. Æ.

GORDIANUS PIUS.

2. AYT. K.M. ANTΩ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordian, laureated to the right.

R.—TIBEPIOHΘAEITΩN. Male stag going to the right, and looking back. Æ.

In No. 2, the engraver, by mistake, has, in the first instance, omitted the Π, and then put it in the area beneath the E and O. Little is known of this Phrygian town, except from geographers.¹⁶ It was in the vicinity of Eumenia. The stag on the reverse of the coin of Gordianus Pius probably alludes to the worship of Apollo and Diana which prevailed there.¹⁷ The latter both in her ordinary type, and in that of the Ephesian Diana.

BAGÆ LYDIÆ.

- AYT. KA. CEHT. CEOYHPOC ΠEP. Bust of the emperor, in armour, to the right.

¹⁵ Cf. Mionnet, Supp. ix. Index, p. 181.

¹⁶ Cf. Ptolemæus. Council of Constantine III. Männert, Geographie—Kleinasien.

¹⁷ Mionnet, Supp. vii. pp. 662-8, tom. iv. 372-3.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Figure on horseback, darting a javelin at three bearded barbarians, two of whom are fallen under the horse's feet. A military figure, holding a spear and shield (Mars), precedes the figure on horseback; and Minerva, behind, assists with a spear and buckler. Æ. 10.

The present coin is probably intended to record the campaign of Severus in the East, when, attended by his sons Geta and Caracalla, he rapidly made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon, and advanced far into the Parthian territories. The fallen figures are apparently Asiatic, and are represented as entirely overthrown by the emperor's rapid attack. The figure in armour who precedes must be Mars Gradivus, the especial protector of the Roman power, while Minerva, typical of warlike foresight and success, or else Bellona, accompanies Mars. The same Caius, who was archon under Severus, appears on the contemporaneous coins of Geta,¹⁸ and on one autonomous type. Little is known of Bagæ.¹⁹

BLAUNDUS LYDIÆ.

1. Old bearded head on a fillet.

R.—ΜΑΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Fortune standing; in her right hand a cornucopiæ; in her left a rudder. Æ. 3. (*British Museum.*)

TITUS.

2. TITOC KAICAP. Head of Titus, laureated to the right.

R.—ΚΑΑΥΔΙΟC ΦΟΙΝΙΣΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΑΑΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Ceres standing, to the left, holding in her right hand two spikes of corn; in her left, a wand. Æ. 4. (*British Museum.*)

¹⁸ Mionnet, Supp. vii. 328. Then archon for the first time. Cf. id. iv. p. 18. No. 90. Supp. vii. 326. The coin of Geta reads archon only.

¹⁹ Ex eccl. notitiis. Eckhel iii. 94. Cf. however, Cramer's Asiatic Geogr. vol. i. 345.

CARACALLA.

3. ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust, in the paludamentum of the emperor, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΡ. Α. ΑΥΡ. ΤΕΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Hercules, seizing the triple Geryon, who is about to fall, holding his shield. The hero strikes him with his club. In the area, two zebus. Æ. 12½. (*British Museum.*) (Pl. i. fig. 4.)

GALLUS.

4. Α. Κ. ΠΟ. Τ. ΓΑΛΛΟC. Bust of Gallus, laureated to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ. Α. ΑΥ. ΠΑΠΙΟΥ...ΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Horseman, holding in his right hand a ball; in his left a.... horse led by Mercury. Æ. 12. (*British Museum.*)

The little that is known of the town of Blaundus, is chiefly enhanced by the medallie light thrown upon it by its interesting currency. It was previously known to have been a colony of Macedonians; but the coin, No. 2, proves that it was also connected with the Phœnicians, who, as they are first mentioned, had probably formed an earlier settlement. Although not perfectly distinct, the female figure is probably Demeter. No. 3, struck under the archonship of Aurelius Timotheus, offers the myth of Hercules and Geryon, treated in the Asiatic manner. It appears from Hecataeus, that Geryon was king of the continent round Ambracia and Amphiloehus, and not of any island beyond the sea named Erythia, nor of Iberia;²⁰ and this version, which would so well account for the appearance of Geryon on the oldest fictile Greek vases, where he is generally represented as three Hellenic warriors,²¹ would also coincide with the supposition, that the myth formed part of the

²⁰ Hecataeus in Arrian, Exp. Alex. II. 16. According to Arrian, the Tyrian Hercules was worshipped at Tartessus.

²¹ De Witte, Description d'une Coll. des Vases peints. 8vo. Par. 1837, pp. 81, 124, 139.

tradition of the Macedonian colonists, among whom the exploits of Hercules were held in national veneration. The later mythologists placed the scene of his exploits in Iberia, and the island of Erythia,²² near Gadeira, and described his form as a union of three human bodies (τριῶν ἔχων ἀνδρῶν συμφυῆς σῶμα συνηγμένον εἷς ἐν κατὰ τὴν γαστέρα ἐσχίσμενον δὲ εἰς τρεῖς ἀπὸ λαγόνων τε καὶ μηρῶν), which is attested by all works of a late art. I will not insist here on the relation which Geryon bore to Pluto, the analogy of his name with that of Charon, and of his two-headed dog Orthros with that of Kerberos, or of the strange intermixture of the herds of Geryon and Hades (Pluto) at the river Anthemus;²³ but it is singular that the oxen of Geryon are called Φοινίκες βοῦς, "red," or "*Phœnician cows*." An enchorial tradition placed the sepulchre of Geryon at the Lydian town of Temenothyraë,²⁴ so that it is not improbable that there may have been another scene of the exploit. The last type either represents Priam led by Mercury to the tent of Achilles, or else the emperor under the protection of this god advancing to the campaign.

MÆONIA LYDIÆ.

NEPΩN KAICAP. Head of Nero to the right.

R.—MAIONΩN MENEKPATOY (area) $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{E} \\ \text{II} \\ \text{KA} \end{smallmatrix}$ TI. Veiled figure standing in a peplus, looking to the right. Æ. 4½.

A coin in a most beautiful state of preservation. The legend of the reverse, of course, reads Ἐπὶ Τιβέριον Κλαυδιὸν Μενεκράτους Μαιόνων. The figure is probably Juno, or Agrippina Iunior, then wife of Claudius, under the attri-

²² Arrian, loc. cit. Apollod. Biblioth. ii. sc. v. p. 10.

²³ Apollod. loc. cit.

²⁴ Paus. lib. i. Attic. According to the Greeks of Pontus, he went to Scythia (Herodot. iv. 8). Cf. Tret. Chil. iv., No. 176, for an account of trees distilling blood at his sepulchre.

butes of Juno. A coin of very inferior preservation already existed in the Museum, from Mr. Borrell's collection. The present, a perfect gem, is from that of Mr. Steuart.

SILANDUS LYDIÆ.

1. Head of Hercules, to the right.

R.—ΣΙΛΑΝΔΕΩΝ. River god (Hermus), reclining to the left. Æ. 4.

COMMODUS.

2. ΑΥΤ(Ο) ΚΑΙ ΑΥΦΗ...ΟΔΟC. Bust of the emperor, laureated in the paludamentum, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΤΑ(T)ΙΑΝΟΥ CΙΑΑΝΔΕΩΝ. River god reclining, holding a branch and urn; before it another figure, kneeling, clasps a tree with the right hand, and holds a pedum in the left. Æ. 9.

LUCILLA.

3. ΛΕΒΑΕΘ ΛΟΥΚΙΑΑ. Head of Lucilla, to the right.

R.—CΙΑΑΝΔΕ(ΩΝ). Female figure, completely veiled; on her head a calathus; at her left side an ear of corn. Æ. 5½.

Little or nothing is known of Silandus, now Silendi, from ancient authorities; and of the three types autonomous, the one represents the head attributed to Hercules; and the reverse, the Hermus, in whose valley the city was situated. The second type, that of Commodus, perhaps, presents some local myth connected with the same river; for Fauns, holding the pedum, or under trees, are not uncommon on Asiatic coins. Since, however, the artists frequently adopted, for reasons now unknown to us, general stories, and the hair of the figure, bound by a fillet, is long and unlike that of the Fauns, this type may be intended for Narcissus admiring himself in the waters of the fountain. The coins of this town, already published, were struck under the same Tatianus,²⁵ who appears to have held the functions of

²⁵ Mionnet, Supp. viii. pp. 434, 435.

archon, or high-priest, and strategos, during this reign. The last type is that of a Greek deity, treated in the Asiatic style. Mionnet sometimes²⁶ calls it the Samian Juno, and sometimes the image of Proserpine. Now since this is a common type of Sardis, and appears accompanied with the epithet²⁷ *Κορηία*, and *Χρυσονθείνα*, in reference to the game instituted in honour of Proserpine, or Pherephatta, and often with the attributes of an ear of corn and poppy, [*Δημητρίων καρπῶν*,]²⁸ it is probable that this type was rather that of Ceres or Pherephatta, than of Juno, to whom it offers few points of relation. On a gem in the Museum, a female figure, similarly treated, is attended with the attributes of the Sun and Moon: in allusion, perhaps, to the enchorial worship of Dindymene, who, we know from Herodotus, had a temple at Sardes.²⁹

APHRODISIAS CARÆ.

1. Bust of Eros to the right.

R.—ΑΦΡΟΔ..ΙΕΩΝ. Rose. Æ. 1. (*British Museum*).

2. ΔΗΜΟC. Bearded head, bound with a laurel, to the right.

R.—ΑΦΡΟΔ..CΙΕΩΝ. Philosopher seated on a stool, draped from the waist, and the drapery passing over the left shoulder, extending right hand as if speaking. He places his left hand on the stool. Æ. 5½. (*British Museum*.) (Pl. i. fig. 1.)

3. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙΕΩΝ. Protome of Pallas, wearing the ægis, to the right.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟC ΥΙΟC ΑΦΡΟΔ(ΙCΙΕΩΝ). Ephesian Diana, full face, in a distyle Ionic temple; shield in the pediment; on one side of goddess a seated draped

²⁶ In the types of Sardis, Supp. vii. p. 429.

²⁷ Mion. loc. cit. pp. 426-27. Sestini, Class. Gen.

²⁸ Diod. Sic. Cf. also Cereale papaver.

²⁹ Ἐν δὲ αὐτῇσι (Σάρδισι) καὶ ἱρὸν ἐπιχωρίης θεοῦ Κυβήβης. Herod. Terps. 102. This was burnt by the Athenians, and was the cause of the Persian war.

figure; on the other a bust, or Hermaic stele. Æ. 5.
(*British Museum.*)

No. 2 is a coin of more than ordinary interest, from the type of the reverse, which may, perhaps, enable us to add another personage to the Greek iconography. I believe that it represents Apollonius of Aphrodisias, whose works have unfortunately been lost, but scattered notices of which have been preserved. He was high priest probably of this very city; and as the officer under whom the currency was issued appears to have been an ἀρχιερεὺς,³⁰ this coin may have been issued during his high priesthood. His known works are: a treatise on the affairs of Caria³¹ (τὰ Καρία), eighteen books of which are cited by the author of the *Etymologicum Magnum*;³² and another on those of Tralles.³³ There is also some reason for supposing that he wrote in Alexandria a general geography.³⁴ He wrote also concerning Orpheus and his mysteries,³⁵ and he has even been claimed as a Christian;³⁶ but his office was rather that of high priest of Aphrodite,³⁷ the characteristic deity of that city; or else of the Ephesian Diana, whose worship is proved by the type of the second coin which we have given.

The coin, No. 3, is probably of the period of the civil war, as Ἀπολλώνιος ὕιος, or Apollonius the younger, is found on the coins of the same city on reverses of Augustus

³⁰ Mion. Supp. vi. pp. 455, 456. Ἐπὶ Ζηνῶν(ος) ἀρχι(ερεως) ἀρχινέοκ(ορον) κ. τ. λ.

³¹ Suidas voce. Fabricius Biblioth. lib. iii. c. 21. Ὁ τὰ Καρία γράψας.

³² Etymolog. Mag. voce χῶλον τεῖχος.

³³ Suidas et Etym. loc. cit.

³⁴ Opusc. Myth. e Gall. 8vo. Lond. Preface.

³⁵ Suid. loc. cit.

³⁶ Franckius, as cited by Boeckh, C. I. Græc. Ad. No. 2746.

³⁷ Dorvill. Ad. Chariton, init. Boeckh, C. I. Græc. p. 102. Pars xii. sect. 4, No 2749.

and Livia. M. Millingen seems to incline to the opinion of the Abbé Belley,³⁸ who conjectured the *ἵιος* to be in relation to the divinity, as *Ἀπολλώνιος ἵιος Ἀφροδίτης*, "Apollonius, the son of Venus;" but a coin, in a far better state of preservation, belonging to a cabinet of a noble collection, has the completion of the legend *Ἀφροδεσίων* in the exergue. The connection of Apollonius Molo, the tutor of Cicero, a native of Rhodes, to whom the coins in the inscription, No. 2, have been referred, is not distinctly proved.

TABÆ CARLÆ.

Old bearded head to the right.

R.—APTEMΩN ΠΑΠΙΟΥ ΑΡ. TABHNΩN. Jupiter standing, profile to the right, holding on his left arm an eagle, and launching a thunderbolt with his right, which is raised. AR. 3.

This city having been already discussed in the Dissertation of Mr. Whittal,³⁹ it is unnecessary to do more than notice the type, which presents some differences from the small brass coin published by that gentleman. The object on the left arm of Jupiter is his eagle; and a small bronze figure in the Museum represents him with the same bird. The word AP, probably the initial APX of *Ἀρχόντος*, is also additional on this coin; but is found on another drachm.

Obv.—Same head.

R.—APTEMΩN ΠΑΠΙΟΥ ΑΡ. TABHNΩN. Diana, profile to the right, and holding a torch and bow.

BUBASTITES NOMOS.

Head of Hadrian, laurelled, to the right.

R.—BOYBAC...She-cat, going to the right. Æ. 2½.
(*British Museum.*)

³⁸ *Mémoire de l'Acad. d. Inscr. and Belles Lettres*, vol. xv.

³⁹ *Numism. Chron.* Vol. III. p. 99, et seq. Tabas was the Carian word for *rock*, and was founded by the hero Tabus. Cramer, *Geogr. of Asia Minor*, ii. 211.

Only one coin of this name has been edited, the one which appears in the work of M. Tochon D'Annecy,⁴⁰ and is copied by M. Mionnet into his lists. It belongs to the French collection. The present coin, which represents a she-cat, identifies the animal seen upon the hand of the figure of that type to be a cat, as M. Tochon had conjectured; but as no coin of this type had come under my notice in our collections, and as the engraving in M. Tochon's work was not very distinct, owing to the small size of the object on the coin,⁴¹ I did not feel myself authorized, on a former occasion, to recognise this animal. The worship of the cat at Boubastis, the city of the Egyptian Pasht, or Diana, of which this animal was the living emblem, perfectly agrees with Egyptian tradition; but the remark of Stephanus Byzantinus, cited by M. Tochon, with regard to the Egyptians calling⁴² a cat Boubastos, is not agreeable to our knowledge of the Coptic, or the sacred language.⁴³

III.

ANCIENT "COYNING YRONS."

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 25, 1844.]

Cursory Observations upon the Ancient Dies or Coining Irons for the Hammered Money, as used in England from the earliest period, from actual inspection of a considerable number of them accidentally discovered a few years back, in one of the Vaults of the Record Office, Westminster.

ALTHOUGH Ruding and others talk of the "*Coyning Yrons*," the "*Stapells and Punzones*," i. e. Standards and Puncheons,

⁴⁰ Médailles des Nomes de l'Egypte. 4to. Par. 1822. p. 172.

⁴¹ Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 100.

⁴² Βουβάστον τὸν αἰλουρον φάσι. Steph. Byz. de Urb. voce. This might refer to the deity Bubastus, a male type of Pasht.

⁴³ In Coptic, and in hieroglyphics, a cat is ⲙⲁⲩⲧ. Cf. Champollion, Gr. Eg. p. 83.

Dies, &c. for the Hammered Money, they, in no instance that I am aware of, describe their actual form, or the mode of their application, or speak of them as if they had seen them. I am aware it will be considered by some too trifling a subject for particular notice; yet still I have reason to believe there are many others who will appreciate, with pleasure, any circumstance, however trifling, which tends to illustrate the rise and progress of the numismatic art in this country, from the rude and barbarous state in which it existed two centuries ago, compared with the improved mode of coinage in use at the present time, with the perfect, beautiful, and expeditious machinery as employed in the Royal Mint.

About the end of December 1834, the periodicals of the day published the following brief account.

"SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Sir Henry Ellis then read a communication from Sir Francis Palgrave to himself on some Numismatic Antiquities in his charge, as keeper of the Records of the Chapter of Westminster Abbey. His predecessors in this Office appear to have been Treasurers, or even Masters of the Mint to the Kings of England, from the time of Canute down to a comparatively recent date. And there now remain in the Office a great number of Dies and a Bag of Coins, the former being of various eras, and generally much worn, and the latter for the most part, counterfeits of the time of Henry VII. Two of the Coins, and impressions in Wax from some of the Dies accompanied this communication, from this sole representation, as Sir Francis himself remarks, of the Saxon Cabinet."

About the beginning of the year 1835, I was introduced to Sir Francis Palgrave, at the Record Office Treasury

of the Exchequer Chapter-House, Poets' Corner, Westminster, who submitted to my inspection the coining irons above alluded to. They consisted of *sixty-four standards*, and *one hundred and twenty-three trussells*. The whole of them (with the exception of two or three that had been cleaned a little to impress the wax above-mentioned) were completely encrusted with a thick coat of rust. He also showed me a leathern bag, containing a great number of the counterfeit groats of Henry VII. They are cast in white metal (tin and lead). A specimen accompanies this paper.

The account which Sir F. Palgrave gave of them was, that they had been recently discovered in one of the vaults of the Record Office, amongst much lumber, together with the bag of coins, where they must have lain for ages. Sir Francis having expressed a wish for their preservation from further decay, and feeling considerable interest myself to assist in that object, I willingly undertook to clean them, and, as far as possible, prevent further corrosion; and for that purpose they were placed in my hands.

After much care and trouble, I succeeded in removing the impervious veil which the ruthless hand of time had so unsparingly spread over them, and was rewarded by finding that some few still sufficiently retained their impressions to be identified; but the greater part were so worn by use, and corroded by rust, as to be almost illegible. After having done all that appeared necessary for their preservation, I had a cabinet constructed; in which they were placed, and returned to Sir Francis.

These coining irons were for the silver monies of Edward III. and Henry VII.; viz. groat, half-ditto, and penny, mostly of the York mint. I shall now attempt to describe their appearance when delivered to me, and the

mode of their application, from observations and conclusions deduced from the appearance of the tools themselves, in the state in which the coiner had left them.

All the standards (see plate, fig. 1), or under-dies, have the impression of the *obverse* side of the coin engraved upon them; from which I conclude it was *always* engraved on the standard, or lower-die, in preference to the trussell; as by this means a more certain and perfect impression was obtained, on account of the greater steadiness of this die.

The *trussell-puncheons*, or upper dies, all have the impression of the reverse side of the coin engraved thereon. (See plate, fig. 2).

The standard, or lower-die, appears, from its formation, to have been strongly fixed into a block of wood or iron, by means of the square spike, or tang, which forms the lower part of this die.

The trussell-puncheon, or upper die, is a round punch, with the impression engraved on it, as before stated. When the blank piece of metal intended to be coined was laid carefully upon the standard or lower die, the trussell was then placed upon it, and probably held over it in a *clipped* or *twisted hazel stick*, held in the hand of the coiner, while a labourer struck the trussell with a sledge hammer; a similar practice being in use to the present time, by the smith, in the use of his small punches in the forging of iron.

The whole of these dies were much worn; and being considered unfit for further use, were returned to the Exchequer, and *new* ones obtained in lieu of them, as appears to have been the custom of that period.

The number of standards, compared with the trussells, found upon this occasion, seem to correspond exactly as to the proportion usually delivered to the different mints at that period; viz. about *two trussells* to *one standard*, the

greater portion of the labour being upon the trussell, or upper die, from the concussion of the repeated blows of the hammer; which is evidenced from the appearance of these dies, all the trussells having a *mushroom-top* formed by the *continued* beating of the hammer; many of them being also split, from the force of the blow in bringing up the impression, which at last, perhaps, was but imperfectly effected.

Several of these trussells had the *steel face* entirely broken off, from the force of the concussion; and many others were so much defaced about the table of the impression, that nothing remained to distinguish what coin they were intended for.

During the time these coining irons were in my possession, I attempted to take some impressions in silver; but I could not succeed so well as I hoped to have done, on account of the corroded and worn state of the dies.

The three impressions, which accompany this paper, are those struck by me in the dies of Edward III. The counterfeit coin is one of those found in the leathern-bag, before-mentioned.

JOHN FIELD.

January, 1844.

IV.

THOMAS SIMON AND THE ROETTIERS.

SIR,

I HAVE been favoured by Peter Cunningham, Esq., of the Audit Office, with the sight of a document preserved among the records of that establishment, entitled an

"Accompt of Sir William Parkhurst, and Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knights Wardens of H. M. Mint, for payments and disbursements from 31 Dec. 1662 to 20 Dec. 1666."

Under the head of "Annuities and Speciall Warrants" occur the following items:—

"To Thomas Simonds, Graver, Annuity £50 for			
3 years	£150	0	0
(In the margin) "N.B. deduct £12, 10s.			
"Peter Blondeau, Engineer, Annuity £100 for			
2 years	200	0	0
"the three Roettiers, Gravers	50	0	0"
Under the head of "Salaries" we have—			
"To the Chief Graver at £30 for 4 years	120	0	0
"Under Graver at £40 for 2½	110	0	0"

These notices are interesting and useful, as evidence of a fact (the date of Simon's death), which from Vertue's time, until within the last two years, had baffled the researches of every antiquary. The discovery of Mrs. Simon's Petition¹ to government, for money due to her "late husband," afforded inferential evidence that he died in 1665; the subsequent discovery of his Will,² which was proved in *August* 1665, shewed that it was previous to that date; and now the payments above mentioned furnish proof that it occurred subsequent to 30th June of that year, for the deduction of 12*l.* 10*s.* (one quarter's pay) from the total amount of the three years' annuity, shews that he had entered on the third quarter of the third year (1665), but had not entered on the fourth, evidencing that he was living on the 1st July 1665, while the circumstance of the Will proves he had "departed this life" previous to, or very early in, August. Thus the period of his decease is

¹ See Num. Chron. Vol. IV. p. 211. ² Ibid. Vol. V. p. 161.

brought within as brief a compass, as the absence of any proof of the exact day could lead us to expect.

Another interesting fact is gathered from this "Accompt;" viz. that Simon's "Annuity" was much greater than the joint pay of the *three* Roettiers; and we observe, that in addition to this, he was receiving other remuneration as graver, under the term of "Salary."³

Thus we see Simon in receipt of his full pay at the mint, to the period of his death; and all the misrepresentations that have heretofore prevailed as to his being dismissed from his official employment, and superseded by the Roettiers, are by this, and the other authenticated papers alluded to, for ever and entirely dissipated.

Had Vertue, when he was compiling his account of the "Coins, Medals, and Great Seals of Thomas Simon," had access to these documents, throwing such light upon the very points where his keenest researches failed, how they would have gladdened the heart of that industrious artist and zealous antiquary.

B. N.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

³ Simon's "Salary" involves a question, Was he *Chief* or *Under Graver*? If the latter, the item of salary for two years and three quarters agrees with the period of the annuity; if *Chief Graver*, then the charge is for *four* years, which can only be made out by reckoning from 2nd June 1661, the date of his patent, as "*one of His M^{ties} Chief Gravers*," to July 1665, when he died, exactly four years. But then the "Accompt" only includes payments from 1662. Moreover, in Simon's patent of appointment, his salary is said to be £50; but the sums in the accompt are, for the *Chief Graver* £30, and the *Under Graver* £40, curious discrepancies, involving the fact of the *Under Graver* receiving more than the *Chief*.

V.

SIEGE-MONEY OF LANDAU.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 23, 1843.]

THERE are not less than four towns in Continental Europe, bearing the name of Landau; but the place of which we have now to treat comprises a city and a fortress in Rhenish Bavaria, in the district of Wissembourg, a tract of country formerly appertaining to France. Its position is on the left bank of the Rhine, in 49° 13' north lat., and 8° 10' east long. Being situated in the very heart of the country that was the chief theatre of operations during the war that was called the "war of succession," it was subjected to all the horrors and constant apprehensions which its locality necessarily entailed upon it; and within the space of eleven years it underwent no less than four sieges, being alternately taken and retaken by the hostile forces, its possession being considered a point of considerable importance, inasmuch as its situation rendered it the key to the States of Germany.

The first siege occurred in 1702, when the Margrave Louis of Baden, commanding the army of the Rhine under the emperor, and in conjunction with the troops of the associated circles, blockaded it in the month of June, and compelled it to surrender on the 10th of September following.

In 1703 it was besieged, and taken by a French army under Marshal Tallard, who had defeated, in an obstinate engagement at Spire, a division of the allies which had advanced under the Prince of Hesse, to relieve the town. It capitulated on the 17th November.

In 1704 it was again besieged, and after holding out for

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two months, was retaken by the allies commanded by the emperor's son, the Archduke Joseph, the young king of the Romans. The garrison, under the command of Monsieur de Laubanie, made a determined resistance, but ineffectually. Several medals were struck on this occasion to commemorate the archduke's success.

The fourth siege took place in 1713, when Marshal Villars, the commander of the French forces, having taken Spire and Worms, and reduced Friburg, invested Landau in the month of June, and on the 21st August compelled the garrison, amounting to seven or eight thousand men, under the government of Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, to capitulate.

Obsidional pieces were struck only during the first and last of these sieges. Monsieur de Melac, the French governor of the place during the siege of 1702, being in want of money for the garrison, melted his own plate, and had it coined into four and two livre pieces, of which the largest of the two pieces herewith exhibited is a specimen. It is stamped with the arms of the governor, and in a compartment below the arms is the name of the city, and the year of the siege. It was current for four livres and four sous. The *fleurs de lis* stamped around it, appear to have been intended as a protection against clipping, while they served as the obvious distinction of a French coin.

The smaller piece was coined during the siege of 1713, when the Prince of Wirtemberg was commander of the fortress. He struck a variety of pieces, both in silver and gold. It is stamped with the arms of the prince, surrounded by the initial letters C. A. H. Z. W., Carl Alexander Herzog Zu Wirtemberg, below which is the date 1713. In a compartment in the upper part of the coin we read "PRO CÆSarc ET IMPerio;" and in another

compartment below, "BELagerd LANDAV. 2 florins 8x" (creutzers), or one rix dollar. In each corner is impressed the cypher of the prince, surmounted by a ducal coronet.

The rarity of these pieces, as well as their historical interest, may render them worthy of the notice of the Numismatic Society.

B. N.

Clare Cottage, Priory Road,
February 20, 1843.

VI.

TIN-MONEY OF THE TRADING PORTS OF THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 23, 1843.]

Clare Cottage, Priory Road,
November 4, 1843.

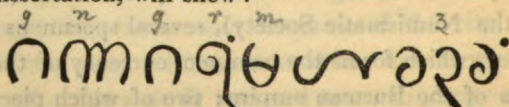
MY DEAR SIR,

DURING a recent visit to Leamington, in Warwickshire, I met with, in the cabinet of Mr. Binley Dickinson (a member of the Numismatic Society), several specimens of the tin-money, which forms the common currency of the trading ports of the Burman empire; two of which pieces that gentleman has forwarded to me for presentation to the Society. The larger specimen is termed "*Kabéan*," but the denomination of the smaller piece I am unacquainted with.

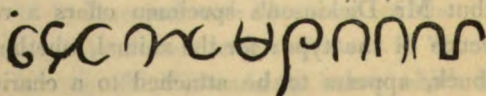
One of these large tin-coins I presented to the Society in 1837; but Mr. Dickinson's specimen offers a remarkable difference in the type: for the animal, whether it be horse or buck, appears to be attached to a chariot, and bears a branch on its raised fore-foot, which will remind the collector of the Roman consular series of the biga of

branch-bearing centaurs, which forms a well-known device on the coins of the Aurelia family.

These Burmese coins appear of late years to have attracted some attention. They were noticed by Dr. Lee in his presidential address to the Society in 1837. Mr. Cullimore finds symbols upon them analogous to those found on Egyptian monuments; and Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, has, in a recent number of the Numismatic Chronicle, offered an elucidation of the inscription upon one of them; but his remarks scarcely apply to the coins before us, inasmuch as the letters, or characters, composing the inscription, differ very materially from those given in his statement. Many of the letters, or combinations of letters, which he adduces, are of a complicated and angular form, while those on our specimens are of a less elaborate and more circular character. After a close and minute examination, I can trace but three letters bearing any resemblance to those adduced by him, as a comparison of the following fac-simile, with those printed in his dissertation, will shew:—

g n g r m 3


A specimen, from the cabinet of Mr. Walter Hawkins, is exhibited herewith, for the purposes of comparison. It will be seen that the letters differ very slightly from those on Mr. Dickinson's coin; but they appear to be inverted, and read the contrary way:—

1 1


This coin also differs from Mr. Dickinson's, in the absence of the pellets between the spokes of the wheel.

In the Asiatic Society's Burmese Alphabet are two letters, similar in form to a corresponding number on these coins, which have the sound of *ka* and *bé*; hence the supposition, that the name of the coin, *Kabéan*, might form a part of the inscription. A friend of the writer's was for some years employed in trading all along the coast of Tenasserim; and at Tavoy, Martaban, and Rangoon, as well as among the numerous islands adjacent, he found these tin *Kabéans* the universal and ready currency; and where transactions on a large scale occurred, the coins were not counted, but measured by the basket. The smaller piece was current only at Martaban.

Mr. Dickinson's letter to me, containing an interesting and learned dissertation on the origin and purport of the device on these coins, accompanies this, and may be laid before the Society.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

B. NIGHTINGALE.

To J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.

Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.

VII.

TIN-MONEY OF THE TRADING PORTS OF THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 23, 1843.]

Leamington, September 1, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

WHEN you did me the favour to call upon me in Leamington, you expressed some interest in four Burmese coins in my possession; two large ones of tin, and two small ones of potin, or mixed metal of some kind. As the larger coins varied in some respects from the Burmese coin, described by you to the Numismatic Society, in a letter dated

April 20, 1837; and as the smaller ones were new to you; you paid me the compliment to request that I would submit the coins to the Numismatic Society, of which I have the honour to be a member, together with the impressions which the examination of them had left upon my mind. I now beg to transmit to you one of each of the coins, and I shall feel obliged if you will lay them before the Numismatic Society; and verbally, or by this communication, submit also the following observations, if you should deem them worthy of such distinction.

I understand from you, that the Burmese coin which you exhibited to the Numismatic Society, bears on the obverse only an animal, with branching feet and tail, surrounded by a double ring, within which runs a circle of pellets or studs. My large coin, in addition to the animal, which supports a branch upon its upheld right forefoot, shows what I cannot help considering a rude representation, of a male or female figure, leaning over from a chariot, much in the style of the unskilful imitations of the Greek or Roman chariots of victory found upon ancient British coins. The conjunction of this chariot type with the wheel symbol on the reverse, has forcibly struck me, as showing in the East, a similar attempt at copying the coins of the classical ancients, as we find amongst the rude Britons; and as habits are of a more enduring character in the East, than amongst Europeans, it is not improbable that this Eastern type of modern coinage was, in its origin, of an era nearly contemporaneous with that of our early British coinage.

I shall not presume to say a word about the question of the inscription; the subject is at present between yourself and Mr. Birch; and therefore it needs not, as it could not have, any elucidation from my pen: but I would wish to

offer a few remarks upon the doubtful animal represented upon the obverse.

I cannot avoid fancying the branches about the head and legs of the animal, to have some allusion to the luminous rays of the sun or moon; and in this opinion I am strengthened by the descriptions of other coins of a nearly similar kind found in the East. Captain Cautley discovered in Behat, in the remains of a submerged town, coins of the following character. On one side a female figure clothed, holding in her right hand a stalk, with a large open flower on its summit: on her right side an animal standing, with a stout straight back or body, which might pass for that of a deer or horse, but that the head resembles that of a bird, and is surmounted by a radiated crest, which at first looks like horns. I quote from the description given in that esteemed periodical, the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; from whence I obtain also the following account. At Kanouj, Lieutenant Conolly found, amongst others, a coin, having on its reverse, with several symbols, a crescent, or new moon, and above it a small animal, apparently of the deer kind. Amongst the symbols is the tree-symbol, in the upraised foot of the deer, or antelope. It has been surmised that this deer animal is the antelope, or roe, attendant on Chandra, or the moon. Sir William Jones alludes to this attribute in his *Hymn to Suria*. I would here add, by way of parenthesis, can this have a common origin with the stag of Diana, and can the chariot be the copy of her chariot drawn by white stags? Major Moor, in his *Hindu Pantheon*, represents Mahadeva, or Siva, with an antelope in his hand, which he says is called Mrigu, or Sasin. "Siva," says Major Moor, "is Time, the Sun, Fire, the Destroyer, the Generator." Mahadeva has often the sol-

lunar emblem on his forehead. *Chandra, the kindred God, or the Moon,*¹ is represented drawn by a deer, but without the peculiar bird-like head, or rays.

From the above particulars, I am disposed to consider this bird-headed, head-and-leg-rayed, branch-bearing animal, an emblem of the sun or moon. I rather think, from the presence of the rays, of the former; and I imagine the figure altogether upon the obverse of the Burmese tin-coin, a representation of the Chariot of the Sun; or, it may be, of Mahadeva, in his sol-lunar character.

I am inclined to believe the chariot type borrowed, in the first instance, from ancient coins, from the following circumstance. The leaning-urgently-forward attitude of the figure in the chariot, so highly expressive of swift speed, is entirely at variance with the quiescent representation of objects adopted by rude nations, and evinces an origin from designs conceived and executed by a people of refined taste, and far advanced in the arts. And whence, it may be asked, had the rude Asiatics this type? The question may be answered by the reply which has been given to the same inquiry as to the rude Britons—from the Greeks. With his arms Alexander carried the arts of polished society, especially that of coinage, into the East, as we find from the long series of Bactrian, and other regal coins; and it strikes me it is not a very visionary opinion to suppose, that in the tin Burmese coin exhibited, we have an adaptation of the Greek chariot to the peculiar attributes of the Indian solar, or sol-lunar deity; and,

¹ "The classical ancients made the moon both male and female; and Deus Lunus was worshipped at Charraë, Edessa, and all over the East."—*Jacob Bryant's Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, vol. i. p. 314.

further, that this type may have been continued through many remote centuries to the present day.

I have little to say about the small coin, save that, like yours, it bears only the animal and wheel; which latter figure, however star-like in form, is, from the centre perforation, and from the general analogy of the coin to the tin-coin, easily recognised as intended for a wheel.

If you should consider the above remarks worthy of the time and attention of the Numismatic Society, I should feel obliged by your bringing them forward; and especially if you would add to them any additional matter, which may compensate for the paucity of my information.

Requesting you to pardon the trouble I am giving you, I beg to assure you that I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. B. DICKINSON.

TO BENJAMIN NIGHTINGALE, Esq.

VIII.

TIN-MONEY OF THE TRADING PORTS OF THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 25, 1844.]

Sion College, January 13, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,

AT the meeting of the Society, held November 23, 1843, a letter was read from Mr. Binley Dickinson, of Leamington, accompanying one from Mr. Nightingale. Mr. Dickinson presented to the Society two of the large tin-coins used in the ports of the Burmese empire, and there so common, that they are measured by basketfuls. These coins bear various inscriptions, and for the most part display an animal, with branching horns, on the obverse, and a wheel on the reverse. Mr. Dickinson himself, in the

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observations which accompanied the coins, came to the conclusion, that the animal was designed, most probably, to represent the sol-lunar character of Mahadeva. Mr. Birch replied, that the ports where these coins were current were at too great a distance from any part where Brahminism was prevalent, and that it could hardly be expected that the coins should bear allusion to Brahminical legends—that the religion of the country was Budhuism, and the chief object of worship was Budhu, or Bodh, under the form of Gaudma. It may perhaps be agreeable to the Society to inspect the accompanying MS., in the illuminated parts of which the history of Gaudma is depicted, and in each stage of which that deity is accompanied by the sacred hind, an animal which makes a considerable figure in Burmese tradition. The MS. itself is the property of the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A., who has kindly forwarded it to me, for the purpose of being laid before the Society.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

TO CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Hon. Sec. Num. Soc.

IX.

STYCAS FOUND AT YORK.

SIR,—Since the finding of the York stycas, which abound in coins of the prince and prelate, Osberht and Vulfhere, not one of which were met with in the discovery at Hexham, other types and varieties have turned up at York, very interesting to the numismatist.

A correspondent of mine has favoured me with some account of the examination of a considerable number belonging to the museum at York, not the least singular of which is a coin inscribed *Æilred R.* Edilred Rex. The *Æilred*, he says, consists of rather rudely formed letters. The varieties of this type have been hitherto found difficult to appropriate with certainty. Indeed, the supposed conjunction of Eanred and Edilred on some of those pieces is problematical. The coins of this fabric, in my possession, read thus:—

ÆILRED R. = EANREDR.

ÆILRED R. = EANRED.

ÆILRED R. = ANRED.

ÆILRED R. = EANRE.

ÆILRED R. = EAN+RED.

ÆILRED R. = LEOFDEȚN.

But I find a coin already published from the Hexham series, in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxv. Pl. 51. p. 306. No. 314), headed (erroneously) ÆILREDA, which is clearly the same coin as the supposed new type of my correspondent found at York, reading EDILRED REX = AEILRED R. only advancing us a step or two to leave us in the same perplexity; and I fear we must remain so, until those other coins found amongst the Hexham hoard, some of undecided appropriation, and others not hitherto noticed, are in some way disposed of—such coins as EDILVEARD, HERRETH, CUNULF. And along with these I have three coins, the obverse all from the same die, reading EDILREDD REX, the reverses all differing. One reads FORDRED, another BRODER, and the third EDILVERLD, proving the same regal die to have been of access to each of those moneyers; and on strict examination of the coins, this system runs through the whole series, to a greater or

less extent. The letters, too, frequently on both sides of the coin, exhibit a marked difference in the formation and workmanship, although the moneyers, Vilheah, Vendleberht, Cunulf, Eadvini, and Folcnod, are certainly an exception to this fact.

I have another unpublished styca found at Hexham, inscribed ETNBALD, with a pelleted circle, and a cross in the centre. On the other side ÆEDILRED, without the cross, in the absence of title to either, perhaps struck on the joint authority of both king and bishops. Contemporary with the reigning prince, we have generally the coins of the archbishops, evidencing the privilege given to that influential class, whose members monopolised the entire literature, and probably the practised arts of the day, signally qualifying them to perform such duties as the fabricating and striking of the coins in question.

The precinct of the church has for the most part been the place of discovery of those pieces. As several of those stycas named have not been published, their connection with those of uncertain appropriation induced me to hazard these few remarks, in the hope that they may assist others more competent to clear away the difficulties that still hang about these interesting coins. I am, &c.

JOSEPH FAIRLESS.

Hexham, February 12, 1844.

MISCELLANEA.

“AN OLLA PODRIDA; OR SCRAPS, NUMISMATIC, ANTI-QUARIAN, AND LITERARY.” BY RICHARD SAINTHILL, of Topsham, Devon.

THE limited space of the Numismatic Chronicle forbids an extended notice or review of Numismatic books; and the present handsome volume (printed for private distribution only, and liberally presented by the author to his friends) might be considered on that account as scarcely coming within the notice of the reviewer; but its appearance has led to a train of reflections, in which the recollection of what has been done by the little band of numismatists on the other side of the Irish Channel, has suggested a comparison with what has been done, or rather with what has *not* been done, in England. The fact is, that in England, with a few honourable exceptions, coins are *collected*, and often hidden away for nearly half a century. In Ireland they are examined, studied, and illustrated.¹ Here, it is “self-love,” as gentle Pinkerton phrased it, “indulged in the extreme;” a verification of the sneer of Voltaire, that every man is *greedy of something*. Of course this feeling grows with age, till the man thus afflicted thinks of nothing else but the acquisition of something which another does not possess; nay, he will even go so far as to buy, at exorbitant prices, two coins of the same description, because a brother collector shall not boast of one.² We knew a *collector*, who was a singular example of this most odious form of second childishness. He bought and hoarded for years, but as for the illustration of a coin, he would have begrudged the outlay of the smallest piece of money for such a purpose. He is not alone in the list of “collectors” (and let us draw a wide distinction between this designation, and the honoured one of “numismatist,” who, though not blessed with the pen of a ready writer, may, in many ways, promote numismatic science): two other “collectors” could be named as belonging to the same category; for though they amassed a princely collection of ancient coins, we have no record of their having expended,

¹ Vide, *inter alia*, the works of Mr. Lindsay, and the sound and excellent papers of Dr. A. Smith.

² We could give several anecdotes in illustration of this feeling, but it is not our province to chronicle such amiable traits.

in the whole course of their lives, a single farthing in the promotion of numismatic studies. To return to the volume which has led to these remarks: it contains, as its name expresses, a collection of scraps, consisting of contributions to newspapers and periodicals for many years past, illustrated by plates of coins, among which is a very interesting one, illustrating the history of the mint of Exeter, and portraits of individuals distinguished for their attachment to numismatic pursuits. Even the hyper-enthusiasm of Mr. Sainthill on some of his favourite topics, evinces the ardour with which he has applied himself to the investigation of numismatic remains, the most lasting and the most significant of all ancient monuments, though we think the re-publication of some of the letters relating to the officers of the mint, which appeared a few years since in the newspapers, might have been omitted: people are heartily tired of the abuse of one party, and the fulsome adulation of the other, and we sincerely hope the subject may not be revived in our days. We have no intention of entering into a critical notice of the contents of the volume, which contains a vast quantity of interesting matter relating to numismatics and numismatists; but we may be permitted to observe in regard to the triangle on the Irish coins of Henry III. and the Edwards, that many further proofs of its signification, of a much earlier date, might be cited; and that, so far from marvelling at the idea of its symbolising the Trinity, the wonder is that people could be found to suppose, for one single moment, that it signified any thing else.

UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF ETHELSTAN I. OF EAST ANGLIA:—It appears to be now generally admitted, that Ethelstan, son of the chief monarch Egbert, and brother to Ethelwulf, reigned over East Anglia, from about the year 828 to about 841; and to him are assigned the greater part, if not the whole, of the coins attributed by Mr. Hawkins and his predecessors to Guthrum, the Dane, who was baptised in 878, by the name of Ethelstan, on his conversion to Christianity. A portion also of the pennies figured by Mr. Hawkins among the coins of the sole monarch Athelstan, are also transferred to Ethelstan I. of East Anglia.¹

Already there are ten distinct types of the coins of this king described by Mr. Lindsay, in his excellent work, "A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy;"² and a well preserved penny of this monarch, somewhat differing from any hitherto noticed, having lately fallen into my possession, I inclose you an impression, and hope this short notice may not prove uninteresting to the lovers of Anglo-Saxon coins.

¹ Silver coins of England, figs. 188, 189, 190.

² See p. 54.

The obverse presents the letter 'A', with a short line over the upper part, and a pellet on each side, all inclosed in an inner moniliform circle. Legend, EDELSTA·N·I+ R.—A cross potent, in a similar inner circle. Legend, DAIRAE+D HD. The last letter has a rather straight stroke to the left, so as to resemble a D. Weight, 19 grains. JOSEPH KENYON.

WORCESTER PENNY OF ALFRED.—IN the sixteenth number of the Numismatic Chronicle,¹ Mr. Hawkins notices two coins from the Cuerdale deposit, which, in the arrangement of the legends, resemble the Oxford type of Alfred, each bearing a name perhaps intended for that monarch; but with respect to the rest, he observes, "It were hopeless to guess what may be the meaning or intention of the other characters."

A penny of a similar type, lately washed up by the *silvery stream* of the Ribble, fell into my hands; and, being less blundered in the legends than those just alluded to, it presents a fairer chance for appropriation. The middle line of the obverse reads ELFRID, differing from the one engraved by Mr. Hawkins² in the third letter, which in his figure is an inverted L. The first and third lines are VIRI and IBI similar to those on the figure quoted. The reverse differs totally, and furnishes in two lines, the name and addition of the Oxford moneyer, BERHV and ALDHO. Between the lines are three crosses, and four pellets above and below, disposed in a cruciform manner.

Notwithstanding the similarity of type, and the name of the moneyer, I think few numismatists will feel disposed to consider this an Oxford penny, and that the letters VIRICIRISI are put by mistake for ORSNAFORDA. In the reign of Athelstan, the chief monarch, we find coins with VERI struck at Worcester. The same mint is designated in the reign of Cnut by VVIRI; in that of Edward the Confessor by VVIHRE; in those of Harold II. and William I. in a similar manner; and in that of Henry III. by VVIRIL; besides numerous other methods of spelling in these and other reigns, identical with, or more or less resembling, the first line on the coin in question.

I submit, then, to the judgment of more skilful numismatists, that there can be scarcely any doubt of the place of mintage on the three coins in question being Worcester. The name of the mint is certainly in a more lengthened form than the various

¹ Vol. V. page 19.

² Pl. ii. fig. 25. loc. cit.

abbreviations afterwards used; but much less changed than ORSNAFORDA, which, in the time of Edgar, becomes OX, retaining only a single letter of the word used in the time of Alfred; and it may not be irrelevant to notice, that the ancient Anglo-Saxon name of this city, *Wigraraceaster*, was subsequently shortened to *Wigraceaster* and *Wigraminstre*.

I am aware that slight objections may be raised against the claim of the Worcester mint, from the similarity of the type to that of Oxford, and from the identity of the moneyer. It may, however, be observed, that the Exeter and Winchester pennies of Alfred are not only of the same type, but evidently the work of the same moneyer; and the proximity of Oxford and Worcester will render it not improbable, that the mints of these two cities were under the control of the same moneyer.

JOSEPH KENTON.

ITALIAN MEDIÆVAL COINS.—*Notizie ed Osservazioni sopra alcune monete battute in Pavia da Ardoino Marchese d'Ivea e Re d'Italia e dall'avo di lui il Re Berengario II. e della Parte dovuta agl' Italiani nello Studio delle Monete battute nel Corso dei Secoli xiii. e xiv. nelle Province meridionali dell' Impero Greco in Europa col Tipo dei Denari Tornese. Par Giulio di S. Quintino.*

THE object of this dissertation of the Cavalier S. Quintino, of Turin, already known as an investigator of ancient numismatic and Egyptian antiquities, is to encourage, or attract numismatic students to the consideration of the coins of the middle ages, which have been lately so successfully revived by MM. Longpérier and De Saulcy, and the writers of the "*Révue Numismatique*" in France, and by some of the Italian and German archæologists. In England, the study of our own coinage has ever held a predominant place, from the time of Thoresby to the present day. St. Quintino edits, for the first time, the following types of Ardoin.

- 1.— + BERENGARIVS, in centre, in an engrailed ring, REX.

R.— $\begin{matrix} \text{P.A} \\ \text{PIA} \end{matrix}$ + XLBERTVS R + X, engrailed ring. (Pl. fig. 1.)

- 2.— $\begin{matrix} \text{D} \\ \text{A-R} \\ \text{O} \end{matrix}$ + INCRACIAD'I REX, in two engrailed rings. (Pl. fig. 3.)

R.— $\begin{matrix} \text{P.A} \\ \text{PA} \\ \text{I} \end{matrix}$ + CIVITAS CLORIO.

3.— $\begin{smallmatrix} D^9 \\ \Delta P \\ O \end{smallmatrix}$ + INVS REGEM.

R.— $\begin{smallmatrix} PA \\ PA \\ I \end{smallmatrix}$ IMPERATOR +.

4.— $\begin{smallmatrix} D^9 \\ \Delta R \\ O \end{smallmatrix}$ INCRACIXD⁹IR.

R.— $\begin{smallmatrix} PA \\ PI \\ \Lambda \end{smallmatrix}$ CIVITS CLORIO +.

The above coins, which only differ by the name of Ardoin being given as Ardo Ardoin, or Ardoinus, and by the barbarous Latin of *Regem* in one instance, are attributed by the writer to Ardoino, Marquis of Ivrea, who was elected by the Italian princes in the seventh year of the eleventh century to the dignity of king of Italy. The title of Imperator, on No. 3, he would not refer to the king Ardoin, who does not appear to have had that title, but that of Cæsar (cf. Arnolf's Hist. Med. i. c. 14), but to Otho III. The denarius (No. 1) is equally remarkable and rare with those of Ardoin, being one of Berengarius II. and Adalbert, who were elected and crowned kings of Italy in Pavia, on the 15th December A.D. 950, in which respect they have imitated the type of their predecessors, Hugo and Lotharius, father and son, who struck a denarius with their joint names, and the inscription "XTIANA RELIGIO"—"the last remembrance," says S. St. Quintino, "of the sway of the descendants of Charlemagne in our country." The penny of Berengarius and Adalbert is in the collection of the Vatican. With these coins he has also published two others of Otho III., from which Ardoin has copied his reverse of the CIVITAS GLORIOSA PAPIA, the renowned city of Pavia; and (4.) on the obverse, OTTO + M TERCIVS; and one OTTO M TERCIVS, with the reverse PAPIA INPERATOR. The formula, in fact, of all these Italian coins, is taken from the titles of the house of Charlemagne, and the Frank coinage; "In Dei Gratiâ Rex," being copied from those of Charles the Bold. We have not here noticed the supposed relationship of Ardoin and Berengarius, given at great length by the author; which is a point rather for the critical inquirer into Italian history and biography, than for the illustrator of numismatic legends. The coins illustrated in the second paper are two taken from a plate engraved by Nicoli Congenie of Naples, who had intended to publish a collection of all the coins minted in Greece in the Tournois type, but whose labours were overtaken by death, and his collection dispersed.

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S. St. Quintino suggests, that the denarii reading G. PRINCEPS and THEBE CIVIS, with the Tournois type, are to be assigned to Guido II. duke of Athens, A. D. 1304-8, and not to Geoffrey di Villardoni, or Guillaume II., his successor, as supposed by Marchant and De Saulcy. The records of the mint at Naples make mention of the orders to employ the Tournois type on the currency of Clarence; and the one published by S. Hunter completely justifies the reading.

+TVRONVS CIVI. The city of Tours, a cross.

R.—DCLARENTIA. Tower of Tours, silver.

The reading of the reverse is apparently De Clarentia, "of Clarence." The other two are—



1.—+ ANGELVS SAB. C. Cross.

R.—+NFOPATRIE. Tower of Tours.

2.—+ ANGELVS SAB. C. Cross.

R.—DENLAPATRAF. Tower of Tours.—(*Cabinet of Prin. Spinelli, S. Georgio.*)

The city of Neopatra mentioned, is one at the base of the mountains of Locris, in the plain between them and Thermopolis, and the capital of the states left in 1264 by Michel Angelus Comnenus, the *despotes* of Epirus and Ætolia, to John, his younger bastard son. "It is not to be confounded," S. St. Quintino observes, "with the ancient Patræ, the Colonia Patronius of the Romans in the Peloponesus, which was under episcopal government." The name of the second city he would read Lapetra, mentioned by Dufresne (Op. lib. vii. n. 21), as taken by the Spaniards about 1312, when they became masters of the duchy of Athens, under the name Chateau de Lapator, perhaps the Lapathus of Livy (xliv. n. 2, 6). The Angelus mentioned on the obverse he supposes to be Angelus Johannes, who was appointed over Ætolia and Thessaly by Johannes Cantacugenus, when the Spaniards had been chased from Thessaly (Cf. Cantac. Hist. ii. c. 27; iii. 53, and lib. iv. 32; iii. 27, 32; xiii. c. 3. and 6; and Greg. xiii. 6); and the type probably imitated by him from the Catalan currency. He died 1347. The SAB. C. was read *Sabaudia Comes* by Cangenie. Quintino proposes no satisfactory explanation why it should not be so, neither does he explain the F at the end of the legend. We must confess that we are not satisfied with the account of this last coin, which, supposing the F to be an imperfect E, would read *Denarius Lapatræ*. The above forms the substance of an elaborate paper in ser. ii. vol. v. of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Tours. S. B.

TIN MEDAL FROM CHA POO, IN THE PROVINCE OF CHE KEANG.—Dr. John Brush, of the Scots Greys, has presented to the British Museum a singular Chinese medal made of tin, and found at Chã Poo, in the province of Chě Keang, the seat of the late war with China. It is imitated from a Spanish dollar of Charles III. or IV., and has upon one side  ERVTQVE VN  M SHDK 29, an imitation of the legend VTRAQUE VNUM, 1762; the pillars of Hercules, and the two hemispheres, much more rudely copied than is usual; and on the reverse a Chinese junk with high bulwarks, and two masts with square mat sails, and a Chinese sailor seated in the stern sheets, holding the ropes. In the area is TAE PING, *Peace and Plenty*, a name assumed for the epochs of their reigns by many of the old monarchs of China, and also that of several towns in the empire, but probably, in the present instance, a term applied to some event comparatively recent, the characters being in the most modern hand.

S. B.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS AT SHOTOVER.—In the month of May 1842, the wheel of a waggon, which was passing along the side of a little copse on the estate of George V. Drury, Esq. at Shotover, near Oxford, broke into an urn, or jar, containing 560 (perhaps even more) Roman coins. From a list given to me they appear to have been of the following emperors, &c.

Antoninus	Maximilianus
Aurelianus	Postumus
Carausius	Probus
Claudius	Salonina (wife of Gallienus)
Claudius Gothicus	Tacitus
Florianus	Tetricus
Gallienus	Victorinus
Gratianus	

many of them in good preservation.

There have been found in this neighbourhood, at different times, coins of Maximian, Constantine, Domitian, and Claudius Gothicus (2). One of Vespasian was picked up at Drunshill, near Woodeaton, in 1841; and one of Nero, near the Roman road which goes from Otmoor, in the last year.

THOMAS SIMON.—Among the letters patent passed under the Great Seal of Oliver Cromwell, is the following, regarding a name so celebrated with collectors of coins and medals, date July 9, 1656. "Tho. Symon as cheife Engraver of ye irons of and for the mony of his Highnes xxx£ per ann. payable quarterly and commenceing from the 25th of March 1655; and as

Meddall Maker to his Highnes £13. 6. 8 payable and commencing as afores'd," &c.

CURIOUS ERROR ON A DUTCH DUYT.—ZEELANDIA, 1754. R.—LVCTOR ET EMENTOR. Arms of Zeeland. This singular duy of Zeeland bears the above legend on the reverse, instead of the usual LUCTOR ET EMERGO, *I struggle and emerge*, which refers to the lion coming out of the water on their shield. This curious error of the mint of Zeeland has never yet, that we are aware of, been explained. Can any of our correspondents inform us about it?

GOLD BRITISH COINS FOUND AT BANBURY.—An anonymous correspondent has addressed a letter to the Gentleman's Magazine, on the coins referred to in the proceedings of the Numismatic Society, cited in the Gentleman's Magazine of January, relative to the gold coin, *Obv.*—Ear of corn. R.—QVANTEG. A horse. He reads QVANTE only on Mr. Beesley's coin. This coin, which has been engraved in the Numismatic Journal (Vol. I. p. 223, No. VIII.), and in the last edition of Ruding, as with a fern leaf on the obverse, he considers an ear of corn, and would refer the inscription QVANTE, as a form of CANTI, for *Kent*.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1843, p. 39.

S. St. Quintino suggests, that the denarii reading G. PRINCEPS and THEBE CIVIS, with the Tournois type, are to be assigned to Guido II. duke of Athens, A. D. 1304-8, and not to Geoffrey di Villardoni, or Guillaume II., his successor, as supposed by Marchant and De Sauley. The records of the mint at Naples make mention of the orders to employ the Tournois type on the currency of Clarence; and the one published by S. Hunter completely justifies the reading.

+TVRONVS CIVI. The city of Tours, a cross.

R.—DCLARENTIA. Tower of Tours, silver.

The reading of the reverse is apparently De Clarentia, "*of Clarence.*" The other two are—

1.—+ "ANGELVS SAB" C. Cross.

R.—+NFOPATRIE. Tower of Tours.

2.—+ANGELVS SAB. C. Cross.

R.—DENLAPATRAF. Tower of Tours.—(*Cabinet of Prin. Spinelli, S. Giorgio.*)

The city of Neopatra mentioned, is one at the base of the mountains of Locris, in the plain between them and Thermopolis, and the capital of the states left in 1264 by Michel Angelus Comnenus, the *despotes* of Epirus and Ætolia, to John, his younger bastard son. "It is not to be confounded," S. St. Quintino observes, "with the ancient Patræ, the Colonia Patronius of the Romans in the Peloponesus, which was under episcopal government." The name of the second city he would read Lapetra, mentioned by Dufresne (*Op. lib. vii. n. 21*), as taken by the Spaniards about 1312, when they became masters of the duchy of Athens, under the name Chateau de Lapator, perhaps the Lapathus of Livy (*xliv. n. 2, 6*). The Angelus mentioned on the obverse he supposes to be Angelus Johannes, who was appointed over Ætolia and Thessaly by Johannes Cantacugenus, when the Spaniards had been chased from Thessaly (*Cf. Cantac. Hist. ii. c. 27; iii. 53, and lib. iv. 32; iii. 27, 32; xiii. c. 3 and 6; and Greg. xiii. 6*); and the type probably imitated by him from the Catalan currency. He died 1347. The SAB. was read *Sabaudie Comes* by Cangenie. Quintino proposed *Sancti* for explanation why it should not be so, neither F at the end of the legend. We must be satisfied with the account of this last coin to be an imperfect E, would read *De* forms the substance of an elaborate Memoirs of the Royal Academy

TIN MEDAL FROM CHA POO, IN THE PROVINCE OF CHINA.—Dr. John Birch, of the Hong Kong, has presented to the British Museum a singular Chinese medal made of tin and found at Châ Poo, in the province of Yü Kiang, the seat of the late war with China. It is inscribed thus: *Charles III. or IV.*, and has upon one side the *REPUBLIC* VN 3 \approx ∞ M SHDK 29, an imitation of the legend *VTRAQUE* VNUM, 1762; the pillars of Hercules, and the two hemispheres, much more rudely copied than is usual; and on the reverse a Chinese junk with high bulwarks, and two masts with square sails, and a Chinese sailor seated in the stern sheers, holding the ropes. In the area is *THE PRINCE*, *Prince and Prince*, a name assumed for the epochs of their reigns by many of the old monarchs of China, and also that of several towns in the empire, but probably, in the present instance, a term applied to some event comparatively recent, the characters being in the most modern hand.

S. B.

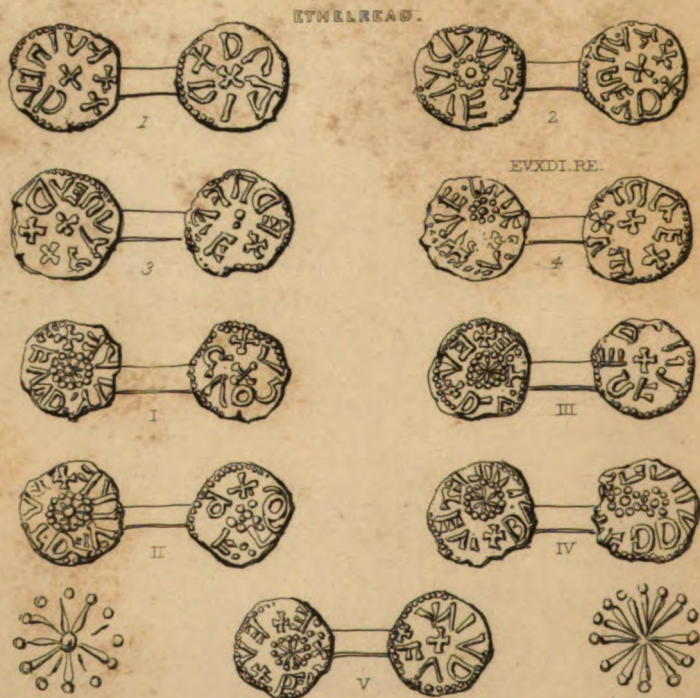
DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS AT SHOTOVER.—In the month of May 1842, the wheel of a sledge, which was passing along the side of a little copse on the estate of George V. Deury, Esq. at Shotover, near Oxford, broke into an urn, or jar, containing 560 (perhaps even more) Roman coins. From a list given to me they appear to have been of the following emperors, &c.

Antoninus	Maximilianus
Aurelianus	Postumus
Carausius	Probus
Claudius	Salonina (wife of Gallienus)
Claudius Gothicus	Theodorus
Florianus	Tetricus
Gallienus	Vitruvius
Gratianus	

many of them in good preservation.

There have been found in the neighbourhood, at different times, coins of Maximian, of Gordian, and of Constantine Gothicus. The urn was found near a Roman road, and is supposed to have been used as a treasure-vault.

It was found under the following circumstances:—A sledge, carrying a load of 50 tons of stone, was passing along the road, and the wheel, which was of iron, broke into the urn, and the coins fell out.

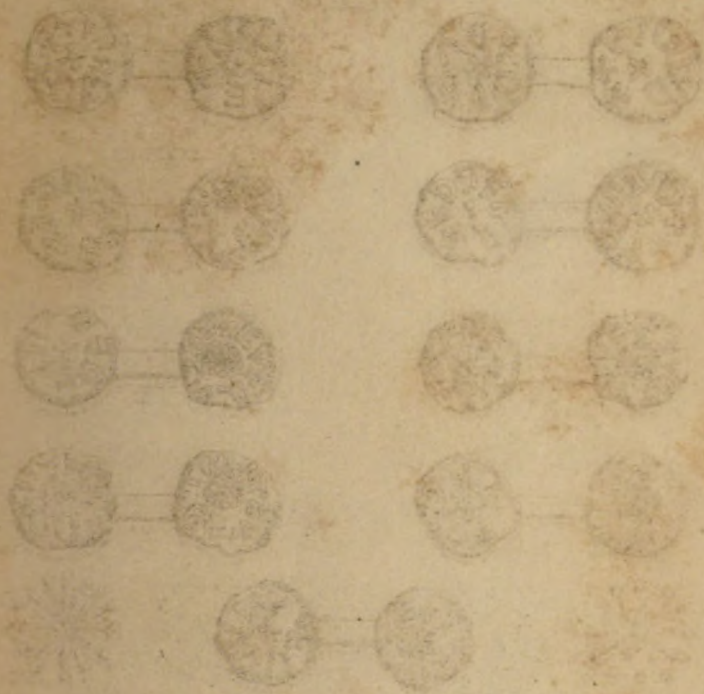


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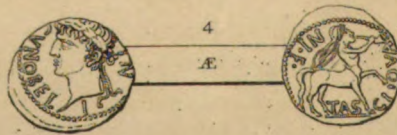
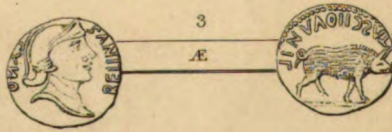
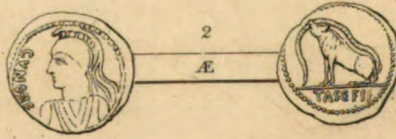
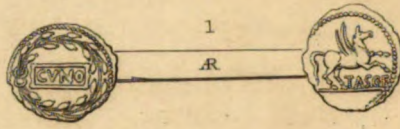
Elongated Obverses of Fig. 1 to V.

Drawn & Etched by W. H. Brooke, F.S.A.

STYGAS FOUND AT YORK.



三才圖會
卷之八
雜考
三才圖會
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卷之八
雜考



Coins of Cunobelin.

J. B. Baire del. et sc.

London. Published by the Numismatic Society. 1844.

X.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL
GREEK COINS.

By H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 28th March, 1844.]

AEGAE, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—Goat's head and neck to the right.

R.—Two lozenge-shaped indentures. AR. 2. $12\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
(*My cabinet, and Brit. Mus.*)

2.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—ΑΙΓΑΕ. Goat's head, as the preceding. AR. 3.
 $32\frac{2}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)3.—Another similar. AR. 2. $27\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—ΙΕΡΑ. CYNKAHTOC. Youthful naked head to the right.

R.—ΕΠ. CTP. ΑΥ. ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ. For-
tune standing with her usual attributes. Æ. 6.
(*My cabinet.*)

Aegae was one of the minor towns of Aeolia,¹ founded 129 years after the siege of Troy,² and belonged to the Aeolian confederation.³

Silver coins of this city are of great rarity; none similar to those described above have yet been published. No. 1 is of primitive fabric, and is without legend; it was discovered with a few others between Myrina and Cyme, somewhere near where Aegae must have stood. The lozenge form of the indentures is not unfrequently seen on the most ancient money of this and the adjoining provinces.

¹ Plutarch, in vit. Themist. ² Euseb. Chron. lib. ii. p. 100.

³ Herodot. lib. i. c. 149, 150.

Nos. 2 and 3 differ from each other merely by their weight; they are of more modern date, when the art of engraving was advancing towards perfection.

Although an autonomous coin, and the only one yet cited with a magistrate's name, No. 6 was most probably struck during the Roman domination, even as low down as the reign of Septimus Severus, as the same name of the *στρατηγος*, or prætor, Apollodorus, occurs on a coin of Julia Domna, cited by Sestini.⁴

CYME, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—Fore part of a horse to the right.

R.—Head of Hercules covered with lion's skin; below, a club, the whole incuse. EL. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $38\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

Another specimen, and the only one which ever came under my notice, was in the collection I ceded to the Bank of England. The type of the half-horse was used also by the Atarneans of Mysia, and the correctness of its classification to Cyme must be received with doubt. The same incuse head of Hercules occurs on another coin in Electrum, ascribed by Sestini to Abydus.⁵

No. 2.—Eagle's head to the left.

R.—Rude indented square. AR. 1. $9\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet, and Brit. Mus.*)

3.—KY. Eagle's head to the right.

R.—Four triangular indentures, placed in the form of the sails of a windmill. AR. 1. $6\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*Same cabinets.*)

These two small primitive coins mutually illustrate each other: they are of much earlier date than any yet published; and as Cyme was an important city, we may expect

⁴ Descr. Num. Vet. p. 309.

⁵ Descr. degli Stat. Ant. pl. vii. No. 10.

to find larger specimens of the same epoch. The eagle alludes to Jupiter, whose worship was established here, as we learn from Herodotus⁶ that in consequence of an oracle of that god, a colony was sent from Cyme to found the city of Smyrna.

No. 4.—Eagle looking backward; in the field the monogram $\Lambda\Xi$.

R.—Fore part of a horse to the right; below, an ear of barley. AR. $31\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Bank of England*.)

The above differs from a coin in Mionnet only by the monogram and the accessory symbol of the ear of barley.

No. 5.—OMHPOC. Homer sitting, facing the right.

R.—KYMAION inscribed in three lines, within a wreath of oak leaves. Æ. 5. (*My cabinet*.)

None of the cities connected with the history of Homer had a better claim to represent his effigy on their money than Cyme, which was the place of nativity of his mother Crytheis;⁷ and Smyrna, where it is presumed he was born, was then building by a colony of Cymeans citizens.⁸

Another coin of Cyme, on which is seen a sitting figure of the great poet, is in the French National Museum, and bears on the reverse his mother, with the legend, KPHΘHIC KYMAION.⁹ Both these coins I believe to be unique: that of mine resembles in every respect a coin struck at Smyrna, on the reverse of which is the name of the city also in three lines; they were probably struck to commemorate some particular festival celebrated in these cities to his honour.

⁶ In vit. Hom. c. 14.

⁷ Herodotus, in vit. Hom. c. 1.

⁸ Herodotus, in vit. Hom. c. 3.

⁹ Mionnet, Supp. tom. vi. p. 15, No. 119.

No. 6.—ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Head of the Senate to the right.

R.—CT. AY. ΕΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΚΥΜΑΙ. The genius of the city standing, clad in a short tunic; a globe in his right hand and a trident in his left. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet, and Brit. Mus.*)

I presume the figure on the reverse of this coin is intended for the genius of the city, as I find it repeated on a coin of Nero, published by Mionnet,¹⁰ on which we read, ΚΥΜΗ ΑΙΟΑΙC; and again, on another of Valerianus, Sen.,¹¹ in whose reign my coin was most probably struck, as on it occurs the name of the Prætor, Aurelius Elpidophorus.

No. 7.—ΘΕΩΝ ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Laureated head of Nero.

R.—ΘΕΑΝ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ. Veiled head of Agrippina as Ceres, crowned with ears of corn, to the right. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet.*)

No Numismatic writers have hitherto noticed a coin of Cyme with the head of the mother of Nero. The following reverse on a coin of Tranquillina is also unedited.

No. 8.—ΦΟΥΡΙΑ ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙΝΑ CEB. Head of Tranquillina, wife of Gordianus Pius, to the right.

R.—Ε. ΑΥΡ. ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΚΟΥ Γ. Β. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Diana of Ephesus with her usual attributes. Æ. 4. (*British Museum.*)

Æsclepiacus is here styled *Γραμματεὺς* or *Scribe* for the second time, a title which appears for the first time on the coins of this city.

No. 9.—Α. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Valerianus, Sen., to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΑΥΡ. ΕΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΝΕ. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Æsculapius and Hygea standing, facing each other. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England.*)

¹⁰ Mionnet, Supp. tom. iii. p. 10, No. 63. ¹¹ Idem, p. 13, No. 77.

No. 10.—A. K. Π. ΑΙΚΙ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Valerianus, Jun., to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΑΥΡ. ΕΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Naked figure of one of the Dioscuri standing, holding a horse by the bridle. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England.*)

MYRINA, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Λ. CΕΠ. CΕΟΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡ. ΙΟΥ. ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Heads of Septimus Severus and Julia Domna facing each other, that of Severus laureated.

R.—ΕΠΙ. CΤΡ. ΕΥΗΕΙCΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Hexastyle temple, in which is a standing figure; a patera in right hand and a branch in left. Æ. 11.

This unedited medallion of Septimus Severus and his empress is remarkable for its superior fabric and the beauty of its preservation. It passed from my collection into that of the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris.

NEONTICHOS, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—NE, in monogram (no type). Æ. 1. (*Brit. Mus.*)

Neontichos was the earliest establishment of the Aeolians in Asia.

Formerly, the small copper coins exhibiting for type the head of Pallas, with an owl on the reverse, and NE in monogram, were attributed to the island of Nea, near the coast of Thrace. Cousinery, having affirmed that they are mostly found in Aeolia, they are generally admitted to belong to Neontichos. I approve of this restitution, and confirm M. Cousinery's observation; they have been brought to me from Aeolia and Mysia, with coins of Temnus, Cyme, Larissa, Elaea, Myrina, and Pergamus. With the owl on the reverse, the coins of Neontichos are not uncommon; but that described above is the only one I

ever met with, presenting merely the monogram of the name of the city, and no other symbol.

TEMNUS, IN AEOLIA.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R.—TA. AM. Vase, between four bunches of grapes.

AR. 2. 27½ grs. (*From my cabinet, in Brit. Mus.*)

This silver coin of Temnus is probably unique, none in that metal having yet been noticed by Numismatic writers. The head of Apollo is in the same style as on coins of Aegae, Larissa, Myrina, etc., cities in the same province; perhaps, Apollo surnamed Cillaeus, who was honoured with the special worship of all the people of Aeolian origin. On the reverse the devices, a vase and bunches of grapes, are symbols of Bacchus, and of frequent occurrence on the copper money of this city.

No. 2.—THMNITΩN. Apollo, in female attire, standing; his left arm leaning on a column.

R.—EΠI. ZΩIAOY. A river god, recumbent. Æ. 4.
(*Brit. Mus., from my cabinet.*)

This coin, which is beautifully preserved and the legend perfect, serves to correct an error Sestini¹² has fallen into, who publishes a coin from the Cousinery collection offering precisely the same type, which he describes as follows:—

MAΣTAYPEITΩN. Apollo stolatus stans, S. cubito columnæ innititur.

R.—EΠI. ZΩIAOY. Fluvius decumbens. Æ. See also Mionnet, tom. iv. p. 83, No. 455.

There can be no doubt of the identity of the two coins, and Sestini was most likely misled by M. Cousinery's manuscript catalogue, which abounds with errors.

I cannot allow the present opportunity to escape without

¹² Descriz. p. 430.

pointing out another error in Sestini. In his *Lett. Num.* tom. iv. p. 112, he notices the following coin.¹³

ACINIOC ΓΑΛΛΟC. Caput Asinii Galli, nudum.

R.—TAMNITAN AC. ΦΑΝΙΟΥ. Caput Bacchi hedera coronatum. Æ. 3.

A second example of the same coin, the legend being more perfect, reading ..ACINIOC ΓΑΛΛΟC ΥΠΑΤΟC, and on the reverse, ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΝΙΟΥ TAMNITAN, he classes to Augustus.¹⁴ Asinius Gallus, who was consul with Marcus Censorinus, in the year of Rome 745, was not of sufficient importance to appear on the money of the dependencies of the empire; it is the portrait of Augustus which is intended in both cases.

Another imperfect coin of Augustus, struck at Temnus, is ranged by Eckhel, in his *Num. Vet.* pl. xi. No. 14, p. 190, and Mionnet, *Supp.* tom. v. p. 236, No. 1390, amongst the coins of Prusias ad Hypium; he reads erroneously—

KAICAP CEBACTOC Π..ΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΙΩ.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΑC.....ΝΙΟΥ TAM...ΤΑ.

It is the same which is correctly described in Mionnet, tom. iii. p. 28, No. 167, under Temnus, as follows—

KAICAP CEBACTOC ΠΑΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΑΤ. Tête d'Auguste jeune.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΝΙΟΥ TAMNITAN.

I have a beautiful specimen of this coin, and can vouch for the correctness of the latter version.

LESBOS, INSULA.

THE cities of Lesbos offer a rich and remarkable series of primitive coins, but many are difficult to class with any

¹³ See also Mionnet, *Supp.* tom. vi. p. 41, No. 260.

¹⁴ *Descr. d'Ale. Med. Gr. del Mus. Font.* pars ii. p. 63, Tab. x. fig. 15, et pars iii. p. 57, No. 2.

degree of certainty. I have collected together a number of useful materials and observations, which, when properly matured, I propose communicating in a separate notice.

ERESUS, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Head of Mercury wearing the *pileus*, to the right.

R.—EPEΣ. Female head to the right. Æ. 3. (*Brit. Mus., from my cabinet.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—EPE. Grain of barley. Æ. 1. (*Same cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. Laureated head of Philippus, Sen.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΤΡΑ. ΑΥΡ. ΓΑΜΙΚΟΥ Β. ΕΡΕΣΙΩ. Pallas standing; a victory in her right hand, and the hasta in her left. Æ. 9. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

4.—Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ Κ. Laureated head of Philippus, Jun., to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΤΤ. ΓΑΜΙΚΟ ΕΡΕΣΙΩ. Æsculapius standing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

Sestini has proved the inaccuracy in the classification to Eresus of those coins, in silver and copper, bearing for type *Obv.* head of Ceres, and on *Rev.* EP in monogram, within a wreath of corn; he restores them to Eretria in Euboea. The four coins above described are indubitably of this city, and are unpublished.

METHYMNA, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the left.

R.—^Μ_{ΘΑ}, and a diota; the whole within a sunk square. Æ. 3. 48½ grs. (*Brit. Mus., from my cabinet.*)

2.—Bust of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΜΗΘΥΜΝΑΙΩΝ. Fortune standing. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet.*)

The types of these autonomous coins of Methymna are

new. Several primitive coins of the same city I reserve for another opportunity.

No. 3.—ΑΥΤ...ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΟΔΑ..... Laureated head of Commodus, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ...ΚΑΛC...ΜΗΘΥΜΝΑΙΩΝ. Armed warrior, standing between Pallas and another female figure. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

4.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΜΑΡ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Laureated head of Caracalla, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. CΤΡ. ΤΙΜΙΟΥ. ΜΗΘΥΜΝΑΙΩΝ. The emperor as Bacchus, a thyrsus in his left hand, in a car drawn by two panthers, preceded by a female figure: on one side of the car is a satyr, and on the other, near the panther, Pan or Silenus. Æ. 9. (*Same cab., from same.*)

A similar coin to the last, but with the inscription imperfect and incorrectly rendered, is published by Sestini in his *Descriz. del Mus. Fontana*, pars ii. p. 43, pl. vii. fig. 3; et pars iii. p. 58, No. 2; and Mionnet, *Supp. tom. vi.* p. 56, No. 34.

MITYLENE, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Female head, three-quarter face, bound with a double fillet.

R.—M. Bull's head to the left; the whole in a sunk square. EL. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $39\frac{9}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Bull's head, to the right.

R.—M, and three laurel leaves; the whole in a sunk square. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. (*Bib. Royale, Paris, from my cab.*)

3.—Head of Apollo, laureate, to the left.

R.—MYTI. Lion's head in profile; the whole in a sunk square. AR. $1\frac{1}{4}$. 15 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—MYT. Lyre.

R.—Lyre, of a different form. AR. $\frac{3}{4}$. $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (*My cabinet; one in Bank of England weighs 8 grs.*)

5.—Laureated head of Apollo, to the right.

R.—MYTI. Female head, to the right. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $19\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

No. 6.—Another, behind the female head a *diota*. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
19 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

7.—Laureated head of Apollo, with long flowing hair.

R.—MYTI. A lyre; in the field a thyrsus; the whole within a square formed by four bars. AR. 6. $166\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

8.—Another as last, uncertain symbol in the field. AR. 6.
169 grs. (*Same cabinet.*)

The first coin in this list is in Electrum, of beautiful fabric, and may be safely assigned to Mitylene. The others exhibit types or symbols differing from any before published.

No. 9.—ΨΑΠΦΩ (*sic*). Head of Sapho to the right, bound with a plain fillet.

R.—MYTIAHNAIΩN. Lyre. Æ. 4.

Pollux¹⁵ informs us that the Mitylenians struck money with the portrait of Sapho; but it is only of late that any coins bearing her name have been discovered: they were unknown to Eckhel and the contemporaneous writers. The variety in the orthography of the name of this celebrated female, employed on ancient coins and other monuments which have reached us, is remarkable: most of the ancient authors write ΣΑΠΦΩ. On an ill-preserved coin published by Sestini,¹⁶ and engraved by Gessner,¹⁷ from the Pauw collection, and now in the royal collection at Berlin, before a seated figure holding a lyre is the legend ΣΑΦΦΩ; and on two other coins, cited also by Sestini,¹⁸ we find the name ΣΑΦΟΥΣ, whilst on my coin is ΨΑΠΦΩ. To these may be added the variety ΖΑΦΟ, accompanying her figure on the celebrated vase found at Agrigentum, published by M. Steinbüchel, of Vienna.

¹⁵ Onomasticon, lib. ix.

¹⁶ Lett. Num. tom. viii. p. 71.

¹⁷ Viri Illustr. tab. iv. fig. 23.

¹⁸ Descr. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 151. Nos. 21 and 22.

The history of Sapho is too well known to require any comment here; but, perhaps, it will not be out of place to remark, that many of the romantic actions attributed to her never actually occurred, and much confusion has been apparently occasioned by the admixture of the history of two females of the same name. Visconti¹⁹ has satisfactorily proved, on the authority of an ancient writer, the existence of these two persons; both Lesbians, though of different cities; both celebrated, though not equally so, in the annals of their respective eras. One (the poetess) was born at Mitylene 612 years B.C.; she is the Sapho mentioned by Herodotus²⁰ and the earlier writers, and who is represented on the coin before us. The other was a native of Eresus, as we are told by Athenæus;²¹ she was a courtesan, and although the exact date of her birth is uncertain, there is little doubt it occurred several centuries posterior to that of her namesake of Mitylene. This Sapho (the Eresian) is indebted for her celebrity and the sympathies of posterity to the verses of Ovid, which record her unfortunate passion for Phaon, and her tragical though heroic death; although there is another example in Lais of Corinth, a female of similar manners to the lover of Phaon being represented on the money of her native city, yet it must appear singular that any cultivated people should bestow public honour on such a woman as the Eresian Sapho. These remarks refer to the coin published by M. Allier de Hauteroche,²² struck under the Roman emperor Commodus at Eresus. On the reverse of this coin is exhibited a female portrait and the legend CAΠΦΩ ΕΡΕCΙ ,

¹⁹ Iconogr. Grec. tom. i. p. 69.

²⁰ Lib. ii. cap. 135.

²¹ Lib. xiii. p. 596, ed. Casaub.

²² Notice sur la Courtisane Sapho née à Eresos, lue à la Société Asiatique; and Mionnet, Supp. tom vi. p. 54, No. 23

which M. de Hauteroche supposes is intended for the Eresian Sapho mentioned by Athenæus. Doubt was never absent from my mind that this attribution was admissible, but since I became possessor of the coin of Mitylene described above, and thereby obtained an opportunity of making a comparison, I feel persuaded that the same portrait is intended on both these coins, and that it is the poetess and not the courtesan, who is represented on M. de Hauteroche's coin of Eresus. That the Eresians should impress their money with the effigy of the Mitylenian Sapho is less singular than that they should with that of their towns-woman, whose celebrity, as before observed, was of a character little calculated to deserve that honour, and there is nothing repugnant to probability that the poetess should appear on the money of the Eresians; for, although a native of Mitylene, she was a Lesbian, and is often called the "*Lesbian Muse*," and the people of every city in the island would participate in the glory of acknowledging her their country-woman, and feel interested in honouring her memory.

With regard to the Eresian Sapho, without Athenæus we might still have remained ignorant of her existence, and even now, when brought to light by the researches of the learned, her fame reposes on the most objectionable actions attributed to her namesake; for it is evident that these acts belong to the history of the courtesan, and Ovid availed himself of the licence allowed to poets, to unite the history of both these celebrated females, to increase and diversify the interest in his heroine.

The head-dress of the portrait of my coin differs from that of M. de Hauteroche; on his there is no fillet, and the hair is collected around the head and knotted in a bunch at the crown, an arrangement probably in both cases

in accordance with the taste of the period when the coins were struck; or they might have been copied from different models. Her effigies were doubtless numerous in Lesbos as they were all over Greece. History records two examples; one, a bronze statue, the work of Silanion, in the Prytanium of Syracuse, removed by Verres,²³ and a picture painted by Leon mentioned by Pliny.²⁴

No. 10.—ΔΕCΒΩΝΑΞ ΗΡΟC ΝΕΩC. Portrait of Lesbos as Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to the right.

R.—ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Ceres standing; a bunch of poppies in her extended right hand, and a long torch, or perhaps the hasta, in her left. Æ. 7. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

We have here the portrait of Lesbos, a Mitylenian philosopher, who flourished in the first century of our era; he is represented under the effigy of Bacchus Briseus. A similar coin, but with a different subject on the reverse, was first published by Cary,²⁵ and again by Sestini;²⁶ its authenticity was, however, suspected till very lately, but other coins of undoubted antiquity have subsequently been discovered.²⁷

No. 11.—ΘΕΟC ΑΜΜΩΝ. Bearded head of Jupiter Ammon, to the right.

R.—ΘΗ. CTP. ΒΑΛ. ΑΠΙCΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Cybele sitting, to the right. Æ. 9. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

12.—ΘΕΟC ΑΜΜΩΝ. Head, as last.

R.—ΘΗ. CTP. ΒΑΛ. ΑΠΙCΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Æsculapius and Hygeia standing, with their usual attributes. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

²³ Cicero, Verres, iv. 57.

²⁴ Cap. xl.

²⁵ Dissert. sur la Fond. de la Ville de Marseille, p. 131.

²⁶ Num. Vet. p. 319.

²⁷ See Sestini, Descriz. dell Med. Ant. del Mus. Hederv. ii. p. 151, tab. xviii. fig. 12; and Mionnet, Supp. vi. p. 64, Nos. 83, 84, 85.

These two unedited coins come under the denomination of "autonomous," but were certainly minted under the Roman empire, as late as the reign of Valerianus, Sen., on whose coins, struck at this city, is the same name of the prætor *Valerianus Aristomachus*. The worship of Æsculapius was probably introduced into Lesbos from Pergamus. With the people of that city the Mitylenians were always on friendly terms.

No. 13.—ΠΡΟΘΗ ΔΕΥΒΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝ. Turreted female head, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΚΤΡ. ΒΑΛ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Jupiter and Cybele standing. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet.*)

14.—Same head and legend.

R.—ΕΠΙ. Κ. ΒΑΛ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Mitylene and Pergamus personified by two females wearing turreted crowns, standing, presenting to each other the patron deities of their respective cities, which they hold in their right hands. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet.*)

The legend on the obverse of the two preceding coins bears testimony to the consideration Mitylene enjoyed over the other cities of Lesbos. The latter refers to an alliance, probably of a religious nature, between Mitylene and Pergamus.

No. 15.—ΖΕΥΣ ΒΟΥΛΑΙΟΚ. Bearded naked bust of Jupiter to the left.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΚΤΡ. ΒΑΛ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Æsculapius seated to the left a patera in his extended right hand, and a long knotted club in his left; before him, a serpent. Æ. 13. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

This is a beautiful medallion, in the finest possible preservation, and of most excellent execution for the period; which, with the four preceding coins, was struck during the reign of Valerianus, Sen., as it exhibits the same prætor's name, *Valerianus Aristomachus*. Jupiter, whose

bust appears on the obverse, is surnamed "Boulaeus," or the Councillor, ΖΕΥΣ ΒΟΥΛΑΙΟΣ. There was a statue of this Jupiter at Athens.²⁸ Two or three other medallions, with the head of Jupiter the Councillor, but with different reverses, are noticed by Eckhel and other numismatic writers.

No. 16.—ΦΑΥΣΤΕΪΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΧΘ. Profile of the younger Faustina to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΣΤΡ. ΠΟΜ. ΤΡΥΦΩΝΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑ. Diana in a car, drawn by two stags. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

No coins have yet been noticed of the younger Faustina struck at Mitylene. The name of the prætor Tryphonianus appears on the money both of Marcus Aurelius and of Lucius Verus.

No. 17.—ΚΡΙΣΠΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΧΘ. Head of Crispina to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΣΤΡ. ΦΟΥ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑΗ. Bacchus and Ceres standing before an altar. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

18.—ΔΟΥ. ΣΕΠΤΙΜΟΣ ΓΕΤΑΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Naked bust of Geta to the left.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΣΤΡΑΠΟ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΔΕΟΝΤΕΩΣ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Caracalla and Geta standing, holding each other by the hand; the former crowned by a standing figure of Victory, and the latter by a seated figure of Cybele. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

19.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΣΤΡ. ΑΥ. ΠΟ. ΙΟ. ΔΕΟΝΤΕΩΣ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Bacchus and Apollo standing. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

20.—ΙΟΥΛ. ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΜΑΜΕΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Julia Mamaea to the right.

R.—ΣΤΡ. ΑΥ. ΠΡΟΔΕΚΤΟΥ ΠΑΡ. ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Equestrian at full speed; on the ground, a dead warrior and a shield. Æ. 10. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

²⁸ Pausanias, lib. i. cap. 3.

No Grecian city was more attentive in rendering homage to the masters of the universe and the members of their families than Mitylene. A complete series of the Roman emperors may almost be formed from Augustus to Gallienus; and many portraits may be found which rarely occur elsewhere.

All the imperial coins in this list came into my possession, with nearly four hundred others, in 1825. With few exceptions, they consisted of large brass coins of the emperors from Antoninus Pius to Gallienus, and were found at Mitylene. Besides the Lesbian cities of Mitylene, Methymna, and Eresus, there were numerous coins of cities of Ionia, Æolia, and Mysia.

NASI VEL NAPI, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo to the left.

R.—NΑΣΙ. Lyre; in the field, a palm branch. Æ. 4.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

2.—Same head to the right.

R.—NΑΣ. Panther walking to the right. Æ. 1. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

3.—Same head as preceding.

R.—NΑΣΙ ΔΙΟΝΥ. Tripod. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

4.—Same head.

R.—NΑΣΙ. Dolphin; below, palm branch. Æ. 5. (*My cabinet.*)

Scylax and Pomp. Mela state there were but five cities in the island of Lesbos; but Pliny mentions eight, namely, Pyrrha, Eresus, Antissa, Arisba, Methymna, Hiera, Agamede, and Mitylene. Besides these, Strabo and Stephanus add another, which they write Nape (Ναπη),²⁹ situated,

²⁹ Strabo, lib. ix. p. 426. Suidas, v. Ναπη. Hellenicus, apud Steph. Byz. v. Ναπη.

according to Strabo, in the district of Methymna. As the four coins described above are evidently of Lesbian origin (for, independently of the similarity in the style of work with coins of other cities in the island, they were all procured there), it is to be inferred that the orthography, *Nape*, is corrupt; and that we should read, in ancient writers, *Ναση*, as doubtless the *ΝΑΣΙ* on the coins is the abbreviation for *ΝΑΣΙΩΝ*. It is hardly necessary to remark, that the silver coin published by Mionnet,³⁰ from the Cousinery collection, on which that numismatist read *ΝΑΗ*, is incorrect. A similar one is now before me, in fine preservation, on which the legend is *ΝΑΣΙ*; and another is amongst the coins I ceded to the Bank of England.

PYRRHA, IN LESBO INSULA.

No. 1.—Female head, bound with a fillet, to the left.

R.—ΠΥΡΡ. A goat standing to the left. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet : another in British Museum.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΠΥΡΡ. Goat as last, before an altar. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet.*)

Geographers mention no less than nine cities of ancient Greece of the name of Pyrrha; but I have no hesitation in assigning my two coins to the city of that name in the island of Lesbos, where they and a few more were actually found, and of which no money has hitherto been noticed by numismatic authors. I might, however, except a coin in the Hunterian collection,³¹ attributed to Pylos, which I strongly suspect should be read ΠΥΡ. or ΠΥΡΡ., instead of ΠΥΛ.; in other respects the coins are exactly alike. The female head is probably of Ceres, and the goat is a symbol

³⁰ Tom. iii. p. 60, No. 188.

³¹ Coombe, Vet. Pop. et Urb. Tab. xlv. fig. 8.

of Bacchus, or of the mountainous nature of the country: to this day the vicinity of Pyrrha is famous for numerous flocks of these animals.

Although Pyrrha is ranked amongst the five principal cities of Lesbos, it has seldom figured in history for anything remarkable. It was situated on the west coast of the island, on the gulf of the same name, *Pyrrhæum Euripum*, distant 100 stades from Cape Malia, and 80 from Mitylene, between Eresus and the promontory Sigæum.³² Pomponius Mela and Thucydides write the name *Pyrrha*, but these coins show those authors are more correct who write *Pyrrha*.

IONIA.

ARSINOE, IN IONIA.

See my article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 177, entitled, "Restitution to the city of Ephesus (when called Arsinoe) of the coins hitherto attributed to Arsinoe in Cyrenaica, and to Arsinoe in Cilicia."

CLAZOMENE, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo, front face.

R.—HPAKAEY...KAAZO. A swan standing to the left, his wings expanded, and his head turned backward.
AR. 7. 250 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet*.)

The smaller silver coins of Clazomene, offering the same type as the above, are not uncommon; but of this magnitude and weight none have yet been published.

No. 2.—A. AY. KOMOΔOC KAICAP. Naked youthful head of Commodus to the right.

R.—KAAZOMENIQN. The philosopher Anaxagoras

³² Strabo, lib. xiii. p. 617. Ptolemy, lib. v. c. 2.

standing, wearing the *pallium*; a globe in his right hand, his left foot resting on a cippus. Æ. 4. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

It is generally acknowledged that Visconti is correct in his opinion that it is the philosopher Anaxagoras on an autonomous coin he publishes,³³ and there can be no doubt the same personage who is represented upon this unedited coin of Commodus. He is here seen bearing the same symbol, and in similar costume, as Hipparchus on the money of the Nicæans, and Pythagoras on that of the Samians.

Anaxagoras, who studied philosophy at Athens, was the disciple of Anaximenes, and preceptor of Socrates, Euripides, and Pericles; the last often consulted him on matters of importance. Anaxagoras was banished Athens on account of his doctrines; or rather, as some suppose, the charges were invented by the enemies of Pericles. He retired to Lampsacus, where he died B.C. 488, in the 72nd year of his age.

EPHESUS, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Lion's skin on a club, within a wreath of vine leaves.

R.—EΦE. Bunch of grapes on vine leaves; in the field,
A. AR. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Here is another specimen of a subdivision of a cistophorus struck at Ephesus, similar in type to one I have described amongst my unedited coins of Pergamus, and to those of Tralles and Nysa, given for the first time by Mionnet.³⁴ I believe it to be unique.

³³ Iconograph. Grec. Suppt. p. 6, pl. A. No. 2.

³⁴ Tom. vi. Suppt. p. 516, No. 391, and tom. vii. Suppt. p. 461, No. 658.


ERYTHRÆ, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—A full-blown rose, front view.

R.—Two parallel indented squares. AV. 2. 40 grs.
(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

I have ventured to assign this anepigraphe and very primitive gold coin to Erythræ, firstly, on account of its having been procured by myself from a peasant, who found it in cultivating a vineyard on the actual site of the ancient city; and, secondly, because the figure of a full-blown rose is seen on some of the silver coins of a later period of Erythræ.

No. 2.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—EPY. and the monogram . (No type.) AR. 1.
13 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

3.—Radiated head of Apollo, front face.

R.—EPY. MHNEKPAT... in four lines, occupying the whole of the field. Æ. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4.—EPYΘPAI. Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—...AICXPIΩN. Four ears of corn. Æ. 3.

5.—EPYΘ. Head as the preceding.

R.—Bunch of poppies and ears of corn. Æ. 3.

6.—EPYΘPAI. Turreted female head.

R.—EPYΘPAIΩN. Basket, containing four ears of corn.
Æ. 3.

7.—ΔHMOC EPYΘPA. Bearded head with diadem to the right.

R.—EPYΘPAIΕ...A. KA. Pallas standing to the left, a patera in right hand, and shield in left. Æ. 4.

8.—IEPA CYNKAHTOC. Youthful head of the senate.

R.—ΕΠΙ. CTP. KA. CEKOYNΔOY EPYΘPAIΩN. Hercules naked, standing; a club in his right hand, and the lion's skin over his arm. Æ. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

9.—KAICAP AYΦAIOC. Naked head of Marcus Aurelius to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. CTP. KOYHΔOY EPYΘPAIΩN. Naked figure of Hercules standing in a temple, his club uplifted in his right hand, and an arrow in his left. Æ. 10.

The whole of the preceding coins of Erythræ have passed from my collection either into the British Museum or into the Bank of England; their types and legends offer nothing peculiarly remarkable, their only merit consists in their being unedited.

To this city (Erythræ) Mionnet has assigned a remarkable di-stater, which he describes as follows:—

ΦANNOZEMIS EPY. (En grec ancien, retrograde) un cerf d'une espèce très voisine de l'élan, marchant à dr., la tête inclinée; dessous, le monogram, (586.)

R.—Aire en creux de forme oblongue et disposée en croix, avec des ornemens irréguliers dans l'intérieur.³⁵
EL. 6. (Supp. vi. p. 213, No. 896.)

This unique coin I brought to Europe from Smyrna, in 1825, and it is now in the Bank of England. On my route to London, through Paris, I allowed M. Mionnet to take an impression of it; and I understood ultimately that it was the suggestion of M. Allier de Hauteroche, that decided M. Mionnet to class it to Erythræ. As I have a cast of the coin now before me, I confess I cannot read the legend as it appears in the above description; the type is of archaic fabric as well as the formation of the letters composing the legend. It is but a feeble foundation for supposing it of Erythræ because the name "Phannozemis" happens to occur on a silver coin of the same city, evidently struck three centuries later.

In my original catalogue, this curious coin is ranged amongst the "Uncertain," and the legend has hitherto remained indecypherable.

³⁵ Mr. Weston has noticed this coin in his *Historic Notices of Towns in Greece*, etc., Addenda, p. 162; he presumes it to belong to Phycus, in Caria, a classification equally inadmissible as that of M. Mionnet.

LEBEDUS, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Helméd head of Pallas, to the left.

R.—ΑΕ. ΑΝΑΚ. An owl; in the field, prow of a galley.

AR. 2. 23 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

2.—Head, as the preceding.

R.—ΑΕ. ΗΓΙΑ. Type as the preceding. AR. 2. 22½ grs.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

3.—Head, as the preceding.

R.—ΑΕ. ΠΙΑΣ. Type as before. AR. 2. 20 grs.
(*Idem, from same cabinet.*)

4.—Head, as the preceding.

R.—ΑΕ. ΚΑΛΙΣΤΟ. Type as before. AR. 2. 21¾ grs.
(*My cabinet.*)

5.—Pallas standing, to the left; a shield on her left arm, and a spear over her shoulder.

R.—ΑΕΒΙΔΕΩΝ...ΟΔΟ...Thyrsus and cistus. Æ. 4.
(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

Silver coins of Lebedus are excessively rare: those of the small dimensions, like the four described above, exhibit names of magistrates different from any yet published.

LEUCE, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Helméd head, front face of Pallas, with necklace.

R.—ΑΕΥ. Lion standing, to the left; looking backward.

Æ. 2. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Tachas, a Persian rebel, founded the town of Leuce in the second year of the ninety-third Olympiad,³⁶ but dying ere his undertaking was completed, its possession was disputed by the Clazomenians and Cymeans. The oracle at Delphi, to whom their respective claims were referred, decreed the exclusive right of it to those of the two parties who should first offer sacrifice there in the temple of Apollo. The Clazomenians, though more distant, were

³⁶ Diod. Sic. lib. xv.

more alert, and fulfilled the commands of the Pythia before their adversaries; and the town being awarded to them, they took immediate possession, and established in it a colony of their own people.

At first view, this singular coin might be mistaken for one of Miletus, the lion looking backward being a device constantly employed on the money of that city; but, as the accessory symbol of the star as well as the monogram composing the initial letters of the name of Miletus are omitted, and are replaced by those of Leuce, I consider that my classification may be accepted.

The star on the coins of Miletus associated with the lion, as well as when it appears alone, as on the coins of Gambrium, Colona, and Thymbria, refers to the worship of Apollo; so does the lion itself: it is, therefore, a suitable type for the money of Leuce, as it would appear that Apollo was the chief deity or patron of the place, since it was in his temple the Pythia commanded the sacrifice alluded to above. The obverse exhibits a head of Pallas, front face, precisely in the same style as she is represented on some of the copper money of Clazomene, and very different to any thing to be observed on the currency of Miletus.

MAGNESIA, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Horseman at full speed, to the right; a lance in his right hand.

R.—ΜΑΓΝ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΙΚΕ. Bull butting; in the field, a flower; the whole encircled by the Meander.

AR. 5. 86 grs. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Helméd head of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΜΑ. Trident; the whole encircled by the Meander.

AR. 1. 11½ grs. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the coins of the

three cities of Magnesia, situated in Ionia, Lydia, and Thessaly; those, as on the two above, on which are represented the windings of the Meander, admit of no doubt. They both differ from those already published.

MILETUS, IN IONIA.

Laureated head of Diana, to the right; bow and quiver over her shoulder.

R.—...ΣΙΟΝ ΒΙΩΝ. Lion, walking from left to right, looking backward at a star. AV. 4. 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Although Miletus was one of the most important Ionian cities, it is remarkable that this is the only gold coin yet discovered; it differs from the well-known silver coins, by the head of Diana on the obverse instead of Apollo; her worship was united with that of her twin brother at Didymi. This Numismatic treasure was procured in Smyrna, in 1829, and is now in the collection of the Bank of England.

NEAPOLIS, IN IONIA.

Female head, probably of Juno, wearing an elevated diadem, to the left.

R.—NEΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Neptune sitting on a rock, to the right; in his extended right hand is a dolphin; a trident in his left, which he holds across his shoulder; in the field, a small dolphin in countermark. Æ. 5. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

The only autonomous coin assigned to this city was first published in the catalogue of the Earl of Pembroke's collection; the head on which, though front face instead of in profile, would seem to be that of Juno Moneta, whose worship was probably introduced from Samos, opposite to which island Neapolis is situated. As Neapolis was a maritime city, and not far from Panionium, where festivals were celebrated in honor of Neptune by the united cities

of Ionia, the inhabitants had a double motive for impressing their money with the figure of that deity.

I procured this coin from Scalanova, a modern town not far from the site of the ancient Neapolis, of which no vestiges remain.

PHYGELA, IN IONIA.

Head of Diana Munychia, front face, wearing an elevated diadem.

R.—ΦΥΓ. Bull, butting, to the left; the whole within a wreath of myrtle. *Æ.* 4. (*Brit. Mus., from my cab.*)

This coin exhibits no difference from those already published, excepting in the present instance the subject on the reverse is encircled with a wreath of myrtle.

PRIENE, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Helméd head of Minerva Polias, to the left.

R.—ΠΡΙΗ. ΒΙΑΣ. and a trident; the whole encircled by the Meander. *AR.* 4. $71\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*Brit. Mus., from my cab.*)

2.—Another, as the preceding, but with ΠΡΙΗ. ΙΩΙΑΟ. *AR.* 4. $73\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Bank of England, from same.*)

3.—Another, as the preceding, but with ΠΡΙΗ. ΕΠΙΑΜ. *AR.* 4. $76\frac{1}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—Head, as the preceding.

R.—ΠΡΙΗ....Hippocampus. *AR.* 3. 58 grs.

5.—Same head.

R.—ΠΡΙΗ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ. Owl on a *diota*, within an olive wreath.

With the exception of No. 4, the above offer nothing peculiar; the magistrates' names are new.

Priene was one of the confederate Ionian cities which offered sacrifices to Neptune at Panionium, which accounts for the devices exhibited on these coins—the trident and the hippocampus. Eratosthenes, cited by Strabo, mentions

that the statue of Neptune Heliconius, so called from Helice in the Peloponnesus, from whence the Prienians derived their origin, was represented with a hippocampus in his hand.

SMYRNA, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Cista or mystic chest of Bacchus, out of which a serpent is protruding, within a wreath of ivy.

R.—Two serpents interlaced, between them a bow and quiver, in the field ZMYP, the letter A, and a female head with turreted crown. AR. 8. 182 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

Previous to the discovery of this unique coin, numismatists were ignorant of the Smyrnians having joined the people of other Asiatic cities who fabricated the description of money called Cistophori. It was procured at Smyrna in 1824, and is now in the collection of the Bank of England.

TEOS, IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Griffin with expanded wings, sitting, his right fore paw lifted up; to the left.

R.—A sunk circle, divided into four equal compartments by a cross. AV. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 29 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

In the absence of a legend, it is the style of work and the locality of its discovery which induces me to assign this small gold coin to Teos in preference to Abdera; it is unique of this size.

No. 2.—Griffin, as last, sitting on a plinth ornamented with dots.

R.—Indented square divided by a double cross. AR. 5. 176 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

3.—THI. Griffin, his right fore paw lifted up; in the field, a grain of barley.

R.—Indented square divided into four equal compartments. AR. 6. 180 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

No. 4.—THION. Griffin, in a sitting posture, to the right; his wings rounded at the extremities; in the field, a grain of barley.

R.—Rude indented square divided into four unequal parts.

AR. 6. 168 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

5.—Griffin as No. 1; before, the letter T and a globula.

R.—Indented square divided into four parts. AR. 2. 28½ grs. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

6.—Griffin as last.

R.—Indented square as last. AR. 1. 5½ grs. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

Nothing peculiar is exhibited in the five preceding coins of Teos, excepting their types or symbols offer some trifling varieties compared with those previously described by numismatic writers.

TEOS IN IONIA, AND LEBEDUS IN IONIA.

No. 1.—Griffin, to the right, his left fore paw lifted up, in a sunk square.

R.—Two rams' heads facing each other, in the act of butting. AR. 1. 9 grs. (*British Museum, from my cab.*)

The obverse side of this diminutive coin exhibits the usual type of Teos, the reverse (without legend) offers two rams' heads in the act of butting. This device is new on the money of Teos, but is seen upon a coin in electrum which Sestini³⁷ assigns to Lebedus. Should he be correct, it may be concluded that the coin in question was struck to record an alliance between Teos and Lebedus, both of them cities of the Ionian confederation. Another coin in my possession, which is also published by Sestini,³⁸ exhibits the griffin on one side, and a single ram's head on the other; this I take

³⁷ Desc. degli Stat. Ant. tab. vii. fig. 23; Mionnet, Supp. tom. vi. page 229, No. 285, tab. liii. fig. 9.

³⁸ Desc. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. page 201, No. 15; Mionnet, Supp. tom. vi. page 376, No. 1892.

to allude to a tacit alliance between Teos and Clazomene. A third example of a monetary union between two Ionian cities, is that which offers the winged wild boar in connection with the lion's head on the opposite side, with or without the letters ΣΑ; denoting evidently, by their respective symbols, the cities of Clazomene and Samos.³⁹

SAMOS, INSULA.

No. 1.—Fore part of a bull to the right, his head turned to the left.

R.—Rude indented square. AV. 5. 217 grs. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

My assignment of this double stater to Samos reposes solely on the place of its discovery: it was found at Samos but procured at Smyrna.

No. 2.—Skin of lion's head, front face.

R.—Bull's head within a granulated square. AR. 5. 200 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

3.—Same head.

R.—ΣΑ. Fore part of a bull without the legs, to the right; the whole in a sunk circle. AR. 6. 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

4.—Another as last, above the bull an astragalus. AR. 5. 201 grs.

5.—Another as last, behind the bull a laurel branch. AR. 5. 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

6.—Another as last, behind the bull is a bird. AR. 5. 204 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.

7.—Another as last, behind the bull is a fish. AR. 5. 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

8.—Another as last, above the bull an uncertain animal. AR. 5. 203 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

³⁹ To these may be added a coin described in Mionnet, tom. iii. page 265, No. 2, with the usual devices of Clazomene and Chios.

200.25
200.5
201
202.5
204.9
201.5
203.75
201.5
200—
199
196.75
200.75
201.25
202.5
+ 204.5
203.25
202
202.75
3527.45
9 403.05
2 201.52

No. 9.—Another as last, above the bull is a wheel. AR. 6.
201½ grs.

10.—Another as last, above the bull a leaf. AR. 5. 200 grs.

11.—Another as last; behind the bull a prow of a galley.
AR. 6. 199 grs.

12.—Another as last; above the bull, ΣAMION. AR. 6.
196¾ grs.

13.—Head as last.

R.—Fore part of a bull, his right fore leg doubled under him; in the field ΣA, the letter Γ; and behind, a laurel branch; the whole within a flat sunk square. AR. 6.
200¼ grs.

14.—Another as last, but with the letter H in the field. AR. 6.
201¼ grs.

15.—Another; in the field, the letter Θ. AR. 6. 202½ grs.

16.—Another; in the field, the letter K. AR. 6. 204½ grs.

17.—Another; in the field is the head of a lioness or a panther.
AR. 6. 203¼ grs.

Most of these coins are of early fabric; they offer adjuncts which differ from the rich series already published. The last coin is remarkable: it presents the head of some animal, either a lioness or a panther, in the field; the same head occurs as a principal type on a very small unedited coin described lower down under No. 29. The prow of a galley on No. 11 is also repeated as a principal type upon coins of this island, of which numerous examples have come under my notice, and are described in Mionnet, Supp. vi. p. 409, No. 148; and Damersan, Descr. du Cab. Allier de Hauteroche, pl. xvi. fig. 13.

It is worthy of remark, that the ancients frequently employed the principal symbols of this smaller coin as adjuncts on the larger. I once was shown a remarkable series of coins found by a particular friend of mine; it was composed of about seventy Athenian tetradrachms, and as many cop-

per coins; the principal types on the latter, without exception, were transferred as adjuncts on the tetradrachms.

No. 18.—Obverse as the preceding.

R.—ΣΑ. Fore part of a bull as last; behind, the laurel branch; the whole in a sunk square. Without the square are the letters ΑΘΕΝ. AR. 6. 202 grs.

This coin exhibits an interesting feature: the letters ΑΘΕΝ are outside the square; an unusual peculiarity. At first sight, it would be supposed the Samians had re-struck a coin of Athens with their own devices, and that the original legend had not been obliterated by the new impression; similar examples are not uncommon upon ancient coins. To this conjecture there are irreconcilable objections. 1st. The weight is less by above one third than the Athenian tetradrachm, nor is there any analogy with any other known coins of Athens. 2nd. The formation of the *alpha* on my coin differs from that employed on the Athenian coin of the same age; on these last the middle bar, commencing at the middle of the left limb, slants angularly to the bottom of the right, thus Α, whilst on the coin before us it runs straight across Α. 3rd. The old Athenian money invariably read ΑΘΕ, and never ΑΘΕΝ. Notwithstanding the peculiarity of the case, it becomes a matter of enquiry what can be the meaning of these letters; and nothing more probable can be conjectured in explanation, than by supposing it was purposely struck to record some historical fact in which the two people were mutually interested. This hypothesis being conceded, it may have originated at that period when the Athenians sided with the Samian democracy, when the former interfered in the war between Samos and Miletus.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Thucydides, lib. i. cap. 115.

Another alliance between Samos and Athens occurred after the battle of Mycale, which is mentioned by Herodotus;⁴¹ but this is too early for the fabric of my coin. The most probable event, however, and the only remaining instance noticed by ancient writers, that could have given rise to the mintage of money at Samos, on which allusion to Athens might be expected, is that which, though unrecorded by Thucydides, is found in Strabo and Heraclides of Pontus. They inform us that a colony of 2,000 Athenians were sent to divide the Samian lands, when these islanders were reduced to accept a humiliating peace after their total defeat by Pericles;⁴² this event occurred in the last year of the 84th Olympiad or B. C. 441, a date which agrees perfectly with the apparent age of the coin. I have thrown out the preceding suggestions; but after all there is something so unusually strange in the position occupied by the supplementary legend on the coin, that I confess myself dissatisfied with my own attempts to reconcile what appears to me a mystery; and I consequently leave the final decision of the question to more acute and able hands.

No. 19.—Head as preceding.

R.—Fore part of a bull as last, the neck ornamented with a sort of collar of net work; behind, a laurel branch; above, ΣΑ; the whole in a sunk square. AR. 6. 202 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

The execution of this coin is in superior style, and marks an epoch when the art of engraving approached to perfection in this island.

⁴¹ Lib. ix. cap. 106.

⁴² Strabo, lib. xiv. p. 638; and Heraclides Pont. *περὶ πολιτειῶν*, edit. Coray. p. 211.

No. 20.—Another, as the preceding.

R.—ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ. ΑΝΤΙΑ... ΣΑ. Fore part of a bull, wearing an ornamental collar, as No. 19; behind, a laurel branch; the whole in a sunk square. AR. 6. $234\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Although the weight of this coin differs materially from any other coin of Samos, yet there is nothing in its appearance to justify the slightest suspicion of its authenticity.

No. 21.—Head, as last.

R.—ΣΑ. ΠΙΤΕΝΗΣ. Fore part of a bull, his legs doubled under him; in the field, a laurel branch. AR. 4. 101 grs.

22.—Another.

R.—ΣΑ. ΔΟΧ. Fore part of a bull, as last; the whole in a sunk square. AR. 2. 26 grs.

23.—Another.

R.—Fore part of a bull, without legs; no legend or symbols; in a sunk square. AR. $\frac{3}{4}$. $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

24.—Fore part of a bull, to the left.

R.—Type of obverse repeated, in a sunk square. AR. $2\frac{1}{2}$. $32\frac{6}{10}$ grs.

25.—Lion's head in profile, to the right, the mouth open; in a deep square.

R.—A winged boar. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. 19 grs.

26.—Another; above the lion's head an olive branch; in a sunk square.

R.—As last. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. 19 grs.

27.—ΣΑ (*retrograde*). Lion's head, as last; in a sunk square.

R.—As last. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $19\frac{9}{10}$ grs.

28.—Lion's head, as last; behind, ΣΑ.; below, a laurel branch; the whole within a sunk square.

R.—As last. AR. $1\frac{1}{2}$. $18\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

All these coins, exhibiting a lion's head in profile, and the winged wild boar on the reverse, I presume were struck

on the occasion of some alliance between the Samians and Clazomenians.

No. 29.—Head of a lioness, or panther, in profile, to the left.

R.—Ram's head, to the right, in a deep sunk square.

AR. 1. $15\frac{8}{10}$ grs.

30.—The same; but the sunk square ornamented internally with a granulated border. AR. 1. $17\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

31.—The same; excepting the type of reverse is in a slightly sunk circle. AR. 1. $13\frac{6}{10}$ grs.

32.—Panther's head, as the preceding.

R.—Ram's head, to the right; above, ΣΑ.; below, a laurel branch (*no square*). AR. 1. $13\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

The four last coins are those I alluded to in my remarks on No. 17, upon which precisely the same panther's head appears as an adjunct; the two first, Nos. 29 and 30, are of much earlier fabric than the two which follow.

No. 33.—Diota in a deep sunk square.

R.—Prow of a galley. AR. 1. $8\frac{4}{10}$ grs.

34.—Diota between the letters ΣΑ. and a laurel branch.

R.—Prow of a galley. AR. 1. $11\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

35.—Lion's head, front face.

R.—ΣΑ. Prow of a galley. AR. 1. $16\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

36.—Head of Juno, to the right.

R.—ΣΑΜΙΩΝ. Prow of a galley. AR. 2. $14\frac{2}{10}$ grs.

As the whole of these thirty-six coins of Samos have passed from my collection to the British Museum, I considered it useless to cite that cabinet after the description of every separate coin. So many unpublished silver coins as are here enumerated, is sufficient proof of the numismatic riches of an island at this day so unimportant.

H. P. BORRELL.

XI.

NEW PROPOSED READING OF CERTAIN COINS
OF CUNOBELIN.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 25, 1844.]

MY DEAR SIR,

MAY I beg the favour of your communicating to the Numismatic Society a discovery which I believe I am the first to have made, relative to the reading of the coins of Cunobelin? Having lately had occasion to examine, with my colleague, Mr. Fitz-Gerald, some of the coins of this prince, I believe I can now offer to the Numismatic Society a probable solution of the meaning of the hitherto obscure and difficult word *Tascio*, or *Tascia*, on the money of this monarch. My reading is based upon three coins, impressions of which accompany the present letter, and which I beg the favour of your laying before the Numismatic Society.

No. 1.—CVNO. in a square; the whole in a double wreath.

R.—TASC. F. Pegasus, galloping to right. AR. 1.
(Unedited.) Fig. 1.

2.—CVNOBELIN. Unbearded head galeated.¹

R.—TASCHIOVANI F. Boar running to left. Æ. 2½.
Fig. 2. (Ruding's Ann. of Coinage, Pl. v. fig. 23.)
(*British Museum*.)

3.—CVNOBELIN . . .² Head laureated to left.

R.—TASCIOVANI F. Centaur, gradient to right,
blowing a horn. Æ. 3. (Ibid. fig. 17.) (*Brit. Mus.*)
Fig. 4.

¹ Taylor, Combe, Num. Vet., Pop. et Urb. 4to. Lond. 1814.
p. 25, No. 25.

² Ibid. No. 27.

No. 4.—CVNOBEL. Unbearded head galeated, to the left.

R.—TASC. FIL(?) Boar biting a snake, to the left.
*Æ.3½. (Cabinet of Mr. Wigan, Clare House; E. Mall-
 ling.) Unedited. Fig. 3.*

In the first place, the coin, No. 1, which was found at Sandy in Bedfordshire, in 1837, reads most distinctly TASC, then a period, and F.³ Nos. 2 and 3 have been rendered, by Taylor, Combe, and Ruding, CUNOBELINI, in the genitive, on the obverse; but the last letter is wanting, and may be a U, since on all the coins where the legend is distinct and full we have CVNOBELINVS REX. It is not necessary for the argument that the obverse should read CVNOBELINVS, but, at the same time, such a reading appears to me preferable. The reverse of No. 2 is unequivocally TASCIOVANI, with two i's in the centre, and not TASCIONOVA, as conjectured by Ruding.⁴ On the last coin (3.) the reading is clear; and even if there could be any doubt as to the last letter, the presence of the period, and the legend of No. 1, settles the question. I consequently read, "Cunobelinus Tasciovani filius," "Cunobelin, son of Tasciovani;" for there is no point or division on No. 3 in the word "Tasciovani," and on any other hypothesis the legend on No. 1 is not easy of explanation. The reading of the last coin, communicated to me by Mr. Haigh, and an inspection of which I owe to the liberality of Mr. Wigan, is TASC. FL., ends with an uncertain letter resembling a B or R, but which, having been submitted to the inspection of the first numismatists in London, is considered a perpendicular stroke, honey-combed. This formula is justified by the British coins, hitherto attributed to

³ While examining the preceding, Mr. Fitz-Gerald found for me No. 1, which he thought would assist me.

⁴ Annals of Coinage, vol. i. p. 199.

Comius,⁵ reading COMIF on the obverse, and EPPILLVS (Epillus) on the reverse, which I should attribute, not as M. de la Saussaye has done, to Comius himself, but to his son Epillus. As the numismatic evidence of the mint of Cunobelin shows that his currency was probably the product of Roman or at least Anglo-Roman workmen, and as many of his types can be traced to the Roman currency,⁶ it is not rash to suggest, that he may have used the Latin formula, "Cæsar divi f.," of his imperial patron, and applied it to his own coins. The various chroniclers represent him as contemporary with Augustus, and even brought up at his court; while it appears, from the evidence of Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dio, that the strictest relations existed between the successors of the so-called Cassivellanus and those of Cæsar. The conjectures of antiquaries for two centuries, that this legend referred to the *taxatio*; the suggestion that it meant the *Tascodunitari Cononiensis*, a people of Narbonnese Gaul; or the *Tascoduni Taruncunienses*,⁷ must, I propose, be altogether abandoned, and that, which now appears to all candid minds the true meaning of the word, be adopted. I therefore suggest, that all the coins of Cunobelin with Tasciovani, or any of its contractions, be referred to the three legends which I have given, and be read "Cunobelinus, son of Tasciovanus," "Cunobelin the king, son of Tasciovanus." But I do not stop here. I find in the British series several coins, chiefly

⁵ Taylor, Combe, loc. cit., pl. i. fig. 11.

⁶ Cf. Ruding, loc. cit.

⁷ See Ruding, loc. cit.; Camden, on the authority of Dr. Powel; Gough's *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 65; Baxter's *Glossary* in voce *Tascio*; Carte's *History of England*, vol. i. p. 98; Pettigal's *Dissertation on the Tascia*; and all modern writers on British coins of Cunobelin; Wise, *Numi. in Scrin. Bodl. Record*, p. 226.

in silver, reading TASC on one side and VER on the other. It has been usual to refer these coins to Cunobelin: but here, at least, from the evidence before us, we must read Tasciovani, or Tasciovanus, and on the reverse Verlamio, or St. Alban's, assigning these coins to Tasciovanus himself. This will at once reduce the mintage of Cunobelin to one locality, Camulodunum, which we know was his capital, and place the mint of Tasciovanus at St. Alban's.

Having disposed of the monumental evidence, I will now consider the historical evidence as to the name Tasciovanus. I have been unsuccessful in my researches to discover it in the classical authorities. It seems, however, analogous in its commencement to Tasgetus and Taximagulus, the king of Kent who attacked Cæsar, and whose name is uniformly thus written in all our best MSS. of Cæsar, as well as given in the best editions. The latter part of the name is Roman, similar to that of Cassivelaunus, and apparently constructed on the final portion of the same word. The chroniclers, Bede and Gildas, do not name the father of Cunobelin; but Geoffrey of Monmouth, and those who trace the succession from Brute, call the predecessor of Cunobelin, Tenuantius, Themantius, Theomantius, Cennancius, and Tennancius, Tudor Belin, and Tubelin. A slight change of orthography would reduce this word to Tasciovanus; and I find, on examination, that much of their accounts coincide with those of the Roman historians under the empire, while their transcription of proper names differs, in some instances, as much as Tenancius from Tasciovanus. Is it possible that in the name Tasciovanus lies the disputed Cassivelaunus? His era would be sufficiently near that of the great prince; and Cunobelin might have asserted upon his coins his right to the succession, in the same manner as Augustus did from Julius Cæsar.

The descent of Tasciovanus is, however, conjectured (not proved) from Cassivellanus, except on the authority of the chroniclers and their Tenanciusis, the father of Cymbelin; while the appearance of SEGO on the reverse of his currency, a name attributed by some to the king of Kent, who passes under the name of Segonax, would suggest the possibility of his descent from that king. The VER on his reverses is supposed to be the Verlamio, or Verulamium (St. Alban's); and the SEGO has been attributed to Segonax, and lately, by Mr. Haigh, to Segontium; the VRICON would seem, from the coin edited by Mr. Akerman, to be correctly TASCIOV. RICON, as the R, in his coin, begins the line. It is attributed by Mr. Haigh to Uriconium. Of the coins of Cunobelinus there are four classes: 1. Those with his name full, or abridged; 2. Those with his name in full, "Cunobelinus rex Tasciovani filius;" 3. Those reading Cunobelinus, nearly or completely, and Camuloduno, or St. Alban's; 4. Those reading Cunobelinus and Solido, an ambiguous word, which might be the name of a town, like Verlamio, in the ablative.

TASCIOVANUS, OR TASCIAVANUS.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. TASC | R—None. Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 75, Nos. 28, 29. |
| 2. TASCIA | R—None. Tayl. Combe, Num. Vet. p. 15, No. 18. |
| 3. TASC | R— Ibid. No. 19. |
| 4. TASCIO | R—VER Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 75. |
| 5. TASCIA | R—VER |
| 6. TASCIO underneath | VRIOON. Ruding, Annals, i. 99, vol. i. note. |
| 7. TASCIO | VRICON Gent.'s Mag., April 1821, p. 66. |

8. TASCIO underneath RICON. Num. Chron. vol.iii. p. 152,
Pl. No. 1.
9. TASCIO R—SEGO
10. TAȠCIOVAN. R—None. Coin in British Museum.
11. [TAȠCI]AVA R—None. Ibid.

CUNOBELINUS.

- CVNOBELINVS REX R—TASC. Tayl. Combe, p. 15,
No. 26.
- CVNOBELIN R—TASCIO. Ibid. 28.
- BELI
CVNO R—None. Ibid. pp. 14, 17.
- CVNOBELIN.. R—TASCHIOVANI F. Vid. supra.
- CVNOBELINI. R—TASCIOVANI. Num. Chron.
loc. cit.
- CVNOBELIN.... R—TASCIOVANI. F. Vid. supra.
- CVNOBELI (retrograde) R—None. Ibid.
- KVNOBHILI.. R—None.
- CVNOBELINI. R—None. Vid. supra.
- CVNO R—TASCHIOVAN. Tayl. Combe,
p. 14, No. 13.
- CVNOBELI. R—TASCIOVANI.
- CVNOB... R—TASCHIO.... Coin in Brit.
Mus., presented by Mrs. Combe.
- CVNO R—TASCIO. Tayl. Combe, p. 14.
- CVNO. R—TASC. F. Vid. supra.
- CVNOBELI (*sic*) R—TASC. Num. Chron. loc. cit.
- CVNO. R—TASCHIOVA. Num. Chron.
loc. cit.
- CVNO. R—CAMV. Tayl. Combe, p. 13,
No. 1.
- CVNOBEL R—CAMV. Num. Chron. p. 75,
No. 2.
- CVNOBILI. R—CAMV Ibid. No. 3.

CVNOBHI (<i>sic</i>)	R—CAMVL Ibid. No. 4.
CVNO	R—CAMVL. Coin in Mr. Huxtable's Cabinet.
CVNO.	R—CAMV Coin in the Brit. Mus., found at Ixworth, Suffolk; also Num. Chron., No. 7.
CVNO	R—CAMVI. Num. Chron., No. 11.
CVNO.	R—CAMVL Coin in Bentham's sale; British Museum.
CVNO	R—CAMVL Coin in Mr. Huxtable's Cabinet. ODVNO
CVNOB.	R—CAM. Num. Chron., No. 19.
CVN.	R—CAM. Tayl. Combe, p. 14, No. 9.
CVNO	R—SOLIDO. Coin in Brit. Mus.
CVNO	R—SOLIDV Coin in Mr. Huxtable's Cabinet.
CVN.	R—SOLIDO. Num. Chron., loc. cit.

Knowing the deep interest you take in these researches, and hoping you will not deem my observations on this matter irrelevant, believe me to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

SAMUEL BIRCH.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq.,
Secretary to the Numismatic Society,
etc. etc. etc.

* * After the reading of my Paper, I received, through the kindness of Mr. Huxtable and Mr. Wigan, the legends of several unedited coins, which I have incorporated in my list; and if the reading TASC.FIR on Mr. Wigan's coin, subsequently communicated, should prove correct, although Mr. Wigan and others have ingeniously proposed *filius Regis* or *Rex*, the perfect solution of these legends is yet to be awaited.

XII.

ON BULLION CURRENCY.

THERE are many habits of society to which we are so much familiarised by constant use, that we hardly ever reflect upon their origin or peculiarities. Amongst these may be ranked the use of the precious metals, silver and gold, as media of exchange, and representatives of property. We learn from that abundant fountain of secular information, as well as spiritual knowledge, the Bible, that silver and gold were generally used as exchangeable media very early after the flood; certainly during the life-time of one of the antediluvians, namely, Shem. The first mention made of silver and gold is in the instance of Abraham, who is stated, when he came back from Egypt, to have been "*very rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold" (Gen. xiii. 2). This was in the year B. C. 1918, or 430 years after the flood. Though silver and gold are only spoken of in the above passage as riches generally, yet twenty years after we find silver mentioned as a medium of exchange. In Gen. xvii. 13 we have the following passage, "He that is born in thy house, and he that is bought with thy money," etc. The word rendered here "*money*," in the original implies *silver*; so that we have in the account a distinct reference to the use of silver as a medium of exchange. In Gen. xx. 16, Abimelech, king of Gerar, is stated to have given Abraham "*a thousand pieces of silver*;" and although the account does not advance the history of silver in its specific pecuniary character, yet it points out its general adoption as an

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article of wealth. But the full and explicit explanation of the pecuniary value of silver is not long delayed in the Bible history; for in Gen. xxiii. we have an exact statement of a payment in silver, and of the quantities of computation, of the manner in which it was estimated, and of its general circulation. In the purchase of the cave and field of Machpelah, "Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver, which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current *money* with the merchant." Here is a payment for land in silver, computed by shekels, estimated by weighing, and acknowledged of general currency in the commercial world. How far this currency extended we may surmise by the sale of Joseph to the Ishmaelites, who "came from Gilead with their camels bearing spicery and balm and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt" (Gen. xxxvii. 25). Joseph was sold to them for "twenty *pieces* of silver." The Ishmaelites, here mentioned, evidently bore with them silver as an exchangeable medium, current all the way from Gilead to Egypt. The purchase of Joseph was 131 years only after the purchase of the cave of Machpelah, which took place B.C. 1860, or after the flood 488 years, and, as Shem lived 502 years after that event, fourteen years before the death of that ante-diluvian as well as post-diluvian patriarch. It is not my intention at present to discuss the form in which *silver* was used as *money*, but only to establish that it was so used. But I would wish to observe, that, early as this pecuniary use of silver is noticed, it is only incidentally mentioned in the general description of more important circumstances, and spoken of, not as a new or unusual mode of payment, but as one of common and regularly established usage. It may have been of long and ancient adoption at the time when Abraham bought the sepulchre of the children of Heth;

and it will appear probable that it was so, from the following reasons. If we reflect upon the fact of the establishment of a general exchangeable medium, we shall discover that many particulars would have to be adjusted, which could not be definitely settled till after much experience. The very outset of the invention of a medium of exchange, instead of the practice of barter, would itself be a change almost as important as the change from writing to printing, and would require a greater previous assent on the part of society than the typographical art. After this, the selection of a medium would be a difficult point; and a still more intricate question would be, the fixing a specific value upon that medium, and a mode by which the quantity and quality of that medium could be ascertained. These particulars would need much time and regulation before they would be finally, generally, and currently established. Indeed, so great are these difficulties, that we can scarcely imagine them superable, except in a state of society in which the two incongruous circumstances of limited extent and high civilisation met. These circumstances were never found together, in relation to the whole world, but at a period shortly after the flood. The Noachic family would descend from the ark with the accumulated information of the ante-diluvian world; and whilst yet the families of the earth were either undispersed, or not widely separated, we may suppose the important and convenient habit of a specific exchangeable medium, of a generally acknowledged value, might be established; and, we may almost say, could alone then be at once settled. Great as was the change from pieces of bullion needing weighing, to coined money passable by tale, yet certainly much greater was the change from barter to a metallic medium, superseding the necessity of seeking parties having a super-

fluity of the article an individual might want, and which parties might be willing to exchange that article for the exact superfluity of another production which the said individual might possess. From weighing these various considerations, and looking at the regular, well-understood, and generally-recognised silver medium in the time of Abraham, we shall see good reason for believing that such medium must have existed for a long time before the purchase by Abraham. And if we carefully examine into the condition of the children of Heth, we shall find a state of society calling for all the conveniences of a highly civilised people; amongst the rest, of an exchangeable medium. When the negotiation is commenced, it is with a degree of courtesy only found in communities advanced in the scale of civilisation. Abraham is addressed as a "mighty prince," and spoken to with the reverence due to such a station. Nor are the children of Heth less esteemed by Abraham, for he "bows himself" before them. The various families of the city had their private sepulchres: "*none* of us shall withhold from thee *his* sepulchre." These sepulchres, too, were large ones; for that of Ephron was large enough to hold the remains of several generations of the patriarchs. The people were wealthy, also; for Ephron, though not spoken of as superior to his countrymen generally, offers to *bestow* his sepulchre upon Abraham as a gift, though worth 400 shekels of silver, amounting to £50 of our money, without reckoning the difference of value between our times and theirs. The children of Heth recognised the rights of property, and were careful to maintain them; for the conveyance of the cave and field of Machpelah, though not made by a written record, was accompanied by a minuteness of description as to locality and appurtenances, and a carefulness as to uses and attestations, not to be met with except amongst

a refined community. The property is described as the "field of Ephron," from whom the title was to be derived; and the situation is minutely stated, "*in Machpelah, before Mamre,*" which has another name, also specified, "the same is Hebron," being "in the land of Canaan." Then the appurtenances are, "the *cave* therein," and all the *trees in the field*, and "in *all the borders round about.*" The *uses* are also stated, "for a possession of a burying place;" and the whole is "made sure unto Abraham for a possession" before witnesses, "in the presence of the children of Heth;" and the place where the transfer is made is also given, "at the gate of the city." Hebron was evidently a place requiring so many of the luxuries of life as to be visited by "*merchants,*" with whom their money, "*silver,*" was "*current.*" I have dwelt at length upon the above particulars, as the condition and circumstances of life in which metallic currency is first discovered in the records of history, may tend materially to explain the causes of its adoption. The inference from the whole is—that civilisation was in a highly advanced state—that barter had become so inconvenient a mode of supplying the wants of the people, that a conventional medium, of a compact and carriageable form or character, had become requisite—that the metals, silver and gold, as being from their greater rarity more valuable, and from their nature less destructible and more workable than other metals, were selected—and that these metals were estimated by weight, according to a generally admitted value per given weight. Either this description of medium had been agreed upon, as to species and relative value, at a time when the families of the world were few, and when such arrangement could be easily made; or, from the settled and generally understood form in which we find it at the

time when Abraham bought the cave and field of Machpelah from Ephron, it must have existed a long time previously, in order to overcome the many difficulties which must have presented themselves in establishing the custom of exchanging articles of necessity and utility for an article not useful for food or clothing, and little available for the formation of instruments of service, and which could only be looked upon as a representative of property. Either case will lead us to the conclusion, that silver and gold were adopted as the media of exchange very early after the flood.

In another place I have entered upon the subject of the adoption of the form of jewel ornaments, as a shape in which bullion, intended for an exchangeable medium, might be conveniently and safely carried about, combining at the same time the advantage of ornament. The Bible account of the specific weight of the jewels given by Abraham's servant to Rebekah, proves that such jewels were either made to a given weight, or when made were carefully weighed, that the owner might know the value of his ornaments in case of using them as money. And that the Egyptians kept their bullion medium in jewels, is not only evident from the pictorial representations of weighing rings of silver and gold, marked as money in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's plates, copied from the catacombs; but also is indicated by the fact of the Israelites having, at their exodus from Egypt, borrowed "jewels of silver and jewels of gold" from their oppressors, which "spoiled," or ruined "the Egyptians." But in whatsoever form bullion was kept for exchange, it was estimated by weight, amongst the Jews and other nations, till the introduction of medallion money. Of this we have direct evidence, as to the Jews, in the Bible. In Jeremiah ch. xxxii. the prophet speaks of

buying a field in Anathoth of Hanameel, his uncle's son, for seventeen shekels of silver, which he "*weighed to him in the balances.*" This was as late as the year B.C. 590, when coinage had been invented, and adopted by many nations.

But, though silver was weighed in monetary transactions, whether in the shape of ornaments or otherwise, there is reason to believe that the Jewish nation had a kind of *piece* money as early as between eight and nine hundred years before the Christian æra. I do not form this inference from the use of the word *piece*, or *pieces* (because, being given in italics in our translation of the Bible, it is to be understood the words are interpolated for the sake of rendering the passages intelligible, and are not to be found in the original), but from evidence of a much stronger kind. In 2 Kings ch. xii. we read, that, when a collection was made for the reparation of the temple, "Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it, and set it beside the altar, on the right side as one cometh into the house of the Lord; and the priests that kept the door put therein all the money that was brought into the house of the Lord. And it was so, when they saw there was much money in the chest, that the king's scribe and the high priest came up, and they put up in bags, and told the money that was found in the house of the Lord." Here we have a regular money-box, no doubt with a hole sufficiently large to admit the pieces, but not to allow the hand to be introduced to take them out; for it seems it needed the king's scribe and the high priest to take the money out. The *telling* of the money does not imply that there was no *weighing*; for, in Ezra ch. viii., we read that the vessels brought back from Babylon were recorded by number and weight—"By number and by weight of every one; and all the weight

was written at that time." It must be observed also, that the money was *first* put into bags, and *then* told, as though weighed in the bags, and the amount or weight told or reckoned. This is further proved to be the mode of *telling*, by passages in 1 Esdras ch. viii., in which it is stated that Artaxerxes had given to the Jews "six hundred and sixty talents of silver, and silver vessels of an hundred talents, and an hundred talents of gold, and twenty golden vessels" (verses 56, 57), the silver and gold being given specifically "for (the purchase of) bullocks, rams, and lambs;" and "the gold and the silver that was weighed was delivered in the house of the Lord * * * all was delivered them by *number* and weight. And all the weight of them was written up the same hour." This was in the year B. C. 457, within 125 years of the Grecian domination.

It appears that, when money was collected and paid into the treasury, it was *melted down* before re-issue; for in 2 Kings ch. xxii. we have this passage, "Shaphan the scribe came to the king (Josiah), and brought the king word again, and said, Thy servants have gathered the money that was found in the house, and have delivered it into the hand of them that do the work, that have oversight of the house of the Lord." It is to be noticed, that the word "*gathered*," in the text, is given in the margin "*melted*";¹ and the

¹ The Hebrew word used for this doubly-rendered term, I am informed, comes from נָחַק (Nathak), "*was poured out, was melted*"; and is the same word as used in Ezekiel ch. xxii. 20—22, for "*melt, melted*," in reference to metals: "As they gather silver, and brass, and iron, and lead, and tin, into the midst of the furnace, to blow upon it, to *melt* it," etc. It is also to be noticed, that the Septuagint version renders the word in question, by Ἐχρνευσαν, from χρνεύω, contracted from χρανεύω, *to melt or cast metal, to form of cast metal* (Passow's Lex.), and adopts the same Greek word in the passages cited above from Ezekiel, for the Hebrew word rendered in English "*melt, melted*"; so that it

words would run, that "thy servants have melted the money." This event occurred B.C. 624, just eighteen years before the Babylonish captivity. It may be imagined by some that the word *melted* is only a form of speech, used for collecting together, and continued in that sense when melting was no longer practised, as the Romans used the word "impendere," for *to pay*, long after money was paid by count, being continued from the time when the *as*, or *æ*s, was *weighed* to another in the payment for articles. But this idea cannot be maintained; for, as the passage I have cited from Jeremiah proves that the word *weigh*, as used in Zechariah ch. xi. "So they weighed for my price thirty *pieces* of silver," does not mean simply *to pay*, but to "*weigh* and pay"; so we have a passage in Herodotus which so completely explains the matter literally, that it leaves no question upon the subject. In the book *Thalia*, sec. xcvi., we have this statement: "The manner in which the king (Darius, son of Hystaspes,) deposited these riches in his treasury, was this—the gold and silver was *melted*, and poured into earthen vessels; the vessel, when full, was removed, leaving the metal in a mass. When any was wanted, such a piece was broken off as the contingency required." This Darius reigned from the year B.C. 521 to 485, only about a century removed from the time of Josiah, and but a few years anterior to the time of Esdras. The passages prove that medallie money was not used by the Jews at the period of 624 years B.C., nor by the Persians more than a hundred and fifty years later; but they go far to prove also, that bullion was paid into both treasuries in

is evident it was the impression of the LXX. that the Hebrew word did not mean simply "*to gather*," or "*pour out*," pieces from one vessel to another, but actually to melt down, or cast the pieces, or money, into a mass.

small pieces, which were melted down before re-issuing; and, taken in context with the passage as to Jehoiada's chest with a hole in the lid, they lead to the belief that, before so re-issuing, the bullion was weighed, melted and cast into pieces of a given weight; in the instance of the Jews, probably of a shekel weight, or even less.

This custom of melting down bullion before re-issuing, which the necessity of the case would require to be re-issued in quantities of weight convenient for the payment of workmen, soldiers, or others, may have led, and there is much reason to think did lead, to the stamping the pieces of bullion with an impress, which might at the same time be a warrant for the weight and purity of the piece (superceding the necessity of weighing in the transactions of business), and, by its religious import, be a safeguard against spoliation and debasement.

WM. BINLEY DICKINSON.

LEAMINGTON, *June 5th*, 1844.

XIII.

ON THE TERM "BAR," EMPLOYED IN AFRICAN EXCHANGE COMPUTATION.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 22, 1844.]

Dear Sir,

SINCE the publication of the January number of the "Numismatic Chronicle," in which appeared a communication which I had the honour to make to the Numismatic Society, upon the subject of African Ring Money and Jewel Currency, I have received from my venerable and excellent

friend, Mr. Clarkson, the early and distinguished advocate of slave emancipation, a note in explanation of the origin of the term "Bar," employed in African exchange computation. This explanation, as it may be interesting to some who seek to discover the origin of terms in pecuniary media, I beg respectfully to state in Mr. Clarkson's own words.

"You ask, in your little Essay, 'Can it be that the term Bar arises from a length of twisted gold, weighing about twelve grains, or worth about two shillings?' I apprehend not; but it arose, I believe, from a bar of iron; bars of iron being the great article, the principal article of traffic, all the way from the river Senegal, where the slave trade began, including the Gambia, Rio Nunez, and Sierra Leone rivers, and all the windward coasts, as far as the beginning of the Gold coast. Throughout all this immense tract, bars of iron were the principal articles of trade in a cargo, to supply the African blacksmith of the coast, as well as of the interior; and hence, in time, as there must be some way of measuring the value of things, the value of a bar of iron was agreed upon between the natives and the whites, to be what you call the unit of computation for all goods, whether English merchandise, or slaves. Every slave, according to age and quality, whether man, woman, or child, was valued at so many bars each; and every piece of Manchester goods, or a barrel of gunpowder, or a cutlas, was valued at so many bars. Also, some things were worth only a bar; others only half a bar. But *bars* were not at that time the unit of computation for all parts of the coast of Africa, but only from the Senegal to the beginning of the Gold coast, a coast of 2000 miles. Here a new medium of exchange, under a new name, prevailed. The people of this part of

the coast, that is, of the Gold coast and Whydah, gave to their unit of computation the name of 'Ounce,' because the principal article of the native trade produce there was at that time gold dust, which was weighed by the ounce. There a slave was valued at so many 'ounces.' The people of Calabar (but why, I know not), reckoned by 'Coppers'; the people of Benin, by 'Pawns'; and the people of Angola, by what are called 'Pieces'. Cowries, however, or little shells, go, I believe, throughout Africa, for money."

Mr. Clarkson says, he does not know how the term "Pawn" arose. I am informed, that, "from time immemorial, it was the custom, on the Gold coast, and at Whydah, for the natives who were poor, but wanted goods, to pawn themselves for such goods; that is, to work for the men who supplied them with goods till they redeemed themselves; but, if they could not redeem themselves, then, to pay their debts, they either became his slaves, or were sold by him to merchants." The "bars," I am told, vary in price according to the market, and other circumstances.

Though the above explanation tends to dissipate a conjecture which I had loosely thrown out, and though I am on that account the more anxious to communicate it, yet it does not, in my opinion, at all interfere with the question of Ring Money, and Jewel Currency, as at present practised by traders from the interior of Africa; and which, through various periods and nations, may be traced to the earliest periods of authentic history.

I would wish to be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity, to make a few remarks additional to my recent paper upon Ring Money and Jewel Currency, as corroborative of the views therein advanced.

I stated that there was much reason for believing that the ear-ring, or more properly ring of gold, presented to Job, was given as an available medium of exchange. This opinion is singularly borne out by the Greek rendering of the term in the Septuagint translation. We may fairly suppose that the translators, in rendering the passage, used those Greek words which they considered most nearly expressed to the Greeks the true sense of the original words, נֶזֶם זָהָב (*nezem zahav*), and the words they used were *τετράδραχμον χρυσοῦ*, "a tetradrachm of gold." The Hebrew translators, therefore, have left us their opinion of the character of the rings of gold given to Job, namely, that they were equivalent to money of their day.

There is reason for supposing that the Israelites had their ornaments of the ring kind, used as money, either made of a specific weight, or, when made, carefully weighed, to estimate their value, for purposes of exchange at the standard value per given weight; thus affording to the possessor a knowledge of the amount of his medial property in the intercourse of business, should he by chance be unprovided with balances to estimate their worth. Of this we have an example in the instance of the presents given by Abraham's servant to Rebekah, mentioned in Genesis xxiv. 22: "And it came to pass, as the camels had done drinking, that the man took a golden earring of half a shekel weight (in the margin, 'jewel for the forehead'), and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight of gold." In the "Song of the Traveller," from the Anglo-Saxon Poems of Mr. Conybeare, I pointed out a similar estimation of the weight or value of an armilla.

I have to add another modern instance of Ring, or

Jewel Currency, communicated to me by my friend, Lieut. Charles Cruttenden, I. N., now Assistant Political Agent at Aden.

Mr. Cruttenden says, "During the time that the Palinurus was employed in surveying the island of Socotra, I accompanied Lieut. Wellstead in a tour over the island, particularly among the higher range of mountains, inhabited solely by a race of Bedouin Arabs, who spoke a language peculiarly their own, and lived distinct from the town Arabs, who resided on the sea coast. Having only dollars with us, we were for some time puzzled how to find a circulating medium, as the articles of food we should require would rarely amount to such a sum. After some enquiry, we were told by one of the hill tribes, that if we took with us silver ear-rings, or rings for the fingers, we should experience no difficulty. We therefore had a number of dollars melted down, and made into ornaments, which, on the island, were considered equivalent to a quarter dollar. Furnished thus, we were enabled to make bargains with the natives for every thing we required; the people invariably (on the hills) preferring these ornaments to German crowns. In Socotra the town Arabs, as well as the trading merchants, barter these articles of ornament for aloes, dragon's blood, etc."

I have heard that penannular pointed rings have recently been found in Ireland, their workmanship bespeaking a very rude state of the arts at the time of their fabrication; but, as I understand a communication upon the subject either has been, or is likely to be, made to the Numismatic Society, I forbear further allusion to them.

Should you deem the above observations to possess sufficient interest to be submitted to the Numismatic

Society, I should feel honoured by your bringing them forward upon a suitable opportunity.

Believe me to remain, my dear Sir,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,

WM. BINLEY DICKINSON.

To C. R. SMITH, Esq.,

Honorary Secretary to the Numismatic Society.

XIV.

ON SOME ANGLO-SAXON STYCAS DISCOVERED AT YORK.

By C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., Sec. Num. Soc.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 25th, 1843.]

ABOUT a year and a half or two years since, a large quantity of stycas were discovered during the progress of an excavation for the foundation of a building. It was said they amounted to some thousands, but it is impossible to depend in such cases upon mere report; it is certain a very considerable number have been dispersed, and I believe up to the present time no one has taken the trouble to publish the result of any examination that may have been made of any portion of the coins.

Through the liberality of Robert Davies, Esq., F.S.A., and George Townsend Andrews, Esq., I have been enabled to investigate between three and four hundred, including a few in the possession of Edward Joseph Powell, Esq., a member of our Society. It is unfortunate, that when similar discoveries of coins are made, there should not be a more extended disposition to render them more available to numismatic inquiry, which cannot be better promoted than by being afforded opportunities of examining large

quantities of coins in the mass, as, from comparison of many specimens, in some instances, coins badly struck or designed can alone be interpreted; beside the chance of securing rare and unknown coins, there is a certainty, when an intact mass of coins is examined, of ascertaining the period of deposit, and a probability of eliciting information on collateral circumstances.

The 365 stycas I have examined, commence with Eanred, A.D. 808—840, and finish with Osbercht, A.D. 848—867. There are 66 of Eanred, 226 of Ethelred, 5 of Redulf, and 12 of Osbercht. Of the Archbishops of York, there are, 1 of Eanbald, 30 of Vigmund, and 3 of Wulfhere. It is remarkable, how nearly in proportion the seven different coinages accord with those found at Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland, in 1808, of which there were, 99 of Eanred, 350 of Ethelred, 14 of Redulf, 15 of Osbercht, 1 of Eanbald, 58 of Vigmund, and 5 of Wulfhere;¹ and a like numerical accordance may be noticed between the various divisions of the coins of these two discoveries and those of Hexham, the subject of an elaborate and able paper by John Adamson, Esq., published and copiously illustrated by the Society of Antiquaries, in the twenty-fifth volume of the *Archæologia*. No specimens, however, of the coins of Osbercht, were found among the Hexham stycas; and the single coin which Mr. Adamson is inclined to give to Aella, who usurped the Northumbrian throne in 862, on the banishment of Osbercht, may probably belong to one of his predecessors or their moneyers, especially as no other coins seem to confirm the appropriation of this isolated specimen, and none in the collection under consideration, which contains coins of Aella's contemporary Osbercht, can be assigned to the former.

¹ Ruding, vol. i. p. 111.

Among the York stycas there are many which, in some minute particulars, such as the central ornaments, or the arrangement and forms of letters, differ from those discovered at Hexham, and the names of a few new moneyers occur. In the Hexham hoard, Runic letters appear on one of the coins of Eanred of the moneyer Brother: I have noticed one similar among these. For the present purpose it will be sufficient to give a list of the coins, without describing their many varieties with regard to marks and ornaments; but I may call attention to some, seven in number, which read EDILREAD, Pl. vi. Figs. 1, 2, 3, a new spelling of the word; to five of a new type reading EA+D: AILE, Pl. vi. Figs. 1—5; and to one specimen, EVXDIRE. Should any further portion of the coins, as yet unexamined, be brought before us, it may be worth while to go carefully over the whole, and publish the unedited varieties; if, on the contrary, the present possessors may be disposed to undertake the pleasing task, my more extended notes are at their service.

The concealment of these stycas probably took place about the year 867, after the battle with the Danes, which proved fatal to Osbercht and Aella. The Saxon chronicle, under the year 867, states—"This year the army (namely the Danes) went from the East Angles over the mouth of the Humber, to the Northumbrians, as far as York. And there was much dissension in that nation among themselves; they had deposed their king Osbert, and had admitted Aella, who had no natural claim. Late in the year, however, they returned to their allegiance, and they were now fighting against the common enemy, having collected a vast force, with which they fought the army at York; and breaking open the town, some of them entered in. Then there was an immense slaughter of the Northumbrians,

some within and some without; and both the kings were slain on the spot."²

The monk of Chester states that the Danes remained at York a year; by the Saxon Chronicle it appears that they departed after the battle, and returned to York the year following.

EANRED.		Moneyers.	
	No.		No.
Aldates	2	Brought up	37
Brother (one in Runes)	10	Gadutes	1
Eanred	1	Heardwulf	1
Folcno	1	Herred	1
Fordred	16	Monne	22
Frdred (Fordred)	2	„ (in base silver)	1
Gaduteis	5	Wulfred	3
Carried up	37	Total	66

ETHELRED.
Various Readings,—Ædelred, Ædilred, Edilread, Edilred, Eilred, Elred, Ethelred.

Moneyers.			
	No.		No.
Aldhere	2	Brought up	140
Alghere	5	Herred	1
Anred	1	Leodegn	1
Brother	12	Leofdgn	1
Eadvin	2	Leofdegn	27
Eanred	36	Lunemuth (new)	1
Eanredo	1	Monne	38
Eardwulf	48	Odilo	1
Ediluth (new)	1	Tidulf	1
Eordred	3	Vulfsic	1
Eradwlde (new)	1	Vandelberht	6
Erwinne	1	Wintred	2
Fordred	27	Wulfred	6
Carried up	140	Total	226

² Ingram's Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, p. 97.

REDULF.			
Moneyers.			
No.			No.
Brother	2	Brought up	3
Huactnud	1	Monne	1
	—	Wintred	1
Carried up	3		—
	—	Total	5

OSBERCHT.

Various Readings,—Osberht, Osberht, Osbreht, Oiseht, Osberine, Osebihere.

Moneyers.			
No.			No.
Eadrva (?)	2	Brought up	7
Eanvulf	4	Monne	3
Ethelhelm	1	Ranulf	1
	—	Vulfsi	1
Carried up	7		—
	—	Total	12

EANBALD.

Moneyer.

Eadvulf (silver)	1
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VIGMUND.

Moneyers.

No.			No.
Coenred	14	Brought up	19
Edelhelm	5	Edilveard	5
	—	Hunlaf	6
Carried up	19		—
	—	Total	30

WULFHHERE.

Moneyer.

Wulfred	3
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Total Numbers.

No.			No.
Eanred	66	Brought up	314
Ethelred	226	Eanbald	1
EA + Ð: AILE	5	Vigmund	30
Redulf	5	Wulfhere	3
Osbercht	12	Euxdi Re	1
	—	Uncertain	16
Carried up	314		—
	—	Total	365

5, Liverpool Street, City, May 23rd, 1843.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Since the above list was compiled, I am happy to be able to add, that 866 of these stycas have been examined by Mr. Daniel Henry Haigh, of Leeds, who has favoured me with the following list and remarks:—

	No.		No.
" Eanred	157	Brought up	678
" Ethelred	446	" Eanbald	3
" Aeilred	11	" Vigmund	94
" Redulf	19	" Vulfhere	13
" Osbercht	45	" Uncertain	78
Carried up	678	Total	866

" Of these last, one is probably of Elfwald, and two of Eardwulf (EARDVV RE). Two read HOAVD RE; several EDRED M RE; and a large number have the names of two moneyers. There are several varieties of that curious reading EV+DLIVE; but not one of EVXDI RE, which seems allied to it."

Mr. Haigh is about to publish a work on the Anglo-Saxon coinage, which, let us hope, will be received by the numismatist and general historian with that extent of patronage the known merits of the author demand. In it these stycas will receive particular notice; and, probably, a new appropriation will be offered or established for some.

C. R. S.

MISCELLANEA.

LETTER FROM THOMAS WOODS TO DR. SLOANE (OBLIGINGLY
COMMUNICATED BY SIR HENRY ELLIS).

[MS. Sloan. 4066. art. 70. *Orig.*]

Sir,

Mr. Roettier : who graves and coins my Copper Medalls is at present out of his employment in the Mint, and Mr. Harris is in his room.

But I believe, it will be rather better for my affair, for if he be taken off, the coinidge of the money, he will have the more leasure to worke for me. I doe not doubt but to get a Worke Room and Press in the Mint to coin my Medalls only, and by that meanes the two Roettiers will doe me duple the business. I must tacke in sume Partners to assist me in it. I have already proposed to pay the King at Tenth part of the reall profite, and there will be advantage enough beside. I will lay downe Proposals, and will referr them to be altdred, by Mr. Lamb Gouldsmith and Mr. Charlton gentleman of the Temple, who are the most competent Judges of this affair.

Sir pray communicate this, and if your selfe or any other Gentleman of the Society will please to be concerned let me know.

Your most humble Servant,

THO. WOODS.

March 8th, 1696.

To : Docter Slone

Present.

To be left at the Temple

Coffee House : in Essex Buildings.

CURIOUS COIN.—“ Some years ago there was found, at Bornholm, a *Cufish coin*, on which were cut several *Runic inscriptions*. Although the impression has, by means of the inscriptions, been rendered indistinct, yet Mr. Lindberg, who has made the attempt to examine the design, thinks that he is correct in reading the name *El Mutavekkil al Allah*, one of the caliphs of the dynasty of the Abbassides; and, in respect to the coinage date, he thinks that *two hundred and thirty* may with certainty be read, but in regard to the concluding unit, this cannot be read with certainty, although it appears to be *one*, thus making the date 231. This coin has therefore been struck about A.D. 845, or a few years later. The place of coinage is almost entirely illegible, but

possibly may be *Bocchara*. After a comparison of the several Runic inscriptions, Professor Magnusen is of opinion, that this piece of money has, in the first place, belonged to *Eyulf Einarson*, of Möðruvellir, in *Iceland*, who held a public meeting for the purpose of alleviating the dreadful famine which prevailed over the whole of Iceland in the year 975, on which occasion, as the Sagas show, he rendered important service to the community. From him this coin came into the possession of *Danr*, an Eastmann, probably a Danish merchant, and the inscribed runes seem to contain the prayer, that the god of gods, *Tér día*, would grant him a fortunate voyage. Some inscriptions in *Anglo-Saxon runes*, and of a later date, have been probably cut in *Denmark* and *England*."—*Memoirs of the Society of Northern Antiquaries*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our valued correspondent, speaking of the honours rendered to the Eresian Sapho (page 55), appears to have forgotten the scenes enacted in the public worship of Venus, as described by Herodotus; the fable of the abominable association of Jupiter and Ganymede, the odious realities of Hadrian and Antinöus, and the thousand other monstrosities of heathen mythology, to say nothing of the obscene representations, the *sujets libres*, as our French neighbours apologetically style them, on the current money of some cities of antiquity. When these are taken into consideration, the public honours rendered to a prostitute by a Greek city, in an age of polygamy and polytheism, will excite no wonder. It is lamentably true that, even in our own time, if *éclat* can only be given to vice of almost any kind, it will become a marvel; and marvelling is much akin to admiration. Do we not often see the portraits of women of notoriously impure lives in the print shops; and is not that of the concubine of a late "noble" poet to be found even in ladies' scrap-books at this very hour? Nay, it is notorious that the print in question was actually engraved for one of the mawkish "Annals" as a companion portrait to that of the poet! This, however, was found to be too dangerous, even for an age craving for novelty, and the design was abandoned, yet the plate was not destroyed; impressions of it inundated the town, and are still to be found in almost every portfolio of prints.



1

AR

W^t 183 Grs.



2

AR

W^t 296 Grs.



3

AR

W^t 235 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grs.



4

AR

W^t 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grs.



J. Basire, del. et sc.

COINS OF ALEXANDER.

XV.

NOTE ON SOME TYPES OF TARENTUM.

BY SAMUEL BIRCH, ESQ.

THE early coins of Tarentum, with a youth seated upon a dolphin, accompanied by different symbols, and the legend ΤΑΡΑΣ, or ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ, are supposed to represent the hero Taras, the son of Poseidon, and a nymph of the country, the eponymous founder of the state. With the extended knowledge of types now possessed, it is necessary to distinguish the legend ΤΑΡΑΣ from the figure, for the same word is found with a marine horse;¹ and it consequently designates the *city* and not the *hero*.² When, therefore, the name of the state and of the eponymous hero occur in the nominative on the coins, it is not necessarily that of the *personage*, but rather of the *city* itself. It would appear that Taras was the name of a river from which the Lacedæmonians under Phalanthus named their new city,³ and, although never represented either as *Βουκέρω*s or *ταυρόκρα*vos, yet the fact of most of the rivers being the children of Oceanos and Poseidon, the termination resembling that of the Hypsas, the Gelas, and the Thoas, all easily derived from the qualities of rivers, suggests that the stream and the hero might be here found personified. The etymology of the word *Τάρας* I have already pointed out as derived from *ταράσσειν*, 'to trouble,' and not from *ταυρῆλος*. And this word is found in composition as *πολυταράχος*, applied to

¹ Carelli, Pl. 178.

² This important rule restores to Apollo the type conjectured to be the hero Zacynthus. Num. Chron. Vol. I. pp. 250—251.

³ Paus. Phoc. x.

Poseidon; for the Scholiast of the Alexipharmaca of Nicander, commenting upon the term *πολυστροῖβος*, as applied to the sea (*ἄλος*) by that writer, states, *πολυστροῖβοιο, τῆς πολυτάραχου, παρὰ τὸ στροιβεῖν τὰς ναῦς ὁ ἐστὶ ταράσσειν*,⁴ a passage which at once connects Taras and Poseidon. The type usually assigned to Taras is rather that of the Lacedæmonian Phalanthus, the founder of the state, near whose statue at Phocis was a dolphin, because once carried, like Arion, by that fish; and although Pausanias may have mistaken the two statues of Taras and Phalanthus,⁵ the reputed and actual founder, yet the tradition finds its parallel in the story of Arion, the Corinthian types of Melicerta,⁶ in that of the body of Hesiod brought back by dolphins, and in the peculiar tradition of the city of Iasus.⁷ On the other hand, the dolphin appears in many instances connected with the river as well as the ocean divinities, while, on the Galassi vase, the monarch stream of northern Greece, the Achelœus, assumes the body of a dolphin to struggle with Hercules.⁸

The reverse of many of these coins represents a youth mounted upon a horse, at times naked, but sometimes clad in a Greek panoply.⁹ This is generally supposed to apply to the great excellence of the Tarentines in horses and riding, especially in riding in armour, *ἐνόπλιος ἱππηλασία*.¹⁰

⁴ Schneider, 8vo. Halæ. 1792, p. 30.

⁵ Phoc. lib. x.

⁶ Numis. Chron. Vol. VI. p. 108.

⁷ Num. Chron. Vol. IV. pp. 142, 143; Tzetzes Chil. iv. 117.

⁸ According to Aristotle, the type of the coins of Tarentum was the hero Taras riding on a dolphin (Pollux, Onom. lib. vi. p. 280); Tzetzes, loc. cit., alludes to a youth riding on a dolphin, at the city of Dicearchia (Puteoli), in Italy, and also at Alexandria.

⁹ See Millingen. Considerations sur la Num. de l'Anc. Ital.

¹⁰ Eustath. ad Dionys. Perieg. v. 376.

A more particular explanation may be given to these figures. The statues sculptured by Onatas, of Ægina, and Calynthus, represented on horseback and on foot the exploits of Taras and Phalanthus against Opis, king of the Iapyges, assisting the Peucetii.¹¹ The uncertain genius of the Greek horse race named Taraxippus, found at Nemæa and Olympia, and considered very justly by Pausanias to be a surname of Poseidon Hippios,¹² renders it more than probable that on the reverses of these types is the *Tapâs* 'Ιππίος, the Equestrian Taras, or horse-subduing Neptune, for the appellatives of this god ultimately became personified, and that, as the obverse presents the Ocean, so the reverse the Equestrian divinity, the particular objects of worship to the Tarentines, whose offering from the spoils of victory in the waters of Croton, was consecrated to games in honor of the gods of the sea and those of horses.¹³ The epoch of these coins, that of Pyrrhus, 282 B.C., is proved by the adjunct of an elephant; an animal which was of essential service to the Tarentines and their royal ally against the Romans, never seen by the Greeks before the Macedonian invasion of Asia,¹⁴ and probably not by the Italian Greeks till the landing of Pyrrhus.

¹¹ Paus. Phoc. x.

¹² Cf. Paus. Eliac. Post. vi. Phoc. x.

¹³ See Inscr. from Carducci, cited Num. Chron. Vol. VI. p. 108.

¹⁴ Paus. Attic. i. Flor. I. c. xviii.

XVI.

ON THE COIN ATTRIBUTED BY MR. BORRELL TO
ALEXANDER OF PHERÆ.

My dear Sir,

THE identical coin published by Mr. Borrell in the "Numismatic Chronicle" for this quarter, [see plate, fig. 1] has been recently purchased for the British Museum at the sale of the collection of the late Mr. Thomas, into whose hands it must have passed after Mr. Borrell lost sight of it at Constantinople. In drawing up the catalogue for that sale, my friend and colleague Mr. Burgon, from the general resemblance of this coin in fabric, weight, style, and type to those of the kings of Pæonia, was induced to place it in that dynasty, hoping, in the course of future enquiry, to find elsewhere historical proof of the existence of a Pæonian monarch of the name of Alexander. No such evidence has as yet been brought to light, though the scanty fragments of Pæonian history have been collected and examined not only by successive numismatists, but also, in the fullest manner, by Droysen,¹ an historian of the most acute and laborious research; and this attribution, like that of the coins of Lycæius in the same regal series, must therefore rest entirely on the numismatic evidence of similarity in the mintage. Relying entirely on such resemblance, Eckhel² conceived Patraus to belong to the same dynasty as Audoleon, since which time the judgment of the great numismatist has been certified by the discovery of an inscription³ at Athens in which "Audoleon, king of the

¹ "Zimmermann, Zeitschrift für die Alterthumswissenschaft," for 1836. Darmstadt. p. 825.

² Doct. Num. Vet. iv. p. 169.

³ Published in the *Bulletino dell' Institut.* for 1833, p. 153. See also Borrell, *Num. Chron.* Vol. IV. p. 9.

Pæonians," is called the son of Patraus. Even without this instance, there would be nothing improbable in the supposition that, in a country of which but little is recorded in history, a king who struck coins should, like Queen Philistis in Sicily, be nowhere mentioned by the writers of antiquity; the attribution would be at least as certain as that of the coins of Lyceius; but, after a very careful comparison with all the silver Pæonian coins in the collection of the British Museum,⁴ it appears that the Alexander is executed by a more refined hand than any of the coins of either Patraus or Audoleon, which are all more or less the work of an ignorant imitator of Greek art. This difference might be accounted for by supposing that the finer coin was struck by Alexander the Great, to whom there can be little doubt that Pæonia⁵ was subject, and that it was rudely imitated in the subsequent⁶ coinages of the native princes, Patraus and Audoleon; but such an attribution would be too much at variance with the whole character of the mintage of the Macedonian kings to be entitled to any consideration.

On the other hand it must be admitted that Mr. Borrell's theory is strengthened by a comparison of the types of the Alexander with those of the general silver coinage of Thessaly. The head on the obverse much resembles those on the coins of Larissa, and still more strikingly that on a silver coin⁷ of Philippopolis recently purchased at the sale of Mr. Thomas's collection for the British Museum. The horseman with a spear couched is a very common Thessalian

⁴ Fig. 2 on the plate is the finest Patraus in the Museum collection.

⁵ Diodor. xvi. 4; xvii. 8; Arrian ii. 9; iii. 12.

⁶ As, according to Droysen's Chronology, might be the case. Zimmermann, *Zeitschrift*, loc. cit.

⁷ Published by Millingen "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings." London, 1831. p. 46.

type, though not according in the details of the armour with the figure on the coin of Alexander.

It may be further remarked, that on the flank of the horse on this coin is an object which, upon a very careful examination, appears to be the same battle-axe which occurs in the field. It is not desirable, in the interpretation of types, to attach too important a meaning to adjuncts, even when so emphatically repeated as in this case, but, if the coin be rightly assigned by Mr. Borrell, the mention of *πέλεκυς* in the following passage is at least a curious coincidence. *Θεόπομπός φησιν Ἀλέξανδρον Φεραῖον Διώνυσον τὸν ἐν Παγασαῖς, ὃς ἐκαλεῖτο πέλεκυς,*⁸ *εὐσεβεῖν διαφόρως. Καταποντωθέντος δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου, Διώνυσος ὄναρ ἐπιστάς τινη τῶν ἀλίων ἐκέλευσεν ἀναλαβεῖν τὸν φορμὸν τῶν ὀστών ὃ δὲ ἀπελθὼν ἐς Κράνωνα τοῖς οἰκέλοις ἀπέδωκεν, οἱ δὲ ἔθαψαν.* Schol. in Hom. Il. Bekker, Berol. 1825, Ω'. 428.

Whether the deity here mentioned is the personage who appears on many vases, in the most intimate connection with Dionysos, and whom M. Gerhard⁹ calls the Bacchic Hephæstos (Auserlesene Vasenbilder, p. 186; see *ibid.* p. 150); and whether the coins¹⁰ published under Maronea (Mionnet, Supp. ii. p. 338, No. 837) represent this union of the two deities by the types of the vine on the obverse, and

⁸ Πέλεκος in the text. I have adopted Meineke's correction, Quæst. Scen. iii. p. 47.

⁹ Compare Lenormant and De Witte, Monumens Céramogr. (Hephæstos), Paris, 1838.

¹⁰ Attributed to Amadocus and Teres, kings of Thrace, Trésor de Numism. et de Glypt. *Numism. des Rois Grecs.* p. 5. I am indebted to Mr. Burgon for this illustration, and the figure on the vases cited above was first pointed out to me by Mr. Hawkins. I may add that, on the coins of Lipara, Hephæstos appears seated, with a hammer in one hand and a diota in the other. Eckhel mentions the type of Bacchus with the thyrsus on the same coins. Doct. Num. Vet. i. 270.

battle-axe on the reverse; are questions which I leave to more experienced archæologists to determine. The only other coin of Thessaly on which I find the battle-axe is that of Larissa, published by Mr. Birch (*Num. Chron.* Vol. I. p. 230). The hero Aleuas, whose head it there accompanies as an adjunct, is also considered by M. de Witte to be connected with Hephæstos (*Revue Numismatique*, 1842, p. 77).

It may be urged against Mr. Borrell's theory, that the copper coin¹¹ struck by Alexander the Thessalian tyrant is, as might naturally be expected, almost identical in type and mintage with those of Pheræ, while the silver coin we are here discussing has no kind of resemblance to any of these. But it does not necessarily follow that the silver and copper coinage of a prince would always exhibit the same fabric, still less type, nor is it impossible that Alexander may have struck this silver coin in some other town of Thessaly.

In a case almost entirely dependent on minute resemblances of art and fabric, when two numismatists of the greatest practical experience, and most approved judgment are not agreed, I forbear to offer any opinion of my own in a letter chiefly intended to complete Mr. Borrell's record of this unique coin.

I will conclude by expressing a hope that some fortunate discovery, like that of the inscription relating to Patraus, may settle this doubtful attribution and decide between the rival claims of Thessaly and Pæonia.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES NEWTON.

British Museum, September 20th, 1844.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.

¹¹ Formerly in Mr. Burgon's cabinet, now in the British Museum; compare the Teisiphon, Mionnet, Supp. iii. p. 309, No. 272.

XVII.

PROPOSED ATTRIBUTION TO ALLARIA IN CRETE,
OF A COIN AT PRESENT ASCRIBED TO LACE-
DÆMON.

Head of Pallas to the right, in Corinthian helmet.

R.—ΑΑ (retrograde). Hercules, to the left, seated on a rock, covered with the lion's skin; right hand resting on his club. AR. weight, 235 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs. (rubbed). *Brit. Mus.*

This tetradrachm, formerly placed under Lamia in Thessaly, and then by Eckhel under Lacedæmon (*Doct. Num. Vet.* ii. 279), has been again conjecturally assigned by Mr. Borrell (*Numis. Chron.* Vol. VI. p. 138) to Lamia; neither of these attributions being strongly supported, I have the less scruple in proposing a new one—to Allaria in Crete. Of this place, a silver coin in the collection of the British Museum is engraved in the accompanying plate [fig. 3], which, in style and fabric, exactly resembles the tetradrachm described above, the only difference in type being, that the Hercules on the reverse is standing, not seated on a rock; and from the legend—ΑΛΛΑΡΙΩΤΑ [N]—of the smaller coin [fig. 4], which, as may be seen by reference to the plate, is written retrograde, we perceive the inscription ΑΑ of the tetradrachm to be the two first letters of the same name, also written retrograde.

The coins of Allaria are of such extreme rarity,¹ that this tetradrachm, presenting a variety in type, weight, and

¹ Only one other specimen besides the one here engraved is placed under Allaria in the collection of the British Museum, and one other, identical with these two in size and type, exists in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris. In the Synopsis of the Imperial Collection at Vienna, published by Arneth, in 1837, the name of Allaria does not occur.

legend, is an important accession to their number, while its transfer, if allowed, must make the question more than ever doubtful, whether Lacedæmon ever struck silver money except in connection with the Achæan league; for none, I believe, has been ever assigned to that town except this coin, the one of Areus (Mionnet, ii. p. 222, No. 63), now generally admitted to be a forgery, one described in Mionnet (Supp. iv. p. 220, No. 1), and considered by Mr. Borrell to be a coin of Patraus, king of Pæonia, or of some Thessalian city (Num. Chron. loc. cit.), and the coin given to Cleomenes III., which is attributed to that king on slender grounds.² On this subject I hope to say more in a future paper. I have nothing to add to the slight notice of Allaria in Eckhel, except that it is placed by Hoek, "Kreta," vol. i. p. 425, at the eastern extremity of the island, near Olerus, and that the inscription relative to an alliance with the Parians, published by Chishull, is to be found in Boeckh, "Corpus Inscript." vol. ii. p. 418.³

British Museum, Oct. 7, 1844.

CHARLES NEWTON.

XVIII.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL GREEK COINS.

By H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 29th November, 1844.]

AENIANES IN THESSALIA.

IN the Numismatic Chronicle¹ is a notice of mine, explaining the subject of the type on some of the coins of the

² Trésor de Numis. et Glypt. Ire partie, p. 47.

³ Since the above was printed, I have seen in the collection of the United Service Museum, two silver coins of Phalasarna, also a Cretan town, both of the same age and type; one of which is inscribed ΑΦ, the other ΦΑ. This illustration is important, as it proves the use in Crete of the monosyllabic and retrograde legend, which I propose to read on the tetradrachm.

¹ Vol. ii. p. 149.

Aenianes. Since then I find in a recent writer,² that M. Brönsted, in a work on the same subject, had stated my views.³ Never having seen his publication, I have never till now noticed this circumstance, but must here express my surprise that he should have omitted to mention that the true explanation of this type originated with me; that I communicated my manuscript to him in 1827; and that it was subsequently read before the Society of Antiquaries, by E. Hawkins, Esq., in 1831-2.

Without imputing to the learned Danish archæologist any desire of appropriating to himself this trifling discovery, yet the merit, if it deserves any, I conceive is justly due to me.

I take this opportunity for pointing out a typographical error in the Numismatic Chronicle; the name of the national hero of the Aenianes is there printed *Phemios*, instead of *Phenikos*.

CRANNON IN THESSALIA.

A naked figure with the *causia* suspended from the back of the neck, seizing a furious bull, of which only the fore part is visible; in the field, fragments of two or three letters of archaic form.

R.—KPAÑO. The fore-part of a horse at full speed, the bridle dragging on the ground; behind, a trident; the whole in a deep sunk square. AR. 3. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. (*My cabinet*.)

Sestini⁴ has published a larger coin in the same metal, similar in type to this of mine, excepting that on his the animals on either side are entire; this was the only silver coin known of this city in his time.

We know but little of the early history of Crannon, which was situated, according to Stephanus, in the Pelas-

² Memoires de Numismatique et d'Antiquité, par M. Raoul-Rochette, Paris, 1840, p. 125.

³ Voyages et Recherches dans la Grèce, tom. ii. vignette 48.

⁴ Lett. Num. tom. vi. p. 28. No. 1.

giotis, about 100 stades from Gyrton.⁵ It was taken by Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, and afterwards by the Romans when at war with Perseus of Macedon.⁶

Numismatic writers differ in opinion with regard to the meaning of the types represented on these coins, which also are found without variation on the money of Larissa, Pherae, Pellinna, Perrhæbia, Pharcadon, and Tricca, all towns of Thessalia. Eckhel⁷ considers they allude to the address with which the Thessalians could arrest the course of the most furious bull, and their skill in the management of the horse.

CIERIUM IN THESSALIA.

Laureated juvenile profile to the right.

R.—KIEPIEΩN. Jupiter standing, hurling thunder with his right hand, and an eagle with his left; before him is a small figure of a dancing satyr. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

No copper money of Cierium has yet been described,⁸ and I believe only a single one in silver.⁹ A similar coin to mine is, I strongly suspect, erroneously classed to Cius in Bithynia by Pellerin.¹⁰

Cierium is only mentioned by Stephanus; it bore the more ancient name of Arne, and was founded by a colony from Boeotia.

⁵ Strabo, lib. vii. cap. ult.

⁶ Livy, lib. xxxvi. cap. 10.

⁷ Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii.

⁸ Both Sestini and Mionnet mention copper coins, but without describing them.

⁹ Du Mersan, Descrip. des Méd. Ant. de feu M. Allier de Hauteroche, p. 38; Mionnet, Supp. tom. iii. p. 280, No. 128.

¹⁰ Rec. de Méd. de Peupl. et de Villes, tom. ii. p. 24, Pl. 41, No. 13. I have since found that Mr. Millingen has published some singular coins of this city in his "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings;" amongst others, one in copper in every respect the same as the above, but instead of a figure of a satyr, Mr. M. has remarked on his coin a nymph. On my coin, the satyr is clearly distinguishable.

CTIMENE IN THESSALIA.

Combe, in the Hunterian Catalogue (p. 117, tab. xxii. fig. 15), assigns a coin to this city, which certainly belongs to Aninesum in Lydia. The word KTIMENOË has no reference to the town, but is merely a magistrate's name. I also very much doubt the correctness of the attribution of two other coins to this city by Sestini; one in his Lett. Num. continuaz. tom. ii. p. 12, and the other in Lett. Num. tom. viii. p. 42. Both are cited by Mionnet, Supp. tom. iii. p. 282, Nos. 134, 135. I am of opinion that we have still to look for coins of Ctimene.

EURYMENÆ IN THESSALIA.¹¹

Head of Bacchus in profile, crowned with ivy, to the right.
R.—EYPYMENAIΩN. A vine with fruit and branches,
between a *Diota* and a dolphin. Æ. 4½.

I have the honour of introducing, for the first time in Numismatic geography, the present coin of Eurymenæ. It is, fortunately, in a fine state of preservation, and more pains appear to have been taken with its fabrication and style of work than is generally observed on the copper money of this province. It was procured for me in 1837, at Larissa, and now ornaments the magnificent Royal collection at Paris.

On the obverse side of this unique coin is the head of Bacchus; the vine on the reverse refers to the same deity, and bears a strong resemblance to the type on some of the coins of Maronea.

Eurymenæ was one of the towns claimed by the Aetolians

¹¹ We presume that it has escaped Mr. Borrell's observation, that this coin has been published by M. de Longpérier, Rev. Numis. 1843, p. 244, and is further noticed by M. de Witte, *ibid.* p. 323. M. de Longpérier gives the size 6, instead of 4½. —*Editor.*

from Philip V. of Macedonia.¹² It appears to be the same as the Erymnæ of Strabo,¹³ Pliny,¹⁴ and Scylax.¹⁵ The legend on the coin proves the orthography of Livy to be the most correct.

HISTIEOTIS IN THESSALIA.

See my article on the coins formerly classed to Histioea in Euboea, in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 232.

LAMIA IN THESSALIA.

No. 1.—Female profile bound with a fillet, ear-rings, to the right.
R.—ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ. Naked figure of Hercules, seated on a rock, to the left; in his right hand he holds a bow within a quiver, his left resting on the rock. AR. 5. 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

The figure of Hercules on the reverse of this beautiful unedited coin of Lamia, is not very unlike that of the same hero on a tetradrachm in Dutens,¹⁶ excepting that he is there represented holding a club instead of a bow in a quiver. In other respects, the attitude and apparently the style of execution is the same. On Dutens' coin there are only the initial letters ΛΑ, from which that numismatist imagined it was struck by the Lacedaemonians, but as these letters are also the initials of Lamia, I am strongly inclined to believe that it owes its origin not to the Lacedaemonians but to the Lamians, as some authors, I find, have already suspected. The obverse of this coin presents a helmeted profile of Pallas, whilst on mine is represented a beautiful female head, wearing a simple fillet and rich ear-ring; her hair gracefully descends on her neck, as is usual on the effigy of Apollo. I am at a loss to decide to what deity these features and ornaments can apply; one might be disposed to imagine the artist had in view some

¹² Livy, lib. xxxix. cap. 25.

¹³ Lib. ix. p. 44.

¹⁴ Lib. iv. cap. 9.

¹⁵ p. 24.

¹⁶ Explication de quelque Médailles, p. 37, Pl. 1, No. 9; Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 217, No. 10.

celebrated female, or perhaps a nymph; the presence of the ear-rings is sufficient to shew that the figure is not meant for Apollo. The figure of Hercules on the reverse is naked; he is seated on a rock. The bow, which partially protrudes from the quiver, corresponds in its form with that weapon seen in his hand on the copper coins of Lamia, where he is standing and aiming an arrow, probably alluding to his sixth labour; his posture on my coin would seem to imply repose after its completion.

Another coin, attributed first to Areus king of Sparta, and afterwards to Cleomenes III. of the same country, may with much more propriety be classed to Lamia. It is described as follows:—

No. 2. Tête d'un roi, ceinte d'un diadème, à gauche.

R.—ΛΑ. Pallas debout, vêtue d'une longue robe, lançant un javelot de la main droite, et tenant de la gauche une chèvre; dans le champ, une couronne de laurier.¹⁷
AR. 8.

Instead of a portrait of either Areus or of Cleomenes, it is more probably that of a Macedonian prince. Dutens suggested this opinion, which was opposed by the learned Eckhel,¹⁸ because, says the latter author, there is no recorded fact in history to justify it; but as the arguments of both these numismatists referred to the portrait alone, neither of them doubting the attribution of the coin to Lacedaemonia, Eckhel's objection was plausible and consistent. If, then, the coin in question is no longer to be considered an historical monument of Sparta, but is to be restored to Lamia, as I propose, the different opinions are reconciled. I abstain from the attempt of deciding to which of the Macedonian kings the portrait should be

¹⁷ Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 222, No. 64, under Areus. Idem, Supp. iv. p. 227, No. 43, and Visconti, Iconogr. Grec. tom. ii. p. 92, Pl. xli. fig. 1.

¹⁸ Doct. Num. Vet. tom. ii. p. 282.

assigned; but it is evident that the coin was struck during the reigns between Alexander the Great and Perseus. Equally incompetent am I to offer any remarks to show how far the mythological subject on the reverse of the coin applies to the new classification I propose in opposition to the learned dissertation of Visconti. I leave this important task to others more skilful in history and mythology than myself. Even the sagacious Visconti appears to have had misgivings as to the propriety of the attribution of this coin to Lacedaemonia: he says, "Cependant comme il y a d'autres villes Grecques dont le nom commence par les mêmes lettres (ΛΑ), et qui les ont employées pour marque de leur monnoie, il est nécessaire de bien constater que la médaille a été frappée à Sparte, avant d'examiner quel peut être le roi sans lequel elle l'a été, et dont elle represente le portrait."¹⁹

Lamia was a city of Thessalia, situated about thirty stades from the river Sperchius in Pthiotis.²⁰ It became renowned in history on account of the siege it sustained by the confederate Greeks, when Antipater, after his defeat by Leosthenes, fled there with the remainder of his forces. Livy informs us it was again besieged by Philip, son of Demetrius; on which occasion it was relieved by the Romans.

ALEXANDER, TYRANT OF PHERÆ.

No. 1.—Female head, nearly full face, long flowing hair, ear-rings and necklace. To the right is a lighted torch.

R.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Horseman with helmet and cuirass, armed with a long lance held horizontally; going at a quick pace from left to right. Below the horse is the *bipennis*.²¹ AR. 6. 183 $\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

¹⁹ Loc. cit. p. 95. ²⁰ Strabo, lib. ix.; Pliny, lib. iv. cap. 7.

²¹ This beautiful, and I believe unique, medallion was shown me many years ago by a friend, who allowed me to take a cast from it. I have every reason for believing it was destroyed in the great fire which consumed Pera in Constantinople in 1832. [It is now in the British Museum; see Mr. Newton's letter, p. 110, *supra*.—Editor.]

No. 2.—Female head in profile to the right, with necklace and ear-rings. A small hand projecting from the neck, holding a lighted torch.

R.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Lion's head to the right, the mouth open and tongue protruding; below, the *bipennis*. AR.
4. 88 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.²²

Alexander, the Tagus or tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly, was contemporary with Amyntas II., king of Macedonia. He is reported to have been both cruel and rapacious. His reign, which was of eleven years' duration, terminated by assassination, in which his wife and brother-in-law were the chief conspirators. The latter, named Tisiphonus, was raised to the vacant dignity.

I am by no means inclined to admit the propriety of assigning to this prince the coin Sestini²³ published from the collection of Bertholdy of Berlin, of which another nearly similar is engraved by Neumann,²⁴ amongst his *incerti*. On the contrary, I consider the two beautiful coins described above as the sole monuments of Alexander that have descended to us, both being, at all events, unedited, if not unique.²⁵

²² Originally in my collection, afterwards in that of J. R. Stuart, Esq., and now possessed by the Duke de Luynes.

²³ Lett. Num. tom. viii. p. 138, Pl. vi. fig. 10.

²⁴ Num. Vet. part II. tab. vi. fig. 7.

²⁵ Mr. Newton informs me that two coins, with the type of No. 2 above, are in the British Museum; one described R. P. Knight's Num. Vet. p. 119, E. 1, under Antandrus in Mysia, the other supplying the remainder of the legend; neither has the *bipennis*, but on both, in front of the head, is an object which may be what Mr. Borrell describes, "a torch held by a small hand," though it has rather the appearance of a branch. The fabric is not unlike that of the coin described above, No. 1, but is somewhat harder. Mr. Newton further states, that in his letter in this number, p. 110, he has omitted to notice the remarkable coincidence of the *bipennis* on the coin published above, No. 2, having only had the opportunity of making a hasty and partial examination of Mr. Borrell's paper before it was printed.—*Editor*.

A long time elapsed before I could determine to what prince of the name of Alexander I might appropriate the tetradrachm No. 1. It was only at a much later period, and when I became possessed of No. 2, that, in my own mind, the problem could be satisfactorily solved, not only by a comparison of the two coins together, but of each coin again separately with others of the city of Pheræ, which was the capital of the dominions of this Alexander in Thessaly. The first coin which I select as illustrative of No. 1, is the following, cited by Mionnet.²⁶

Tête laurée d'Apollon, vue de face ; dans le champ à gauche, un poisson.

R.—ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ. Femme assise sur un cheval allant au galop à droite, tenant transversalement un flambeau.
AR. 3.

Here we have a head front face on the obverse, but, in his description, Mionnet has made two considerable errors, which induces me to suppose he copied from an imperfect coin. The head is not of Apollo, but of a female, and the adjunct symbol in the field is not a fish, but a flambeau. This I have ascertained beyond doubt, having before me a fine example of the same coin. Whoever this female deity may be, whose head, connected with the flambeau, occupies the obverse, I presume she is again figured on the reverse, where she has a flambeau, and is seated on horseback. Again, looking at the style of work as the same, I have no hesitation in bringing it forward in support of my proposition, and in proof of the Thessalian origin of my medalion.

Another coin in the Royal Library at Paris equally illustrates the reverse of my No. 2. Here is the description :—

²⁶ Suppt. iii. p. 305. No. 252.

Tête de Lion à droite, tirant la langue ; dessous, A.

R.—ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ. Femme assise sur un cheval allant à gauche, tenant dans chaque main un flambeau ; dessous, massue et A. *Æ.* 2½. Mionnet, Suppt. iii. p. 306, No. 253.

The lions' heads, although by no means an uncommon type upon Greek coins, yet differ materially when they belong to different cities. In this case they are exactly alike. The female on horseback with a flambeau is also here repeated on the reverse ; I, therefore, consider there is sufficient evidence to justify my proposition.

TRICCA IN THESSALIA.

Horse, walking from right to left.

R.—ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΩΝ. Female standing, playing with a ball. *AR.* 2. 12 grs. (*British Museum, from my cabinet*).

On the money of Larissa the type of a nymph playing with the *sphæra*, or ball, is of frequent occurrence. It is new on the coins of Tricca.

Tricca could boast of its remote antiquity. Homer speaks of some of its inhabitants who were present at the siege of Troy. It contained a temple of *Æsculapius* nearly equal in renown to that at Epidaurus.

PEPARETHUS INSULA.

Veiled female head (Ceres) to the right.

R.—ΠΕΡΙΑ. Thyrsus. *Æ.* 2. (*My cabinet*).

The symbols on this coin are new: they refer to the worship of Bacchus and Ceres, deities to whom the inhabitants of Peparethus were singularly indebted. Although but twenty miles in circumference, it was the most fertile of the numerous small islands on the Thessalian coast. Its wine was much esteemed. Apollodorus, physician to one of the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, recommended it in pre-

ference to any other.²⁵ The olives were in no less repute: they are praised by Ovid.²⁶

The coin attributed by Mionnet to this island (tom. ii. p. 27, No. 87), and another (in Supp. iii. p. 11, Nos. 3 and 4), are of Pellene in Achaia. See my notice on the coins of Pellene, in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 237.

SCIATHUS INSULA.

Naked female head, to the right.

R.—ΣΚΙΑΘ. Caduceus. In the field a tripod. Æ. 3.
(*My cabinet.*)

The tripod in the field is the only peculiarity which distinguishes the present coin from others already edited.²⁷

Christopher Ramus²⁸ assigns a coin to this island on which are the letters ΣΚ, which Mionnet²⁹ is inclined to consider as more properly belonging to Scotusa. As an impression of a similar coin has lately been sent me with ΣΚΙ, there is no doubt that the opinion of Ramus is preferable.

ALETA, OR ALETTA IN ILLYRIA.

Sestini³⁰ cites a coin from the Fontana collection, which he ascribes to Aleta, or Aletta, a town in Illyria. Mionnet³¹ proposes transferring it to the Ætolians. A similar coin is now before me, on which I read ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ; it is,

²⁵ Pliny, Hist. Nat. lib. 14, cap. 7. ²⁶ Metamorph. lib. 7. 470.

²⁷ A duplicate of this coin exists in the British Museum from my former collection. They were found together.

²⁸ Cat. Num. Vet. Mus. Reg. Daniæ.

²⁹ Suppt. iii. p. 312, No. 9. The same author, loc. cit. No. 10, classes a coin to Sciathus. The legend is very imperfect, but the types are the same as on the coins of Crannon, and I conceive it belongs to that place.

³⁰ Descrip. del Mus. Fontana, p. 28, tab. i. fig. 5.

³¹ Suppt. iii. p. 313, No. 1.

therefore, to be presumed that Sestini must have copied from an incomplete and badly preserved coin, when he read ΑΛΛΕΤΩΝ. Aleta, consequently, for the present must be withdrawn from the list of numismatic cities.

APOLLONIA IN ILLYRIA.

No. 1.—Α . . ΡΩΝ . . Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. An obelisk, or *meta*. AR. 4. 49 grs. (*My cabinet*.)

2.—ΑΠΟΛ . ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ. Cavern for the flocks of Apollo.

R.—ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΣ. A cow suckling a calf. Above, a small radiated head of Apollo. Below, *pedum*. AR. 4. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

3.—ΑΠΟΛ . ΧΑΙΡΗΝΟΣ. Cavern as last; within is a small flaming mount, and the *pedum*.

R.—ΔΙΒΑΤΙΟΣ. Cow suckling a calf. AR. 4. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

4.—ΑΝΕΑ. A flaming mount.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. A *pedum*. AR. 2. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

The coins of Apollonia are abundant, and offer but little variety as to their types. The first in the above list is new in silver.³² No. 2. is a specimen of a vast number, differing from each other merely by a variety of names; but this deserves notice, from having, in addition to the usual type, the head of Apollo above, and the *pedum* below, as adjuncts. This peculiar type numismatists have imagined to represent the *garden of Alcinoüs*, Alcinoüs being one of the ancient kings of Phæacia or Corcyra, whence the Apolloniataæ were originally a colony; but I am disposed to consider that the types on both sides of these coins admit of a more satisfactory explanation, which I shall attempt to prove. In the first place, Herodotus³³ speaks of certain

³² It occurs in copper. See Sestini, *Descriz. d'algun. Med. Gr. del Princ. Danem.* p. 12; and Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 33, No. 60.

³³ Lib. ix. cap. 92.

flocks³⁴ which fed on the banks of the Aöus, a river which rises at Mount Lacmon, and passes through Apollonia. At night, he says, they were guarded in a cavern, some distance from the city, by one of the citizens, annually chosen from those most distinguished for their birth or riches. To these flocks, adds the same historian, the Apolloniataë pay the greatest veneration, on account of an ancient oracle; and their pious devotion may be estimated by the fact of their punishing one of the illustrious herdsmen, named Evenius, with the loss of sight, for suffering a part of the cattle under his charge to be devoured by wild beasts whilst he was asleep. The severe punishment of Evenius incensed the gods against the Apolloniataë; for, after that event, the sacred flocks ceased to bring forth, and the land became sterile. It was not till satisfactory atonement had been made, that the calamity subsided. After the happy change from famine and misery to abundance and prosperity, it is by no means astonishing that the people, grateful for the relief, should commemorate their good fortune in every possible manner, and, amongst others, that we should find traces of it on their money; and in that case, what more appropriate device could be imagined to mark the nature of the circumstance, than what we find on their coins, a cow suckling her young—indicating that the flocks had recovered from their sterility, and the earth regained its fertility, after the cessation of the ravages brought on the country by the vengeance of the offended deities.

The device on the opposite side of the coin, in my opinion, seems to corroborate and justify this hypothesis. Here we find a square, filled up with angular ornaments,

³⁴ Herodotus writes *προβατα*, rendered *sheep* by Beloe. Larcher makes it *troupeaux*; but, in a note, he remarks that the word admits of extension, and is better expressed by *Bétail*, or *cattle*.

regular and almost invariable in form, which, as it bears some resemblance to a diagram of a garden, as before stated, induced numismatists to infer that it represented the garden of Alcinoös. It is true these gardens were famed in history; but when, on the one hand, is considered the improbability of the people of Apollonia feeling so deep an interest in what did not immediately concern them, and, on the other, that these gardens were destitute of any mythological allusion even to the Corcyraëans themselves, the explanation may be reasonably rejected. Herodotus says, the sacred flocks of Apollo were fed by day on the banks of the Aöus, but that at night they were conducted for shelter to a cavern at some distance from the city. The cavern, whether artificial or natural, was doubtless considered a place of sanctity, and was worthy the purpose for which it was used: may not the type, therefore, be intended to represent a plan of this cavern? I presume it does; and I find a further confirmation of this position in the accessory symbols observed on the coins I cite. In the first instance, on the obverse of No. 2, above the principal type of the cow and calf, is a small radiated head of Apollo: this is probably placed there to denote the particular deity to whom the animals were consecrated; and the *pedum*, or shepherd's crook, which is below, was, as it is natural to suppose, the staff of office of the illustrious person who had charge of them. This further leads us to the conclusion, that the names which occur in such varieties may be those of the individuals who held the important and distinguished post of guardian of the sacred flocks during the year when the coin was struck, as that is placed of Nicander upon the one in question.

The preceding remarks are still further illustrated by a reference to the coins which follow under Nos. 3 and 4.

On the No. 3. is seen the same square as on the No. 2; but instead of the usual ornaments within it, resembling (according to my view) separations or partitions for the accommodation of the animals, is a small flaming mount, as it is called by numismatists, and the staff or crook, whilst on No. 4. is simply a flaming mount on one side and the *pedum* on the other side of the coin. The shepherd's *pedum* refers here again, as I have just stated, to the office of guardian of the flocks; and the flaming mount probably alludes to the common practice of lighting fires during the night at the cavern's mouth, for the protection of the cattle against wild beasts, to avoid a repetition of the accident which occurred to Evenius.

Another coin of Apollonia, though offering a type entirely different, seems to refer to the same subject. It is published in several numismatic works. I select the first which comes to hand, as follows:—

ΑΠΩΝΙΗΝΟΥ. Head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΑΠΟΛ. ΔΙΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΜΝΑΓΟΥ. Three females joining hands, and dancing round a flaming mount.

AR. 4½. Mionnet, tom. ii. p. 30, No. 30.

The coins bearing this peculiar device are certainly of a more recent period than those with the cavern; but it appears to be a continuation of the same subject. It favours the idea that certain religious ceremonies were periodically performed in honour of Apollo and the sacred flocks. The fire would here indicate the spot where these ceremonies were performed, and the females, either priestesses, or, more probably, nymphs, or genii presumed to preside over the locality.

Plausible as this explanation appears, it may be objected to by some, on the grounds that the same principal devices are repeated on the money of the Epidamnians or Dyrra-

chians, and on that of the Corcyraeans. It is well known that the Apolloniatae and the Epidamnians both derived their origin from Corcyra; but if the subject was of local interest to the Corcyraeans, as it would be were it intended for the gardens of Alcinoüs, why should it be adopted by their colonies? I think, however, we may overcome this difficulty, by showing the possibility that the custom of maintaining flocks in honour of the gods, and specially consecrated to them, may have derived its origin in Corcyra, and have been thence carried by the emigrants to the two colonies, a conclusion which the testimony of Herodotus appears to justify. As has been already stated at the commencement of this notice, the historian remarks that the Apolloniatae pay the greatest veneration to the sacred flocks, *on account of an ancient oracle*. Now if Deiphonius, the soothsayer³⁵ who accompanied the Greeks at the battle of Mycale, which was fought 479 years B.C., was, as we are informed, son of the Evenius who was punished with the loss of sight, Evenius himself most probably flourished at about 500 years B.C.; and as Apollonia was founded by a colony from Corcyra only 580 B.C., when Periander ruled at Corinth, it becomes nearly evident that the religious custom was introduced by the colonists from the metropolis, otherwise Herodotus would not be justified in speaking of an ancient oracle; so ancient, indeed, that we are led to suppose all record of the original motive of the institution had been forgotten.

Lastly, it may be inferred, that the flocks both of Corcyra and Epidamnus were less exposed, or better guarded than those of Apollonia; for in no one instance do we find upon

³⁵ According to Herodotus, loc. cit., the gods accorded the gift of divination to Evenius and to his descendants, to make amends for his cruel treatment by his countrymen.

the money of the mother or sister city any indication of the fire, proving that the motive of that additional symbol was local, and concerned the Apolloniatae merely, in consequence of the misfortune which occurred to them in particular.

It may be argued, why is the historian silent as regards the institution of the same kind which existed in the two cities mentioned above? It is my opinion, that the custom was not one of an extraordinary nature, so as to merit particular notice; and, in fact, we should still be unacquainted with the sacred flocks of Apollonia, were it not for the punishment of Evenius, which led to serious results. That the custom was not confined to the three cities enumerated I think highly probable; for many coins bearing for type a cow suckling a calf (in precisely the same attitude as on those described), and on the reverse an indented square, have come under my notice. Most of these, by their fabric, appear of remote antiquity, without legend, and are constantly found in Macedonia; and the indented square is decidedly Macedonian: hence either other races had adopted similar ceremonies, or they were struck by other Coreyræan colonies, of which we are uninformed.

DYRRACHIUM IN ILLYRIA, AND LEUCAS IN ACARNANIA.

Δ. Pegasus flying, to the right.

R.—Α. Same type. AR. 1. 12½ grs. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Alliances between distant or neighbouring cities, either for political or religious objects, must have been frequent among the Greek races, from the nature of their institutions. Sometimes these alliances are recorded on their respective coins, when it was, no doubt, intended to confer on their treaties a greater degree of sanctity, so as to induce

each party to maintain them inviolate. It, however, rarely happens that the motives of these alliances can be explained through ancient historians; but when it is considered that, in all probability, the interests which occasioned them were merely local, and did not bear upon Grecian history in general, it is not at all surprising. The preceding coin would seem to mark some event which interested two Greek cities, Dyrrachium and Leucas; and the following extracts from Thucydides may throw some light upon the subject.

“The Dyrrachians having expelled the higher class of citizens, these last joined some barbarous Illyrians, and together carried on a predatory war against the city. Too weak to defend themselves, the Dyrrachians applied for aid to their parent city Corcyra; but, as the government of that place was at that time aristocratical, assistance was refused.

“Corcyra itself was originally founded by the Corinthians; and, agreeable to custom, when they sent a colony to found Dyrrachium, they applied for a leader from the metropolis; when Phalius of Corinth, a descendant from Hercules, was appointed to that honour; by which Corinth, through Phalius, became the nominal founder of Dyrrachium, whilst in point of fact it was a Corcyraean colony.

“On the return of the ambassadors, the Dyrrachians in their distress, and in accordance with the advice of the Delphian oracle, sent a deputation to Corinth, offering to renounce their former ties, and to submit to them as protectors. Their time was well chosen; the Corinthians, a long time on unfriendly terms with the Corcyraeans, on account of some informality of usages and honours due from colonists to the mother country, willingly accepted the propositions of the Dyrrachian deputies; a number of

adventurers from Corinth, joined by some Ambraciot and Leucadian auxiliaries, were sent to their aid, and soon arrived at Dyrrachium, when commenced the famous war between the rival states, known by the name of the Corinthian war.

“At the onset of hostilities, the advantage was decidedly favourable to Corinth; but the Athenians, having been induced to side with Coreyra, and uniting their fleets, Corinth could no longer protect her allies; and Dyrrachium falling into the power of Coreyra, the exiles, the cause of the war, were restored.”

The apparent age of my coin coincides with this interesting epoch; the type on the reverse is in a slight hollow, as on the coins of Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, who was contemporary with the above events, which occurred in the last year of the 86th Olympiad, when Pericles ruled at Athens. Thucydides omits to inform us how far the Leucadians engaged in the struggle; but as we see some of them joined to the Corinthian adventurers sent to protect Dyrrachium, it is not improbable that this succour was the consequence of a particular treaty: and in that case, in commemoration of the event the coin was possibly struck. The type appears to confirm this opinion; for the letters Δ and Λ, the initials of Dyrrachium and Leucas, are connected with the device of a Pegasus, the peculiar emblem of Corinth, which seems naturally to refer to a convention between the two former cities, under the superior and special power of the latter.

ALEXANDER II. EPIRI REX.

It is my opinion that there exist insufficient grounds for assigning certain Tetradrachms and their subdivisions to

Alexander of Epirus: I allude to those described in numismatic writers as follows:—

Head with diadem and horn, covered with the elephant's skin.

R.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Pallas walking, combating, a lance in one hand, and a shield in the other; in the field, a helmet and an eagle. AR. 8. 240 grs.

I consider they may safely be removed from Epirus, and restored to Ptolemy IX., surnamed Alexander, king of Egypt. My principal motive for proposing this change is, that they are constantly found in Egypt intermixed with other Egyptian coins. Twenty-five years' experience has sufficiently convinced me of this fact, during which time as many, perhaps, as fifty examples have come under my notice, but never a solitary instance has occurred of their being discovered in Greece. We have, moreover, the not uncommon coin in copper acknowledged to be of Ptolemy Alexander, but without the latter name, on which is the same head, ornamented with the elephant's skin.

My proposition, I freely admit, offers some difficulty, which I am unprepared to encounter. If a comparison is made between these coins with the name of Alexander, and those of the preceding kings of Egypt (say Ptolemy VII., for none is given to Ptolemy VIII. in silver), these last are lighter, of inferior metal, and much more rude fabric. There can be no doubt, however, that the classification of the whole series of the regal coins of Egypt requires correction and revision; it will, therefore, be pleasing to me if some competent numismatist should be stimulated by my observations, and should undertake the task. It is only where access can be obtained to large collections, that the work can be attended with success.

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 19th November, 1841.

XIX.

INEDITED SAXON AND ENGLISH COINS.

MY DEAR SIR,

I venture to lay before the Numismatic Society, in the form of a letter to yourself, a few remarks on three as yet unedited coins. One I apprehend to be a penny of Eadgar struck at St. Edmundsbury; another the long-looked-for half-penny of Edward VI.; and the third, a penny of Henry III., having the legend on the reverse, retrograde, HALLI ON RYLA.

My observations on the first may be given in a very few words. The difficulties in the way of its appropriation are that it is unquestionably a blundered coin, but I cannot think that in this instance the blunders are sufficiently startling to prevent the coin being rightly assigned. From the engraving which accompanies this paper, made from your own admirable drawings, it will appear that the legend of the obverse reads EADEAR. It will be seen that the D is unfinished, and that the E is substituted for L. Surely so slight a blunder as this was never allowed to prevent the appropriation of a coin all whose characteristics refer to the period of EADLAR.

The reverse presents us with the legend ZIC EADMONIDT, which I can see little difficulty in reading SCI EADMOND. The difference is vastly less than that to be found on the acknowledged pennies of St. Edmond, so many of which were found at Cuerdale.

If, however, it should seem that I am wrong in assigning the penny in question to the mint of St. Edmundsbury, I

am confirmed in my reading both of EADGAR and of EADMOND, by the circumstance that among the moneyers of Eadgar the name of Eadmond occurs. I think, however, that the ZIC is a blunder for ZCI; and, in that case, we have a new mint to add to those already known of the sovereign aforesaid. It would seem that the moneyers of Bury St. Edmunds were peculiarly liable to blunders.

We proceed next to the half-penny of Edward VI. "The coin," you say in your note, "is in so wretched a condition that it cannot be ascertained with certainty to be so." I venture to differ from this opinion; and in order to set forth the grounds of my own, I shall take the liberty to make a few observations on the principles of Numismatic Science.

In noticing a coin of which we have never seen a specimen before, our first care should be to ascertain the era in which, and the city or prince by which or whom, the medal was struck. To do this accurately, we must carefully note the standard of metal, the workmanship, the weight, the form, and compare these peculiarities with those exhibited by the coins of neighbouring cities, of succeeding or previous sovereigns. Not until all these circumstances have been carefully weighed, are we at liberty to decide on the age and the issuer of any coin, and then, and not till then, may we venture to make the coin serve as an historical document, and attempt to deduce from it any historical consequence.

Now with regard to the miserable piece of base metal before us, we first ascertain that the standard is of the very lowest and most debased character; the next thing which strikes the observer is, that the reverse bears the legend CIVITAS LONDON, that is to say there is sufficient remaining to show that such it has been; this legend encircles the old

device of the cross and pellets. On the obverse, we find a portrait in profile, looking to the right; the size and weight indicate a half-penny. Such are the indications with which this interesting but badly preserved relic presents us.

There was only one period, with the exception of the reign of Æthelred I., in which the English coinage was debased. This period commenced with the third coinage of Henry VIII.; continued (increasing the debasement as it proceeded) during the remainder of his reign, and during the first years of his son and successor; then, in the second coinage of that prince, the standard was suddenly restored; and the only subsequent instance of a debased coinage, *for England*, is to be found in the base pennies of Mary, and of Philip and Mary.

In Ireland indeed there was a base coinage earlier, and it continued later; and the same was the case in Scotland: but the limits of the English debasement are those which we have recited above. Having then a base coin which bears the legend CIVITAS LONDON, the period is limited first, *by the inscription itself*, from the reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth; and then, *by its quality*, to that which elapsed from the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. to the termination of that of Philip and Mary. Thus we have a choice of

Henry VIII.

Mary.

Edward VI.

Philip and Mary.

Now, of the base coinages of the first of these monarchs, we have no instance of any bearing a portrait in profile; and each one is described by the indentures made with the various mint-masters; besides this, there is the greater part remaining of an initial Roman E. It is, however, on the ground of a *profile* turned to the right on a base coin, that

we must reject any interpretation which would assign this coin to Henry VIII. On the coins of Mary again, and on those which, with the titles of her husband and herself joined, present her head alone, the portrait is a profile turned *to the left*; besides, here again we are met with the initial E followed by a D, no doubt a portion of the once complete legend E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. Thus, then, whatever we say against attributing the coin to Edward VI. will militate far more against assigning it to either of the other two. But as the legend proves it to be an English coin, and the standard indicates a period of a very few years, during which only three sovereigns reigned, so we have negative proofs that it is a coin of Edward VI.

The positive proofs consist in its size, standard, weight, form, legend and device, all which have been already described. If now this be the half-penny of Edward VI. it differs much from what we have been led to expect; for here we have the cross and pellets, whereas all the descriptions which we possess of the base coinage of Edward VI. give us an idea that the half-penny would have the *arms* and the CIVITAS LONDON on the reverse, and very probably the full blown rose with E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA on the obverse. I think that this will be found to add another link to the chain of coins in which the old device of the cross and pellets was preserved, extending now from the first to the last Edward.

The last coin is one which (with much deference to the authority of so eminent a numismatist as Mr. Hawkins, I shall still venture to call a penny of Henry III.) will call for not many remarks. I will, however, state my reasons for agreeing with Mr. Sainthill and our older numismatists, rather than with Mr. Hawkins, in the assignment of those pennies with the short cross to Henry III. rather than to

his grandfather. In the first place, I am guided by the names of towns and moneyers; and I think I discern more than a mere accidental agreement between those found on these two descriptions of pennies. In the next place we find *Irish* pennies of John, which give a triangle on the reverse, as well as on the obverse, whereas those of Henry III. have the double cross just like that on the pennies struck in England. Now as it is quite certain that Henry II. sought uniformity as the distinguished characteristic of his coinage, a uniformity which was never afterwards lost sight of, it would appear most probable, that if Henry II. had issued a very extensive coinage with the double cross on the reverse, and Henry III. did the same, with the only difference that in the one case the double cross was a short one, and in the latter a long one, the intermediate reign would not exhibit a totally different type. This conjecture receives support from the Irish coins of Edward I, II, III, which have a reverse precisely like those of the English ones. We have seen that those of Henry III. follow the same rule; and we might therefore expect that the same rule would obtain with regard to those of John and Henry II. From the settled character which, from the very first coinage of Henry II. (if there were two), marked the English mint, we should be led to expect that, if there were any English coins of John, they would resemble his Irish ones; and if there were any Irish coins of Henry II. they would resemble those struck in England. It is true that the style of letter observable on the Irish pennies of John resembles that which we notice on those of Henry III.; but why should there be so remarkable a departure in the rest of the coin, why in that should the cross on the reverse characterize the two Henries, grandfather and grandson, while the son exhibits a totally different type, and this too at a

time in which the necessity of monetal uniformity was just beginning to be felt?

Then we have some of the short cross pennies with the word "TER," and some of the long cross pennies with the word "TERCI," and there appears no reason whatever to imagine such a name as TER. RI, or, as some have erroneously read it, TERIRI. Nor can it escape the notice of those who examine the *workmanship* of coins, that the same artist, or school of artists, must, with scarcely a doubt, have executed the two series of coins. Is it likely that the two reigns of Richard and John should have passed over without their being employed, and that they should afterwards have engraved all the dies of Henry III. during a long reign of fifty-six years? If it be replied, that one might have been copied from the other, then why was the intermediate coinage of John conducted on a different plan? Again, the coinage of Scotland presents us with some analogies. It seems pretty well agreed that the Scottish monarchs imitated the types adopted by their English contemporaries. Now the last portion of the long reign of William the Lion, corresponds with the last portion of that of John; its earlier part, with the closing years of Henry II. We find that the early coins of William present a single cross reaching to the inner circle of the coin, like those of Henry II., and a crown of the same character; the last give us the diadem of pearls, and the short double cross like those of Henry (as I venture to say) III. This circumstance may lead to important discoveries; Henry III. ascended the throne A.D. 1216. William the Lion was succeeded by his son Alexander II. 1213: there elapsed therefore three years between the death of William and the accession of Henry. It is then clear that the pennies of the Scotch king could not have been imitated from those of Henry

III. I think that they were imitated from a coinage of John, of which no specimen has reached our time. My reasons for thus thinking, I shall proceed to lay before you.

It is now pretty well agreed that we have no pennies of Alexander I.; that the earliest coins which bear the name of Alexander, are those of William's son; and that the coins of the Scottish *Cœur de Lion* commence the series of their pennies. The first in order of these bear a short single cross like those of Henry II., with a crescent, and what numismatists call a pellet in each quarter, but which pellet has a tail to it, and in one instance two tails, and looks wonderfully more like a comet than anything else. Now John's Irish penny has the crescent and a blazing star. It would seem scarcely to admit of a doubt that William's moneyers copied the device adopted by those of John. The second description of William's coins has a short double cross, like those which Mr. Hawkins assigns to Henry II.; but instead of the crescent and comet, we find a mullet, perhaps only an imitation of John's blazing star: we have a crown of pearls also in imitation of the coin before referred to, of Henry II. or III; we have seen that it could not have been copied from the coins of Henry III., and it appears unlikely that, having taken John's moneyers for a model, the Scotch artists should go back to those of Henry II.

I am inclined to think that we shall one day find proofs of two distinct coinages of John struck in England; one with a short cross, single, with a crescent and a blazing star in each quarter, and one with a short double cross, like those of his son; pellets in each corner, and probably the work of the same artist, not Aymary of Tours.

Once more I see no reason of sufficient force to disturb the arrangement which assigns all the pennies with the double cross to Henry III. The particular specimen which I

now describe has the reverse as usual, but the legend is retrograde, it reads HALLI ON RULA. The name Halli occurs among the moneyers of Henry III. mentioned by Ruding, and the mint of RULA. Rhudllan has been suggested as the town implied, but the importance of the place in times past seems scarcely to warrant such an attribution. Rutland again has been named; but this is a county, and not a town. It is by no means easy to fix a spot likely to have been the Rula of the third Henry. It is just possible that as in a retrograde legend it is by no means unlikely that we should find inverted letters, the place may have been RVTA; and then Rochester will be in all probability the place of coinage. I must apologise for the length to which I have extended these observations, and subscribe myself,

My dear Sir,

very faithfully yours,

C. R. SMITH. Esq.

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

XX.

ON THE TYPES OF TERINA.

THE archaic coins¹ of Terina have, on their reverse, the apteral victory, indicated by her name ΝΙΚΑ or NIKΑ, draped in a talaric tunic, and holding a pendent laurel branch. Those of the second epoch, a winged female holding a crown, recalling the *Νίκη στεφανούσα* of the Greek chori,² the same, holding a branch of laurel, frequently the *κηρυκεῖον* or caduceus, occasionally caressing a bird, seated upon a hydria or water vase, or holding the same ob-

¹ Millingen. Sylloge.

² Euripides. *Phœnissæ*. Ed. Pors. 8vo. Lond. 1841. l. 1777. &c. &c. in the Doric form μέγα σέμνα νίκα.

ject, and seated upon a cube or Ionic column.³ The most remarkable type is that of the same female, seated upon a cube on which is inscribed ATH, and holding her hydria to a fountain, the water of which issues from a lion-headed mouth placed in a wall. Mr. Millingen, who has had these types twice under consideration,⁴ supposes it to represent Niké or Victory drawing water from a fountain, and the inscription ATH possibly to be the name of the stream called by Lycophron Ἀρῆς which flowed near Terina.⁵ I had already suggested the possibility of this type representing Iris,⁶ from the appearance of the caduceus, and the fact of the Iris of the Iliad and of the cyclic poets being the Niké of the Græco-Italian vases.⁷ There is a winged figure, having in each hand a hydria, accompanied by the name Ἀὼς, representing Aurora, or the morning breeze, pouring dew upon the earth,⁸ which could scarcely be the idea of the types of Terina. M. Gerhard, in his work on Mirrors,⁹ has already given the type of Terina in illustration of a mirror representing Iris drawing the water of the Styx, which is the interpretation to which I had independently arrived, and for which I can offer a confirmatory reason. The river alluded to by Lycophron, in the Alexandra, under the

³ Comp. Carelli. Terina.

⁴ Recueil de quelques Médailles Grecques Inédits. 4to. Rome 1812, p. 23, 25. Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings, 4to. London, 1831; also loc. cit. supra.

⁵ Λουσεῖ δὲ σῆμα βουκέρως νασμοῖς Ἀρῆς. Alexandra, 729.

⁶ Numis. Chron. Vol. I. p. 229.

⁷ Ulrichs ingeniously makes the Niké Apteros, Athene or Pallas—and the winged Victory, Iris.

⁸ Gerhard (Chev. Ed.), über die licht Gottheiten. 4to. Berlin. 1840. taf. iv. 9. a lecythus in the Louvre. Millingen, Uned. Mon. pl. vi.

⁹ Gerhard (Chev. Ed.), über die Flügelgestalten der Gottheiten. 4to. Berlin. 1840. Etruskische Spiegel. 4to, Berlin, 1840, pl. x. 1, 2, 4. No. 3. is an Etruscan scarabæus of the same subject with a serpent at the feet.

name of Ares, is expressly stated by his scholiast Tzetzes¹⁰ to be the Eris, or Iris, *Ἔρις, καὶ Ἰρίς, ὡς τινὲς γράφουσιν, ποταμὸς παρὰ Τέρειναν*. "Eris, or Iris, as some authors write it, a river near Terina." The winged Iris accordingly personifies the river, in the same manner as the satyr Marsyas, playing on the *δίαυλος*, or double flute, and placed with the mæander ornament beneath his feet, does the river of that name, a tributary of the Mæander.

Iris, considered as a personification of the rainbow and the messenger of Hera, was the daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and the sister of Arcé, and of the Harpies or Storm-winds. Although there is reason to suspect the passage of Homer in which she is called the "golden winged,"¹¹ yet she is always so personified on works of the greatest antiquity.¹² Her name is derived from *εἶρω*, to bind together, or *εἶρω*, to speak, in allusion to her physical import and her office, connecting her at the same time with the winds, to which she administered rain¹³ in her celestial capacity, and, in her infernal, as the liberator of souls with Hermes, the *Κῆρες*, and the Eumenides.¹⁴ Niké or Victory, to which she bears such important relation, was the daughter of the giant Pallas and the Styx fountain, having a distinct connection with Pallas-Athené, and also with the infernal Eumenides or *Σέμναι θεαί*.¹⁵ The etymology of the two seems to be derived from *Ἔρις* and *Νεῖκος*, or Strife and Contention.¹⁶

¹⁰ Ad l. 730.

¹¹ Il. θ, 395. Suspected by P. Knight, in his Ed. Compare also the locus classicus, Aristophanes, *Aves*, 572.

¹² Gerhard, über die Flügelgestalten, loc. cit. p. 18.

¹³ Cf. Ovid's *Metam.* i. 270, iv. 480.

¹⁴ *Æneid* iv. 694, et seq.

¹⁵ Called the *Σέμναι*. Euripid. *Phœnis*. l. 1777.

¹⁶ Cf. Gerhard, über die Flügelgestalten, &c. loc. cit. pl. iii. p. 18, where Niké and Iris bear off the body of a warrior.

One of the offices of Iris was to draw the water of the Styx ἐν χρυσῇ προχώῳ, in a golden prochōus, to administer to perjured divinities.¹⁷ This fountain of Hades, κρήνη Ἄδου, was placed in a splendid palace, supported by silver columns, and dripped from a height into a basin, ἄργος, which overflowing, it swelled into one of the nine streams of Ocean.¹⁸ The Styx, whose terrestrial locality was supposed to be the Arcadian Nonacris,¹⁹ seems to have its legend, and probably name, transferred, along with those of the Acheron, the Acherusian lake, the Crathis, and other hills and streams, from the Peloponnesus to Magna Græcia; and some mythologists place the spot of the terrestrial fountain in Campania. It was not improbably the reputed source of the Eris or Iris of Terina. A swan, or bird of that species, is represented swimming in the basin or lake into which the stream of the fountain discharges itself.²⁰ It is difficult to understand its allusion, unless the Arcadian Styx had any connection with the lake Stymphalus, on whose bosom swam the celebrated iron-winged birds chased by Hercules to the island of Aretesia. I know as yet of no solution of the word ATH: Mr. Millingen merely suggests that it may be the Ares, and is a convenable name for a fountain. It is written perpendicularly in fugitive letters on a kind of stele or tablet, like the name of Eirene on the coins of the Locri. This word cannot easily be explained—it occurs in the sense of holy, a breaker, and the shore.

S. BIRCH.

¹⁷ Hesiod, Theog. l. 775, et seq.; and Schol. ad eund.

¹⁸ Cf. Schol. ad Il. β, 755, and θ, 369.

¹⁹ Herodot. vi. 74. This fountain, ἡ πηγὴ, dripped from a rock into a valley.

²⁰ Supposed by Millingen, loc. cit. to represent one of the castella or reservoirs.

MISCELLANEA.

GREEK COINS FOUND IN ENGLAND.—We have lately seen some Greek coins, found at Aston Scott, in Shropshire, on the estate of Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, niece of the late R. P. Knight, Esq. They were:—a coin of Smyrna; head of Apollo laureated, to right. R. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ; two hands joined.—Youthful head. R. ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΟΥ ΕΙΚΑΔΙΟΣ; Victory, holding a palm-branch, gradient to right.—Athens; ΑΘΕ; head of Dionusus Cissostephus. R. Head of Zeus, bound with a fillet.—Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra; heads, radiated. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; plumes, disc, and horns.—A coin of Paros, and an uncertain Italian or Sicilian coin; R. Protome of a human-headed bull.

Our belief is, from the difference of appearance and condition of the coins, that some trick has been played by parties interested to gain, or anxious to deceive; as, although possible, it is highly improbable such a collection in copper, and chiefly in indifferent condition, could have been rightly found there. We therefore put collectors on their guard, as we have lately seen a spurious medallion of Pescennius Niger dug up in Sussex by a ploughman. There seems an evidently deep-rooted spirit of deception in many instances.

THOMAS SIMON.—Mr. Peter Cunningham, whose extensive acquaintance with “Old Plays” is not the least of his acquirements, has directed my attention to Shadwell’s “Sullen Lovers, or, the Impertinents,” wherein occurs an incidental notice of Thomas Simon, the medallist. The following is the passage:—

“*Emilia*. Let me go, I am going in haste to bespeak a seal.

“*Sir Positive*. A seal? Why dost thou know what thou dost now? to go about that without my advice: Well, I have given *Symons* and all of ’em such lessons, as I have made ’em stand in admiration of my judgment: Do you know, that I’ll cut a seal with any man in England for a thousand pound?”

This slight notice affords contemporaneous evidence of the repute in which Simon was held at the time that this comedy was produced; the dedication is dated 1668, and it was brought upon the stage during the same year.

B. N.

N.B. The character of Sir Positive Atall (a great boaster) was, as Pepys tells us, a hit at Sir Robert Howard.

CONTENTS OF KOEHNE'S ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR MÜNZ- SIEGEL- UND WAPPENKUNDE, Berlin, February, 1844:—

1. Types of Roman coins relating to the German and Sarmatian Nations (conclusion). *Editor.*

2. History of the Coinage of the House of Brandenburg. *Editor.*

Miscellanea:—

Coin of Cornelius van Bommel, bishop of Lüttich.

Collections of coins in Leipsic.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society at Berlin.

March, 1844:—

1. On the coins of Elbing (continued from the "Zeitschrift" of 1841). *M. Vossberg.*

2. On two deniers of Mints of Cölnish Westphalia. *M. von Römer.*

3. On a Hungarian medal apparently rare. *M. Zipser.*

Miscellanea:—

Notice of finds and medals.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society at Berlin.

May, 1844:—

1. On the coins of the Balearic islands, particularly those of Ebusus. *C. von Bose.*

2. On the types of "Providentia" and "Æternitas" on Roman coins. *E. H. Tölken.*

3. On the coins of Elbing (continued). *M. Vossberg.*

4. Denkmünzen of Dantzic in the 16th century. *The same.*

5. Coins and seals of the Counts of Schwabenberg. *Editor.*

Zur Münzgeschichte Deutschlands unter den Sächsischen und Fränkischen Königen. Drei Aufsätze von Chr. Thomsen, J. Friedländer, und B. Köhne, Berlin, 1843. The third volume reviewed by *M. E. S.*, with remarks by *Dr. Köhne.*

Miscellanea:—

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.

Notice of finds, &c.

August, 1844:—

1. The second portion of *M. C. von Bose's* article on the Coins of the Balearic Islands, and particularly those of Ebusus.

2. A continuation of the Memoir, by *Vossberg*, on the Coins of the town of Elbing.

3. An explanation of the legend of the *Sterbejeton*, or piece struck on the death of Charles Alexander, Duke of Lorraine, in the year 1780.

Miscellanea—

Notice of new Prussian and English medals.

List of new numismatic publications.

Transactions of the Numismatic Society at Berlin.

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CONTENTS OF LEIZMANN'S NUMISMATISCHE ZEITUNG, January, 1844 :—

On the right of mint, said to have been attached to the bishopric of Breslau.

Notice of Bergmann's work, *Das Münz-recht der gefürsteten Grafen von Cilli*. Wien, 1843. *Editor*.

On the coins of the abbey of Corbei.

On the Gros Tournois of Louis IX. X., Philip III. IV. V. and VI., kings of France. *M. Ph. Cappe*, Berlin.

Supplement to the article on Bracteates of the archbishopric of Magdeburg, published in the "Numismatische Zeitung" of 1842. *M. Ph. Cappe*, Berlin.

February :—

On the Bracteates of Freiburg, in Breisgau. *Editor*.

On the coins of the Counts of Freiburg.

A notice of some of the German collections of coins.

On the right of mint said to have been granted by Pope Lucius III. to Lucca.

The Palgraves of Saxony and their coins.

March :—

Contributions towards a history of the coinage of some of the towns of Hanover. *Editor*.

Finds of Bracteates.

On the coins of the abbey of Corbei (continued).

New medals.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.

Coins of the Counts of Diepholz.

Coins of the abbey of Corbei (conclusion).

Christian coins with the symbols of the four Evangelists.

April :—

On the arrangement of collections of Bracteates.

Description of remarkable medals of the 19th century. *Dr. Zipfer*.

On the changes in the monetary system among the Romans.

Austrian medals. *Dr. Zipfer*.

Notices of some mints on the Harz mountains.

On the coins of the town of Lüneburg.

May :—

On the coins of the town of Lüneburg (conclusion).

Histoire Chronologique des Rois de France en 70 jetons.

Notice of medals and finds.

Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.

Remarks on the earlier coins of the abbey of Corbei. *Posern-Klett*.

Find of Bracteates.

June :—

Remarks on the Saalsdorf find (*Numismatische Zeitung*, 1842).
Proceedings of the Numismatic Society of Berlin.

July :—

On the Saalsdorf find (continued).
On the coinage of the towns situated in Rhenish Prussia.

August :—

1. Conclusion of the notices of Mints in the towns of Rhenish Prussia.
2. Additions to Reinhardt's *Kupfer-Kabinet*.
3. On the Bracteates found in the territory of Laus:z.
4. On a find of coins in Breisgau.

Monsieur Jules-Armand-Guillaume Boucher de Crévecœur, of Abbeville, Associate of the French Institute, well known as an able antiquary and numismatist, died on the 24th of November, in his 88th year. The very extensive collection of coins which the deceased gentleman had formed, is referred to by Professor Lelewel in his *Numismatique du Moyen-âge*. The coins and general antiquities, many of a high local interest, are inherited by Monsieur Jacques Boucher de Crévecœur de Perthes, his son, President of the Royal Society of Emulation of Abbeville, and Associate of the Numismatic Society of London.

A quantity of Roman coins, amounting to upwards of 1,200, have recently been found in a field called Church-piece, near Lilly-horn, situated on the high road, from Oakridge common to Bisley, in the county of Gloucester. They are of small brass, and range from Tetricus to Allectus inclusive. Mr. Baker, on whose property the discovery was made, has sent an account of the coins and other objects to the British Archæological Association, the former of which, if of sufficient importance, and requiring an extended illustration, will be transferred to the Numismatic Society.

THE COIN FORGERS.—The Paris forgers have lately been very active, and have so successfully imitated some of the middle age scarce coins of England and of France, as to impose even on the most experienced judges. One of the gang, of the name of Noffman, or Hoffman, has lately been making a tour in the west of France, and is now, it is said, on his way to England. He carries with him a quantity of genuine rare coins, both Greek and Roman, as well as, Saxon, English, and Continental, which enables him to pass off the forgeries with greater ease, and less chance of immediate detection. It is supposed he and the rest are connected with the notorious *Rousseau* mint.

The REVUE NUMISMATIQUE for July and August has just reached us. Its contents are:—

1. Recherches sur les Epoques et sur les Causes de l'Emission de l'Æs grave en Italie. Seconde article. Par M. Ch. Lenormant.

2. Monnaies Inédites de St. Martin de Tours. Par M. Fillon.

3. Monnaies frappées pour le Comte de Rousillon par les Rois d'Aragon, Comtes de Barcelone. Par M. Ad. de Longpérier.

Lettre à M. A. Uermand sur quatre Monnaies en Plombs des Fêtes folles de Térouanne et d'Aire-sur-Lys. Par M. Rouger.

Notice of the "Balleleon de l'Institut for 1841," and of a work, "Sur la Numismatique des Trois Evêches." Par MM. de Saulcy et Robert.

JOURNAL DES SAVANS, 1844. *February*.—Troisième Supplement à la Notice sur quelques Médailles Grecques Inédites de Rois de la Bactriane et de l'Inde (3^{me} article de M. Raoul-Rochette), p. 108. *September*.—Considerations sur les Graveurs en Médailles et en Pierres fines de l'Antiquité (article de M. Raoul-Rochette), p. 513.

SALE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS AND MEDALS AT VIENNA.—M. G. Wellenheim has forwarded to us a copy of Part I. of the catalogue of the second portion of the extensive collection of his father, L. de Wellenheim, Aulic Counsellor, announced for sale at Vienna, on the 10th of February next. The collection contains upwards of 45,000 pieces; namely, ancient coins, 16,500, and mediæval and modern 29,000; of which there are Greek gold, 120; silver, 2,100; brass, about 5,800; and of the Roman series in gold, silver, and brass, about 8,400 pieces. The entire collection will be sold in the month of February by public auction, unless an offer is received previously.

CORRESPONDENCE.

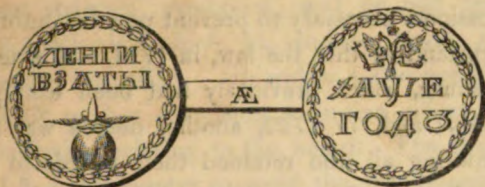
- G. B. is wrong. The remarks are not ours. Our own friends will know this from the occurrence of the odious un-English word "talented," which we never wrote or used in our lives.
- Our Plymouth Correspondent will find his coin engraved in Plate VII. No. 8, of "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes." There appears good reason for its appropriation to Bilbao. No. 2 is a coin of Zeugma, in Commagne, and bears the head of Antoninus Pius. It is very common.
- An apology and thanks are due to our *Cambridge Correspondent*, who some time since kindly sent us sketches of some ancient British coins. These pieces offer no remarkable features, but we may recur to them at a future time.
- M. M. Lindberg and Falbe, of Copenhagen, have announced a work on the "*Coins of Ancient Africa*," in which we may expect not only descriptions and explanations of many types and legends as yet unexplained, but also of numerous pieces hitherto unknown to the numismatist and antiquary. M. Lindberg is well known for his sagacious interpretation of the legend on the coins of *Sexti*.
- Dr. Grote, editor of the "*Blätter für Münzkunde*," now holds the office of the Curator of the Coins and Medals of the king of Hanover.
- S. The Legend on the well-known silver coins of Juba the Second is interpreted יובעי רם מלכת; i. e. *Juba, Chief of the State*. Whatever may be the opinion of the older numismatic writers, this appears to be the true reading; and it has the sanction of M. Lindberg, and also of M. de Saulcy.
- G. S. A. Our Correspondent will find a copy of the book, at a lower price, at the publisher's, Mr. John Russell Smith. Half the books in the catalogue referred to are rubbish, and contain the obsolete reveries of dreamy "antiquists," which will embarrass rather than assist G. S. A. in his studies.
- H. A.'s coin is of Gordianus Pius, struck at Edessa, in Mesopotamia. The type is common. The letters on the reverse are ΕΔΕCC ΚΟΛΩ



J. K. Fairholt del. et sc.

MEROVINGIAN COINS &c. DISCOVERED NEAR CANTERBURY.

London: Published by the Numismatic Society. 1845.



XXI.

RUSSIAN BEARD TOKEN.

Fowkes's Buildings, Jan. 2, 1845.

Dear Sir,

I do myself the honor, through your hands, of presenting to the Numismatic Society a drawing of the Beard Coin, or Token of Russia, from a specimen in my possession; and, by the assistance of a friend who is intimately acquainted with the country, its language, and its laws, I am enabled to offer some account of the origin and use of this very singular minting.

In most parts of Europe, the habit of wearing beards had fallen into disuse by the commencement of the eighteenth century. Peter the Great, desirous that his subjects should act in conformity with the prevailing fashion, issued his ukase (*oukaz*) in 1705, imposing a tax upon all those who wore either beards or moustaches, varying from thirty to one hundred roubles per annum, according to the rank of the individual: a modification, however, was made in favour of the peasant, who was only required to pay two dengops (*denushkas*), equal to one copeck, whenever he passed through the gate of a town. This ukase proved most offensive to the feelings of the people; and so much discontent was manifested on its

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being enforced, that the greatest vigilance became, on many occasions, necessary to prevent popular outbreak.

Notwithstanding this, the law, in 1714, was extended to St. Petersburg, which previously had been exempt from its operation; and, in 1722, another decree was promulgated, ordering all who retained their beards to adopt a particular dress, and to pay fifty roubles every year; those who would not shave, and could not pay, were condemned to hard labour to work off the fine. This ukase was extended to the provinces also; but, in 1723, peasants bringing the produce into towns were wholly relieved from this tax.

In 1724, Peter directed that the copper token, or coin (which forms the subject of this communication), should be struck annually, and given as a receipt to those who had paid the tax for the current year; he also decreed, that the Raskolnicks (a religious section of the Greek church) should pay a double tax.

On the death of Peter, in 1725, all previous edicts relating to the beard were confirmed by Catherine I. in a ukase, dated the 4th of August, 1726.

In 1728, Peter II. issued a decree, permitting peasants engaged in agriculture to wear their beards; but insisting that the tax of fifty roubles, to be paid by all other persons, under penalty of hard labour, should be rigidly collected.

The Empress Anne, in 1731, promulgated her ukase, by which all persons, not employed in husbandry, and who yet retained their beards, were entered in the class of Raskolnicks, and were required to pay double the amount of all taxes, besides that of fifty roubles for the beard.

In 1743, the Empress Elizabeth confirmed the existing decrees in all their force.

On the accession of Peter III., in 1762, it was his in-

tention to have strengthened these laws of his predecessors with most stringent provisions; and he had prepared a ukase accordingly, which his sudden death prevented being carried into effect. His widow, Catherine II. (1762), immediately on her exercising sovereign power, removed every restriction relating to the beard. The Raskolnicks, who had fled the country to avoid the objectionable edicts, were invited by her to return, and had lands assigned for their settlement.

I have thus sketched the history of this beard-tax through a period of nearly sixty years, during thirty-eight of which this Token, or "Borodoráia" (*the bearded*), as it was called, was in use; the description of the token itself is as follows:—on one side is seen a nose, mouth, moustaches, and a large flowing beard, with the inscription "DINGÉ VSATIA," which means, *money received*; on the reverse is borne the date of the year, in Russian characters (equivalent to "1705 year"), and the black eagle of the empire.

The national aversion to the origin of this token probably caused their destruction or dispersion, after they had served their purpose for the year, as they are now very rarely to be met with, even in Russia.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

WALTER HAWKINS.

XXII.

THE ADOPTION OF THE ATHENIAN STANDARD IN THE COINAGE OF SOME ITALIAN AND SICILIAN CITIES, ABOUT OLYMP. 75 (B.C. 480), CORROBORATED AND ACCOUNTED FOR BY HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.¹

THE spirit of our present age, consisting chiefly in great universal and systematical combination, has at last been directed also to the study of ancient coins, and has opened here a new and most important source of intelligence. For though the great Eckhel and some other distinguished men of the last century very well understood what illustration history could receive from a well directed study of numismatics, yet they were all more or less embarrassed by the imperfect arrangement of the subject; they could but with difficulty extend their views beyond the frontiers of that state whose coins they were treating of. The mere geographical arrangement of Eckhel, by which those cities that were most closely connected by commerce are severed, merely because some are situate on the coast of Asia, others on that of Europe, by which colonies of the same city, with the same type, and the same standard, are displaced and torn from their natural connexion, must disturb all historical order and character. But it has been the immortal merit of these indefatigable men, that by their pains a more organic arrangement is made practicable to us. And here it is M. August Boeckh,² who in our days

¹ Being a foreigner, I beg pardon of the benevolent readers of this Chronicle, if there is sometimes in my expression (though corrected and amended by the favour of Mr. Newton), somewhat strange or offensive to English feelings and ears, the thoughts of every nation being adapted only for their own language.

² In his *Metrological Researches*, Berlin, 1839.

has opened a new way and a new view, by shewing the connexion and mutual influence between whole nations, from the standard of the coins propagated by commerce and intercourse from one city to another, and changing conformably to the increase of the authority and influence of another power. Correspondence in standard, when joined with resemblance of type, will hereafter afford a more systematical arrangement of the Greek coins.

By this method, Boeckh has gained some new historical classes of evidence, one of which I will try here to corroborate by testimonies from ancient authors.

M. Boeckh, following the steps of his greatest pupil, Otfried Müller,³ has proved that the Greek cities of Italy and Sicily have, as well as those of other countries, early received in their coins the standard of the Peloponnesian or Corinthian coinage, which fact corresponds so well with all historical notices, that it need in no way surprise us. For, when Phidon, that great man, who at so early a period contrived to unite the different Greek states not only by arbitrary aggregation, but by the bonds of civil institutions, had first provided with coins, or rather with a certain and well-ordered system of money,⁴ received from the Babylonians, the two capital commercial towns of Greece, which he united for some time under his sway, Corinth⁵ and

³ Müller first touched upon this matter in his *Æginetica*, p. 89, and speaks of it afterwards in his *Dorians*, vol. ii. p. 213, of the German, and p. 227 of the English translation. Boeckh, in the book above mentioned, p. 82.

⁴ Boeckh, p. 77. compare p. 282.

⁵ That Phidon conquered Corinth, there can be now no doubt; and it is the fault of Müller, not to have assigned a certain period for Phidon's possession of Corinth, which must have been for some years. That it was Phidon who first struck coins for the Corinthians is expressly said by Didymus, whom the scholiast of Pindar cites *Ol.* xiii. 27.

Ægina, the standard of this coin, as that used by two such great commercial towns, spread rapidly through the whole Peloponnesus,⁶ whence, partly by the colonies that proceeded from those countries, partly by commerce, particularly by that of Corinth, which was almost entirely directed to the coasts of the Adriatic and Sicilian sea,⁷ it was transported to Italy, and after having been combined with the Italian standard, was received by almost all the mercantile states of that region as the best manner of facilitating commerce and intercourse.

This, then, is a fact most probable and well proved; but M. Boeckh has also discovered,⁸ that several of the most important cities of Italy and Sicily, as Syracuse (the greatest colony of Corinth, and on which it relied the most for its supplies),⁹ Messana, and Rhegium,¹⁰ exhibit the

⁶ Hesychius, v. *χελώνη*; Pollux, Onom. ix. 74; compare Eckhel, D. N. ii. p. 229; Müller. *Æg.* p. 55; compare p. 90; Dor. i. p. 157; Boeckh, p. 94.

⁷ The commerce of Ægina, though for the greatest part directed to the East; to Egypt, where the Æginetans possessed their own emporium round a temple of Jupiter (Herodot. ii. c. 178); and to the Black Sea, where they had a colony (Müller, *Æg.* p. 87), was not excluded from the West. On the contrary, Pindar indicates very distant navigations of the Æginetans to the West (Nem. iii. 20; iv. 69; compare Müller, *Æginetica*, p. 81); and Strabo says expressly (viii. p. 376), that they had a colony in Umbria, which there is no reason to doubt.

⁸ Chap. viii. p. 318—324 of his *Researches*.

⁹ See my history of the Commerce of Corinth, p. 50.

¹⁰ Beside the cities above-mentioned, Boeckh enumerates the following cities that received this standard: Gela, Agrigentum; these, as well as Syracuse, with few exceptions; Segesta, Selinus, Panormus, with exceptions; Himera and Naxos, with exceptions; Camarina, Catana, Leontini, Entella, Motya. But in all these states it is not so easy to fix the period of the reception of this standard, which is here the capital point for us, as in the three states mentioned in the text. All the coins of Messana, with the hare and the chariot, have the Athenian standard; and this type,

standard of the Athenian money at a period, as nearly as we can fix on by the style of the coins or the object of the type, between the seventieth and eightieth Olympiad. This statement appears, indeed, somewhat strange; and so it has done to the author himself, who, as appears from his own words, did not know himself how to account for this fact, except on the supposition, that this great change in the Italian and Sicilian coinage was merely an event produced by the Corinthians, who had adopted the standard of the Athenian coins, perhaps in consequence of the abundance of the Athenian money coined from the silver of the productive mines of Laurium. This cause, however, stated by the author himself hypothetically, seems to me to be not important enough to explain so great a fact; and I take the liberty to differ in this point from my most beloved and revered master and patron.

First, if we look at the relation that existed between the Corinthians and the Athenians, it is most curious, and of the greatest importance for the whole history of Greece, clearly to consider the immense alteration that it had undergone, just about the time when M. Boeckh is of opinion that the Corinthians received the Athenian standard; for before this time these two states were united by the most intimate and heartiest friendship, as it seemed, but which, as the event proved, was merely political, at least on the part of the Corinthians. Ægina, that little rocky island, but whose inhabitants, of a bold and enterprising character, showed from a very early time the greatest vigour in commerce and navigation, and became thereby a very strong naval power—that island, an obstacle

as Aristotle tells us (in the text of Pollux, v.75, καὶ μὴν Ἀναξίλας—τῷ νομίσματι τῶν Ῥηγίων ἐνετύπωσεν ἀπήνην καὶ λαγῶν), was given them by Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegium.

as it was to both states, Corinth as well as Athens whose eyesore (λήμη) it was called by Pericles,¹¹ and preventing both from a free intercourse with the Ægean Sea and Asia, was the cause that a common feeling of envy and hostility united those two cities. As long as Ægina was a powerful and predominant state,¹² the Corinthians had no greater interest, than to support and assist by all means such a small state as Athens at that period was, in order to overwhelm by it their most hated rivals, the Æginetans. So it was Corinth that opposed itself repeatedly to the other Peloponnesians, and was the only cause that the Pisistratidæ were not restored in the tyrannies of Athens,¹³ at the time when Hippias, irritated as he was, spoke out those fatal words: ἡ μὲν Κορινθίους μάλιστα πάντων ἐπιποθήσειν Πεισιστρατίδας, ὅταν σφι ἡκωσι ἡμέραι αἱ κύριαι ἀνιᾶσθαι. "Assuredly the Corinthians would, with the utmost desire, long after the Pisistratidæ, to hold down the aspiring spirit of the Athenians, when the time came in which it was destined to them to suffer from it." And two years before the battle at Marathon, the Corinthians supplied the Athenians, whose fleet was not strong enough to encounter that of the Æginetans, with twenty men of war; for they were then, as Herodotus says, the heartiest friends to them: ἔσαν γάρ σφι τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον φίλον ἐς τὰ μάλιστα.¹⁴ Thus, when they demanded from the Athenians five

¹¹ Plutarch vit. Periclis, c. viii.; comp. Rei Public. Ger. præcepta, c. vi. This situation of Ægina, the ancient scholiast of Pindar, Ol. viii. 28. p. 192, b., describes very well by the words παρὰ τῷ πλεῶν εἶσθαι.

¹² See on the great power of this little island, Herodotus, V. c. lxxxi.; Plutarch vit. Themistoclis, c. 4; Conon in Euseb. Ol. lxviii. 3; and compare Müller, Ægin. p. 88.

¹³ Herodot. v. c. 75, and c. xcii. ¹⁴ Herodot. vi. c. lxxxix.

drachmæ for each vessel, which is indeed a trifle, they did so only to satisfy the words of a law, that forbade them to make a public present: *δωτίνην γὰρ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ οὐκ ἐξήν δοῦναι*; ¹⁵ I wonder, therefore, that M. Wachsmuth, who is pre-occupied by M. Raoul-Rochette's prejudice against the Corinthians, should reproach them with the charge of greediness for money, and state that they let their ships to the Æginetans, with the imprudence of very short-sighted merchants. ¹⁶ But all this friendly relation between the Corinthians and the Athenians was suddenly changed, when by the victory of Marathon, the latter displayed an immense vigour, and reaped alone the immortal glory of having defeated the Persian army, in consequence of which they gained a predominant authority amongst all the Greek race. And this ascendancy of the Athenians became yet greater and more formidable, when, at the battle of Salamis, their fleet almost equalled that of the other Grecians together. ¹⁷ Indeed it is only by the fear with which the Corinthians must have then regarded their neighbours, that we can account for their odious behaviour to the Athenians at that juncture, so dangerous for the liberty and the whole existence of free Greece. ¹⁸ And from this time onward, the

¹⁵ Herodot. vi. c. lxxxix. The whole sense of this law is indeed not very easy to comprehend.

¹⁶ Wachsmuth, *Hellenische Alterthumskunde*, i. p. 136.

¹⁷ Herodotus, viii. c. 48; compare c. 44. See also what is said by the Athenians, Thucydides i. c. 74; Demosthen. *De Corona*, c. lxx.; Socrates *Paneg.* c. xxxi.; Diodor. Sic. xi. c. 58.

¹⁸ See Herodotus viii. c. 79; as also c. 56. The Corinthians particularly are meant: compare the angry speech of the Corinthian general, Adimantus, against Themistocles, viii. c. lix.; though it is not quite to be overlooked, that, as Herodotus is the only author of importance for this period, and he himself is somewhat partial to the Athenians, which surely cannot be denied

envy between these two states grew every day more and more, till it burst out in the most furious hostility.

Such were the relations between the Athenians and the Corinthians at that time: let us see now what at the same period were those between the Athenians and those regions where that great change was introduced into the coinage, which we have such difficulty in accounting for. This difficulty, I hope, will disappear, if we accurately examine, and connect the few and scanty, and therefore quite neglected notices, which authors have left us of the early connexions which the Athenians had with Italy and Sicily.

Only for the sake of accuracy, I will not omit the tradition of Ephorus,¹⁹ whom Scymnus of Chios,²⁰ who copies that author everywhere, and Stephanus of Byzantium²¹ have followed, that it was an Athenian, Theocles, the first of the Greeks who was by a strong wind carried down to Sicily; and who, not having been able to persuade his fellow-citizens themselves to send a colony there, applied

(see Plutarch de Herodoti malignitate, c. xxvi, and compare Müller, *Ægin.* p. 2), and also a friend of Pericles (see Adolf Schöll's *Life of Sophocles*, p. 119, 126, 130), we cannot wholly rely on what he tells us of the Corinthians: and more so, as he himself, by his great simplicity, confesses (viii. c. 94), that in his narration of the behaviour of the Corinthians in the battle of Salamis, he has followed the authority of the Athenians, but that all the other Greeks give a different account. Besides, Plutarch, in the Book just mentioned (c. i. and c. xxxix.); and Dio. Chrysostom, on Corinth (xxxvii. t. ii. p. 103, ed. Reiske); and Marcellin, vit. Thucyd. § 27), relate a particular motive for the enmity of Herodotus to the Corinthians—the two latter, certainly, in the most malicious and odious manner.

¹⁹ Strabo, vi. p. 267; *Fragm. Histor.* ed. Didot. n. 52. The name, Thocles, recurs at Athens also in the later age (Thucydides, vii. c. 16).

²⁰ V. 272.

²¹ Stephanus, v. *Καράνη*.

to the Chalcidians, whom he succeeded in persuading. But willingly as we would concede to the Athenians the glory of having discovered that island, yet there are many testimonies, as well direct as indirect, that prevent us from so doing; for Thucydides, when he says²² that the Chalcidians, with Theocles, had, the first of the Greeks, built a town in Sicily, could not, with his accuracy, have omitted to add, that Theocles was an Athenian, if it was so; and thus also it appears that Hellanicus²³ thought him to be a citizen of Chalcis, which, too, is the statement of Conon.²⁴ Nor does it seem probable, that if this Theocles was the same who led the colonies of the Chalcidians to Chalcidice,²⁵ he should have been an Athenian. And there is another argument which I account the most important, that the Athenians, if a fellow-citizen of them had discovered Sicily, certainly would have laid hold of this claim, when they afterwards coveted the possession of this island with so great cupidity; so that by all these reasons we are induced to believe, that either Ephorus was mistaken, or had his peculiar reason to transfer that glory to the Athenians; or that Theocles was of an Athenian family of Chalcis, as the Athenians are said to have founded Chalcis and Eretria.²⁶ It is also by no means improbable, that, among the Ionians who then went over to Sicily,²⁷ there were also some Athenians.

Another fact, approaching nearer in date to the time

²² Thucyd. vii. 3. Χαλκιδῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας πλεύσαντες μετὰ Θουκλέους οἰκιστοῦ.

²³ Hellanicus, Ἰερειῶν Ἦρας δευτέρῳ; Steph. of Byz. vi. 5. Χαλκίς, Fragm. Hist. ed Didot. n. 50.

²⁴ Conon, Narrat. xx.

²⁵ See Raoul-Rochette, Hist. des Colonies Gr. vol. iii. p. 202.

²⁶ Strabo, x. p. 447; compare Velleius Paterculus, i. 4.

²⁷ Strabo, and Scymnus of Chios.

when the Athenians became mighty by sea, related by Hieronymus (Eusebius), under the third year of the fifty-fourth Olympiad;²⁸ viz. that *Pisistratus, the tyrant of the Athenians, went over to Italy*, isolated as it is, is not so insignificant as it seems, if we suppose that Solon, the cotemporary of Pisistratus, who took the greatest pains in moving on his countrymen to industry and commerce,²⁹ in which he himself gave them an example,³⁰ had very distinct views with regard to the West, when he stirred the war against the Crissæans,³¹ whose immense riches were derived from the duties which they imposed on the Italian and Sicilian merchandise.³²

But whatever be the historical import of this fact, the consequences we might draw from it are too uncertain to be further dwelt upon, and we pass therefore to other notices, somewhat more complete and clear, and more capable of being combined. All these accounts are principally connected with Themistocles, the man who laid the foundation of the naval greatness of his countrymen, always reminding them, that all their safety was on the sea³³—who exhorted them to employ the silver of Laurium

²⁸ P. 30 and p. 126, ed. Scaliger, 1658.

²⁹ Socrates, *Areopag.* p. 148, c. xlv., says of Solon and Clis-thenes, τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ὑποδεέστερον πράττοντας ἐπὶ τὰς γεωργίας καὶ τὰς ἐμπορίας ἔτρεπον. But above all see Plutarch vit. Solonis, c. xxii.

³⁰ Plutarch, c. ii ; comp. c. iii. and xxv.

³¹ See Aristoteles (*ἐν τῇ τῶν Πυθιονίκων ἀναγραφῇ*) and other ancient writers in Plutarch vit. Sol. c. ii., with whom agrees Æschines ; c. Ctesiphon, c. cvii. p. 417, Bek.

³² Strabo, x. 3. p. 288 ; Casaub. p. 277, Tauchn. ; εὐτυχήσαντες γὰρ οἱ Κρισσαῖοι διὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας καὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας τέλη.

³³ τῆς γὰρ θαλάσσης πρῶτος ἐτόλμησεν εἰπεῖν ὡς ἀνθεκτέα ἐστὶ —ταῖς γὰρ ναυσὶ μάλιστα προσέκειτο—τόντε Πειραιᾷ ὠφελιμώτερον ἐνόμιζέ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως, κ.τ.λ. Thucydides, i. c. xciii.

in building a great fleet³⁴—and who, after having destroyed the Persian navy, not only surrounded the city of Athens with a strong wall, but also that fine port, Piræus, with its three small ports,³⁵ which he himself had called their attention to—and who excited, by every means, the industry and the trade of the Athenians,³⁶ so that Athens began to be an emporium open to all the world.³⁷ This man, whose immense genius Thucydides has so admirably described,³⁸ had his attention peculiarly fixed on Italy, as appears from certain statements.

Before the battle of Salamis, when the other Grecians, and particularly the Corinthians, intended to leave, with their fleet, the isle of Salamis, and go back to the Isthmus, Themistocles, irritated by the abuses of the Corinthian general, threatened, that, if Eurybiades, the general-in-chief, did not prevent the Grecians from doing so, the Athenians would put their families on board their ships and go to Siris, in Italy, which was their possession and destined to be colonised by them, as the oracles told—(εἰ δε ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσεις, ἡμεῖς μὲν ὡς ἔχομεν ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας κομιεύμεθ' ἐς Σίριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίῃ, ἥπερ ἡμετέρη τέ ἐστι ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἔτι καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑπ' ἡμέων αὐτὴν

³⁴ Thucydides, i. c. xiv.; Plutarch vit. Themist. c. iv.; Cornelius Nepos v. Them. c. ii.; Boeckh, Staatshaushaltung, i. p. 268; comp. Krüger, historisch-philologische Studien, p. 17 seqq.

³⁵ See, on this once most excellent port, Curtius de Portubus Athenarum, and Ulrichs, οἱ λιμένες καὶ τὰ τεῖχη τῶν Ἀθηνῶν.

³⁶ Though, what Diodorus Siculus, xi. c. xliii. says, that Themistocles made τοὺς μετοίκους καὶ τοὺς τεχνίτας ἀτελεῖς, seems not to be quite accurate. See Boeckh, Staatsh. i. pp. 355, 486; and Wachsmuth i. ii. p. 44.

³⁷ See the inscription, which first mentions the emporium of Athens, in the journal called Zeitschrift für Alterthumswissenschaft, 1844, p. 30, where it is published by Ulrichs.

³⁸ I. c. 138.

δέειν κτισθῆναι.³⁹ Siris was an ancient town of the Chones, most renowned in all antiquity on account of the fertility of its district; and not unknown are the sweet verses of the poet Archilochus:⁴⁰

οὐ γάρ τι καλὸς Χῶρος οὐδ' ἐφίμερος
οὐδ' ἐρατὸς, οἷος ἀμφὶ Σίριος ῥοάς.

There was in this town an ancient worship of Minerva; and, moreover, if we may trust to Stephanus of Byzantium,⁴¹ the same Minerva Polias to whom was dedicated the most sacred and ancient worship at Athens. The Colophonians, and other Ionian tribes, had once taken possession of this place;⁴² but of any connexion between it and the Athenians, such as the words of Themistocles, recorded by Herodotus, seem to prove, nothing else is recorded.⁴³ However it may be, those menacing words of Themistocles are most important; and, moreover, if we look at the character of the oracles in that age, entirely connected with policy, that, if there were nothing else, hence alone we should infer, how intimately this great man was implicated with the interest of Italy.

³⁹ Herodot. viii. c. lxii.

⁴⁰ These verses are preserved by Athenæus, xii. p. 524.

⁴¹ Stephanus v. Σίρις.

⁴² See Athenæus, the place cited.

⁴³ I will point out here a very curious and almost neglected circumstance, a colony of the Athenians in Sardinia, called Agryle, or Ogryle. The notices hereof given (by Pausanias, vii. ii. 2, and Stephanus of Byzantium, s. v.) are too precise for us to think only the name had given rise to that presumption, particularly when we compare the words of Aristophanes, in his "Wasps," v. 670, ὅστις πόλεων ἄρχυν πλείστων ἀπὸ τοῦ Πόντου μέχρι Σαρδοῦς. And if there is any truth in this relation, we are almost obliged, by that which I shall say of the politics of Pericles, to suppose that this connexion preceded his age, if it does not refer to the mythic age, which is, indeed, not probable; or to the short interval that intervened between the death of Pericles and the representation of the "Wasps," which is also unlikely.

But of this there are further indications. To one of his daughters Themistocles gave the name of Italy, to another that of Sybaris, while to a third that of Asia.⁴⁴ Another fact, of more importance, is, that Themistocles had a certain connexion with Corcyra, an island which was, and so has proved also in our days, the first stepping-stone on the invasion of Italy from the side of Greece; and just as "in Africam ex Sicilia gradus imperii factus est"⁴⁵ by the Romans, so by the Athenians into Sicily and Italy from Corcyra. But of what kind this relation with Corcyra was, it is not possible for us to ascertain. For, though there are ancient writers who explain the matter more particularly, yet, as it has often been the case, that some writer of a later period amplifies an obscure notice of a more ancient one, just as he thinks proper, such seems to have been the case here. That which is certain, is, that Themistocles conferred some benefit on the Corcyraëans; for that Thucydides tells us, where he narrates his escape⁴⁶ that he went from the Peloponnesus to Corcyra, after having been exiled by his countrymen and prosecuted by his enemies.⁴⁷ (Ol. 76, 4; B.C. 472.) Now the scholiast makes a note on this passage of his author, and says this benefit was, that Themistocles had persuaded the Grecians not to persecute the Corcyraëans by war, on account of their having declined the participation in the war against the Persians.⁴⁸ What

⁴⁴ Plutarch vit. Them. in the last chapter.

⁴⁵ These are the admirable words of Cicero, in Verrem, ii. i. 2.

⁴⁶ I. c. cxxxvi. in the beginning—*ὡν αὐτῶν (τῶν Κερκυραίων) εὐεργέτης.*

⁴⁷ See Krüger, historisch-philologische Studien, p. 49.

⁴⁸ *ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οὐ συνεμάχησαν—ἀλλὰ ἐσοφίσαντο—ἔμελλον αὐτοὺς ἀνελεῖν οἱ πολεμήσαντες.* The behaviour of the Corcyraëans on that occasion, which the scholiast very well calls *σοφίζεσθαι*, is to all very well known.

authority he follows here, as usual, he does not say, although it is not quite impossible that he may be right, notwithstanding that, according to the strict sense of the oath taken by the Greeks on the Isthmus, when assembled on the information of the expedition of Xerxes,⁴⁹ the Corcyraeans, who had not stood on the side of the enemies, were not subjected to punishment. But very often those who have dedicated their labours to the illustration of the great historian of the Peloponnesian war, have observed, that the scholiast makes a statement, drawn from the words of the author himself, which seems to be quite a new one. Moreover, Plutarch is entirely ignorant of this cause of the obligation that the Corcyraeans bore to Themistocles, and relates another,⁵⁰ but uses such a phrase,⁵¹ that it seems most probable that he also had Thucydides specially before his eyes. Plutarch tells us, that Themistocles, when appointed arbiter between the Corcyraeans and the Corinthians, about the possession of Leucas, composed their dissension in this manner,—he imposed a fine of twenty talents on the Corinthians, and let them both possess Leucas, each for an equal part. Also this cause is by no means improbable, or rather much more probable, than that stated by the scholiast; inasmuch as, by the share that the Corcyraeans took in the foundation of almost all the other colonies of Corinth, whence they are ascribed by the authors, sometimes to the Corinthians, sometimes to the Corcyraeans, there was much material for dissension between these two states; and, indeed, the first cause of the Peloponnesian war was of this kind. But we must

⁴⁹ Herodotus, vii. c. cxxxii.; Lycurg. contra Leocratem; Diodor. xi. c. iii. and xxix.; compare Ulrichs; the Megarian *ψήφισμα*, p. 17, in the note.

⁵⁰ Plutarch vita Themistocles, c. xxiv.

⁵¹ οὕσης αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν εὐεργεσίας. Γενόμενος γὰρ, κ.τ.λ.

not forget, that there is no mention of such an arbitration as Plutarch mentions, in the conference that took place between the Corinthians and Corcyræans at Athens, as recorded by Thucydides, although we can imagine how the Corcyræans might have passed by in silence that preceding kindness of the Athenians, or rather of the afterwards banished Themistocles; and though this conference is not said by Thucydides to be verbally reported to us,⁵² it is most probable, that, as he was then not banished, and attended to all public affairs, he heard these speeches himself. Pseudo-Themistocles, whoever may be the author of those letters that bear the name of that great man, where he touches⁵³ on the benefit bestowed on the Corcyræans, does not specify of what kind it was, which is not unimportant in reference to the authority of the other traditions; but he adds a new notice, which I cannot omit, viz., that Themistocles prepared to go from Corcyra to Hieron of Syracuse, but, having heard of his death, changed his plan.⁵⁴

⁵² See what the author himself says, i. c. xxii.

⁵³ In the eighteenth and nineteenth letter.

⁵⁴ Cornelius Nepos, if it is but he, when he tells us (*vita Themistocles*, c. ii.) that the Athenians had made war upon the Corcyræans under the conduct of Themistocles, has apparently confounded the Corcyræans with the Æginetans, and had the war with the latter in view, which is particularly clear, as he says that this was the first step of Themistocles to his political career (*primus reipublicæ capessendæ gradus*). This fault of Nepos is already acknowledged by the penetrating Lambinus, wherefore I wonder indeed at Mr. Roscher, who, in his excellent book on the work and the life of Thucydides (p. 398, note 12), speaks without any doubt of this war between the Corcyræans and the Athenians, and refers it to the time when Miltiades and Aristides were the chiefs of the Athenian republic. Cornelius himself does not agree with his own narration, when he says that Themistocles fled to Corcyra, and was sent by the first men of that state to Epirus (c. viii.).

By all these scanty, but when connected, most important notices, we may clearly perceive, that, at the period we have been speaking of, the views of the Athenians, at least of their great leaders, were not so far from Italy and Sicily as is commonly supposed; but that there was an intimate connexion between these countries: and this is confirmed in a new way by another isolated and quite neglected fact, which, valued as it deserves, is of the highest importance; namely, that in the fifth year of the Peloponnesian war, when the cities of Italy and Sicily, divided as usual into two parties, made war upon each other, the cities of the Chalcidians, together with Camarina and Rhegium, which all stood on the side of the Leontians, then the principal leaders of this party against the Syracusans and the other Dorian states of Sicily, begged assistance from the Athenians, as well by virtue of an *ancient confederacy*, as while they were Ionians, *κατά τε παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ ὅτι Ἴωνες ἦσαν*.⁵⁵ As we must certainly refer this ancient confederacy, if not to a more remote period, at least to the time of the battle of Salamis—if we take into consideration, that it could not have been made by the Athenians in the time of Pericles, with whose politics it would have been as inconsistent as with those of Cimon, whose maxim was peace at home, and war against the Persians—we may learn by this how far, and to what extent, the authority and the influence of the Athenians had spread already at so early a date.

We have another testimony of a more peaceable intercourse between Athens and Syracuse in the time of Pericles, who, after a few years, succeeded to Themistocles as head of the Athenian republic, not less attentive than he was to the glory and power of his countryman, but far

⁵⁵ Thucydides, iii. c. 86.

remote from every daring undertaking, and attached too firmly to more secure and nearer advantages⁵⁶ than could be adopted by the views of his predecessor in laying hold of those distant countries, but who, on the contrary, we are distinctly told, restrained, as long as he lived, the ambitious longings of the Athenians after the possession of Italy and Sicily.⁵⁷ He would therefore wish to animate, by all means, a friendly commercial intercourse; and, accordingly, Lysias tells us,⁵⁸ that his father, Cephalus, came from Syracuse to settle at Athens, on the entreaties of Pericles, who was his friend and his host, about Ol. 76, just about the time of the exile of Themistocles.

When we now connect all these scanty statements into one argument, remembering how incidental they are, and what great and other important relations we must infer from them, it is clear, that just about the period of the battle of Salamis, the time of the greatest disinterested glory of the Athenians, when all the Greek states looked at them as the defendants of the common cause of free Greece, the influence of the Athenians in the affairs of the Western countries was very great, much greater than in the next period; so that we may, with the best reason, attribute to this influence, combined with a desire to oppose the Corinthian ascendancy, the introduction of the Athenian standard in the coinage of the cities of Italy and Sicily.

HENRY BARTH.

⁵⁶ This is the ἀσφάλεια of Pericles, of which Plutarch speaks, *vita Periclis*, c. 17; compare c. 19, where he calls him ἀσφαλὴς καὶ δραστήριος. See, above all, the characteristic of this great statesman by Thucydides, i. c. 65.

⁵⁷ Plutarch *vita Per.* c. 17; compare v. Alcibiadis, c. 20.

⁵⁸ See Hoelscher *vita Lysiae*, p. 9. Compare p. 16, though I must confess, that the words of Lysias, contra Eratosthenem, 54, make me somewhat hesitate.

XXIII.

COIN OF NERO, WITH WREATH.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure of forwarding an impression of the obverse of the brass coin of Nero, which I showed you this morning. The reverse bears the usual type of *Genio Augusti*, but without the *S. C.*

The point most worthy of notice is the peculiar shape of the crown, which is formed of alternate and distant leaves, with berries at intervals. The fineness of the work shows that the artist was capable of delineating the laurel in its usual form, had he intended to do so. If, then, the crown be not laurel, it is probably the wild olive, a plant with alternate leaves, as may be seen by referring to any botanical work, or to the plate given by Martyn, in his edition of the *Georgics*. "*Græci Olympia victores oleastro coronant*," says Pliny; and I take the crown in question to be that which Nero wore at the Olympic games, and which, according to Suetonius, he wore when he entered Rome; "*eo curru quo Augustus olim, . . . coronamque capiti gerens Olympiacam*."

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

GEO. SPARKES.

To C. NEWTON, Esq.

BROMLEY, IN KENT,

17th Feb. 1845.

Müller (*Archäologie der Kunst*, p. 494-5) has already remarked, that, on the coins of Elis, the head of Jupiter

Olympius is found, with the wreath of wild olive (the cotinus); and that this wreath distinguishes the Olympian from the Dodonæan Jupiter, who is represented with a wreath of oak leaves. Krause, in his recent most learned work (*Olympia*, p. 332), considers that it was given to the victors in *all* the games at Olympia. From the very valuable list of Olympic victors in this work, we learn that Nero obtained Olympic victories with a quadriga of colts, —with the ten-horse chariot of colts,—in the contest of the heralds,—and in the musical contest instituted by him, and first performed Ol. 211; cf. *Philost. vit. Apoll. t. iv.* 8, 24; v. 2, 7; *Sueton. Nero*, c. 22, 24; *Dio. Cass. lxxiii. c.* 14, 20; *Zonares, Annal. xi.* 47; *Cors. d. Ag. Ol. p.* 135; *F. A. iv.* p. 156, 157; *Afric. apud Euseb. Έλλ ὀλ*, p. 44; *Scaliger, ιστορ συν*, p. 340; and that at his entrance into Rome he displayed his prize garlands, eighteen hundred in number (*Dio. Cassius, lxxiii. c.* 21).

[We are much obliged to Mr. Sparkes for his very interesting communication; and we take this opportunity of renewing our invitation to English collectors generally to contribute from time to time to the *Journal* notices and illustrations of new and interesting coins in their cabinets.]

XXIV.

SYCEE SILVER.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 23, 1845.]

It is not my intention to enter here into a detailed account of the origin of Sycee silver, but merely to touch on its employment as a currency, which is of a period comparatively recent, in illustration of an examination which I made some time since, on the occasion of the transfer of part of the Chinese ransom to Her Majesty's Mint. On that occasion I had an opportunity, owing to the kindness

of the officers of that establishment, of inspecting several ingots of Sycee. The term is stated by Dr. Morrison, as well as the late Mr. Robert Morrison, to mean "fine floss silk," in allusion to the purity of the metal, which is apparently a native silver. It is run into circular, or shoe-shaped ingots, called in the Dutch East Indian establishments "schuyt," or "boats," and bears a legal stamp, or inscription, on its upper surface. Although not strictly numismatic, yet as interesting in respect to this subject, I must put in juxtaposition with the statement of the silver being so called from its quality, the notice on this metal in the San-tsee too-hwuy, Keuen 113, Chin-Paou, p. 5. "Gold is produced at Yih-chow, silver at Yung-chang. The commentary of Taou, the alchemist, states, that all places produce gold. The districts of Leang, Yih, and Ning produce much, which appears in particles of the sand in the water, called native gold. Silver is found at the same places, but is produced in stones. Soo-kung deems that silver does not come from the same places as gold which is found in the water. Chin-tsang-ke states, that native gold is the excrement of a venomous snake, and that he had constantly seen persons procure gold, by digging a cubit and more deep in the earth, until they arrived at a stratum of fine stones, which had all a dark burnt colour. Under the stones was gold. The larger pieces are like a finger, the smaller about the size of hemp-seed, or bean; its colour mulberry and yellow. If, when bitten, it is extremely soft, it is true gold. Corn-like gold comes out of river sand. It is washed and taken on a rug, or over a goose's or duck's belly. What the comment and Chin say are not at present correct, for gold now comes from Jaou, Sin, Nan, Keën, and Tang-chow. The gold which is collected is of different kinds, either in lumps like stones, or in grain like millet or beans.

Should these not have been submitted to fire, they are called native gold. Silver is in mines mixed up with copper. The persons of the districts who collect it are obliged to take lead and repeatedly melt it, when it appears perfect: hence it cannot be native silver. There is no other native silver; and the writings which state that all the fissures in the district of Lo-ping, of the district of Jaou chow, have native silver, grossly err, for assuredly the true metal which is found in the fissures is in pieces, infused in stones. If it has the appearance of *fine silh*, or hair, the people of the district call it *Laou-ung-seu*, *Old Man's Beard*. Specimens of this sort are excessively difficult to procure; and when books use the term native silver, they must mean this."¹ Similar allusions occur in other native works to the flossy and silky appearance of native silver; and according to the same authorities, the Corea and Annam, and the other bordering countries, supply their proportion to the Chinese market.

Mr. Robert Morrison, to whom we are indebted for the best published account of Sycee silver, states that it is formed into ingots, stamped with the mark of the office from which it issues, and with a date. I may also quote in support of this, a communication addressed to me by Mr. Reeves, many years resident at Canton, who states, in illustration of a particular ingot, that "the duties are all paid at Canton in pieces of this exact weight (ten taels); and the families of the payers, etc., are always held responsible for its purity. The marks are put on by the refiner (not the government), who is employed by the payer of the duties. They are paid into the treasury in the present

¹ I have corrected in this passage, *hea* (Morrison, 3360), to *pūh* (ibid. 8781), which restoration the context demands. If *hea* should stand, read "quite different is native silver." For refinement of silver, cf. San-tsae. loc. cit. p. 9.

state. Probably again re-issued in part for the payment of salaries." He further observes, that "every piece must be made to the *exact* weight of ten taels; hence you will see on the under side of it, whence particles have been drilled out." According to Mr. Morrison there are five sorts:—

1. Kwan-leang, or the Hoppoo (custom-house) duties, forwarded to Pih-king, 97—99, to touch. An extra duty is levied to reach this fineness.

2. Fan hoo, land-tax. High standard but less than the Hoppoo. These two are government duties, and are probably issued by the local governments for salaries.

3. Yuen paou (in Canton dialect, Une po). No government tax.

4. Yen leang (Canton dialect, Een heang), salt duties of a low standard of purity.

5. Muh tae, or Wuh tae, uncleansed, the grossest of all, only used for the purpose of plating, or washing grosser metals.

The Chinese Canton ransom contained a large proportion of pieces of the second kind, or land-tax, many of them of a period long past. The following list will, however, exhibit the actual state of the ransom.

Specimens selected for inspection.

Marked A. 1. Keén lung woo shih pǎ neen shih yih yue, 11th moon of 58th year of Keén lung, A. D. 1793.

R. Chang ying héen tseang Wangfow.

The Chang ying héen; refiner, Wangfow.

A. 2. Kea king yuen néen sze yue, 4th moon of first year of Kea king, A. D. 1796.

R. ... héen tseang Foo wan.

The héen; refiner, Foo wan.

A. 2. L. Same.

R. Seang shan héen tseang Wangkae.

The Seang shan héen; refiner, Wangkae.

L. Same, no month.

R. Hwang gan héen tseang Wang jin.

.... The Hwang gan héen; refiner, Wang jin.

L. Do.

R. Yang kang héen tseang Wang jin.

The Yang kang héen; refiner, Wang jin.

L. Do.

R. Seaou shan héen tseang Kang tseu.

The Seaou shan héen; refiner, Kang tseu.

- C. 1. Fung ching héén.
The Fung ching héén.
- L. Kea king urh shih sze néén woo yue, 5th moon, 24th year of Kea king, A. D. 1820.
- R. Woo shih leang tseang Hwang kin, 50 ounces; refiner, Hwang kin.
- D. 1. Ta yin héén.
The Ta yin héén.
- L. Taou kwang tseih néén sze yuě, 7th year of Taou kwang, 4th moon, A. D. 1827.
- R. Woo shih leang tseang Leu mow, 50 ounces; refiner, Leu mow.
2. Taou kwang yuen néén, 1st year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1821.
- R. Same as No. 1, impressed yu "*excessive*," "*over*."
- E. 1. Lüeh néén shih urh yuě. Seuén tih Chin häng foo Sin yang héén.
6th year, 12th moon of Seuén tih; A. D. 1430. Ching häng foo, refiner; the Soo yang héén.
- F. 1. Hoo foo, city of Hoo foo.
- R. Kea king yuen néén, first year of Kea king, A. D. 1796.
- L. Kew yuě Kwang yuen, 9th moon; refiner, Kwang yuen.
2. Above, Paou chang.
- R. Kea king tseih néén, 7th year of Kea king, A. D. 1802.
- L. San yuě, Kwang yuen, 3rd moon; refiner, Kwang yuen.
3. Ying tih.
- R. Do.
- L. Sze yuě Yuen chang ke, 4th moon; refiner, Yuen chang.
4. Above, Sze hwuy.
- R. Do.
- L. Do.
5. Above. Lö kwei.
- R. Kea king urh shih néén, 20th year of Kea king, A. D. 1816.
- L. San yuě Kwang ching, 3rd moon; Kwang ching, refiner.
- G. 1. Sin hwuy héén, town of Sin hwuy.
- R. Taou, kwang san néén, 3rd moon of Taou kwang, A. D. 1823.
- L. Shih yuě yin tseang Kwang yuen, 10th moon; refiner, Kwang yuen.
2. Tih too chow, city of Tih too.
- R. Taou Kwang san néén, 3rd year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1823.
- L. Shih yuě yin tseang Hwang tsung mow, 10th moon; silver refiner, Hwang tsung mow.
- G. 3. Chaou king foo, city of Chaou king.
- R. As preceding.
- L. Shih yuě yin tseang... Yuen chang, 10th moon; refiner .. Yuen chang.
4. Tae ke.
- R. Taou kwang lüh néén, 6th year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1826.
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- L. Shih yih yüé ... ke, 11th moon ; refiner ... ke.
 5. Ung yuen héén, town of Ung yuen.
 R. Taou kwang pǎ néén, 8th year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1828.
 R. Ching yüé yin tseang kwang yuen, 1st moon, refiner, Kwang yuen.
 6. King chow foo, city of King chow.
 R. Taou kwang pǎ néén, 8th year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1828.
 L. Woo yüé yin tseang Keang Kwang yuen, 5th moon ; silver refiner, Keang Kwang yuen.
 7. Sin hing héén, town of Sin hing.
 R. Taou kwang pǎ néén, 8th year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1828, &c.
 8. Tae ke.
 R. Taou kwang kew néén, 9th year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1829.
 L. Woo yüé Ping tsoo ke, 5th moon ; Ping tsoo ke, refiner.
 9. Ho ping héén, town of Hoping.
 R. As before.
 L. Urh yüé yin tseang Ping le chin, 2nd moon ; silver refiner, Ping le chin.
 10. Ta poo héén, town of Ta poo.
 R. Taou kwang shih pǎ néén, 18th year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1838.
 L. Sze yüé yin tseang Keang kwang yuen, 4th moon ; silver refiner, Kwang yuen, or Keang kwang yuen.
 11. Tae ping kwan. The Tae ping barrier.
 R. Taou kwang shih kew néén, 19th year of Taou kwang, A. D. 1389.
 L. Ta shun haou ke.
 Ta shun (refiners') firm.
 H. 1, 2, 3. Chang shing (refiner, or firm's name).
 I. Ta shun (name of a firm).
 K. Hoo yun, Nan mow (name of a firm).
 L. Kwang chen ke.
 Kwang chen, refiner.
 M. Above, TAE ho, San sin, impressed Fan (foreign).
 N. Sin gan, probably town of Sin gan, near Canton.
 R. Below Tong fow.
 O. Füh tsing héén, town of Füh tsing.
 R. Shih néén shih yüé, 10th year, 10th moon.
 Lin yung (name of a firm).
 P. Above, Kaou (name).
 Shih urh yüé, 12th moon.
 Wǎn ho, name of a firm.
 Q. Sze kwan héén, town of Sze kwan.
 R. L. Kew néén, 9th year.
 R. 1. Wǎn ho haou, firm of Wǎn ho.
 2. Sin ting.
 3. Wǎn tsüh.
 4. Yuen paou, tseang pǎ yuen ; refiner, Pǎ yuen.
 Along with these were some smaller pieces.

It will be seen from this list, that the usual disposition is thus. On the upper part of the ingot, in a rectangle, is inscribed the name of the town, or city, where the duty was paid in for the land-tax; but this was replaced by the name of the firm, called in Chinese, *Haou*, when levied from a mercantile house. The inscription at the sides contains the date of the year and month when refined, and the name of the firm of the refiner; and it is here to be observed, that the firm-name is a felicitous name assumed by the mercantile house, and having no relation with the actual name and surname of the parties, but an appella-tive like those of our hotels and inns.² S. BIRCH.

XXV.

ON THE DATE OF SOME OF THE COINS OF
HIMERA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Thursday, March 27, 1845.]

MY DEAR SIR,

I OBSERVE, that in your notes attached to the catalogue of Thomas's coins (p. 42), you call attention to the remarkable change in weight observable in the silver coins of Himera, and add, "These later coins (those with the crab on the reverse) being didrachmæ of the Attic talent, shew that some early and important political change had taken place, and occasioned an alteration in the public standard of the money of Himera." It appears to me, that it is not difficult to point out what the political revolution was that occasioned this change in the coinage. Indeed, this alteration in the standard of weight (the importance of which you have been, I believe, the first to point out), only brings a

² Mem. The dates of the regnal years are roughly calculated to the year of the Christian era, and not reduced.

fresh argument in support of a view which I have been long accustomed to regard as almost certain, and so obvious, that I am surprised to find, on inquiry, that it appears to be new to numismatists in general.

The union of the types of two different cities on the two sides of the same coin, is generally to be regarded as indicating an alliance between the two; and as such alliances were often of very brief duration, it is not to be wondered at that coins of this description are often of great rarity. This is not the case, however, with those in question, which are perhaps the commonest of all the coins of Himera, though they do not present any such differences in the style of work, as would seem to indicate their having continued to be struck during any very long period of time. Now, it is of course well known to all persons acquainted with the history of Sicily, that there was a period of at least ten years during which Himera and Agrigentum not only were in alliance, but virtually formed parts of the same state, being both of them subject to the government of Theron, and his son Thrasydæus. I am not aware that there exist any means of determining, with certainty, the precise date at which Theron commenced his rule over Himera; but we can at least arrive at a near approximation to it. Diodorus places his death in the archonship of Chares (B.C. 472-1),¹ and says that he had governed Agrigentum during sixteen years, which would give B.C. 488-7 for the commencement of his reign in that city; and he certainly did not make himself master of Himera until afterwards. We know also from Herodotus,² that he had expelled Terillus from Himera before the great Carthaginian expedition to Sicily (B.C. 480); and that author

¹ Diodor. lib. xi. c. 53.

² vii. 165.

even represents the expulsion of Terillus as the proximate cause of that invasion. Hence we may infer that Theron had made himself master of Himera at least one or two years before that event, which will allow nine or ten years for the period of his own rule over the two cities; and to this may be added perhaps a year for that of his son Thrasydæus, who, according to Diodorus, was expelled not long after his father's death, but the exact period is nowhere indicated.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that none of the so-called tyrants of the Greek cities struck coins in their own names so early as the fifth century B.C.; and that those published by the Prince of Torremuzza, and other early writers, with the name of Theron, are merely coins of Terina, the legend of which had been altered, or wrongly read. Nothing, on the contrary, would appear more probable, than that he should have introduced such a change in the coinage of Himera, as would indicate at the same time the close union of the two cities, and the dependence, or at least inferiority of the one to the other. Hence, while the coins of Himera adopted the type of Agrigentum on the reverse, those of the latter city remained unchanged; and it would be quite in accordance with the same purpose, that the citizens of Himera should be compelled to change their standard, so as to accord with that of their new allies, and enable the money of each city to be current in the other, without the inconveniences of exchange. Such a measure might, indeed, at this time be justified on the score of expediency alone, the Attic standard having then become universal in Sicily, with the single exception of Himera. It would be foreign to our present purpose to inquire into the causes of the singular fact—the fact itself is certain—that the Attic

standard was in use from the earliest times, not only in the Chalcidian cities of Sicily, Naxos, Leontini, Catana, etc., but in the *Doric* states of Syracuse, Camarina, Selinus, Gela, and its colony of Agrigentum. The heavier, or *Æginetan* standard, is found only, I believe, in the coins of Zancle, and in the earlier ones of Himera, which being itself a colony of Zancle (Thucyd. vi. 5.), had probably retained the standard of its parent city.

But we are not left wholly to conjectures as to the conduct of Theron towards Himera, or the degree in which he modified the institutions of that city; for Diodorus expressly tells us,³ that the people of Himera, finding themselves oppressed by the government of Thrasydæus, to whom the immediate rule of the city had been confided by his father, entered into secret negotiations with Hiero of Syracuse, who, however, instead of espousing their cause as they expected, betrayed their overtures to Theron, who thereupon proceeded to crush his enemies by a general execution of all those disaffected to his government. "After this massacre," continues Diodorus, "seeing that the city of Himera was in want of inhabitants, he settled in it a colony, both of Dorians, and any others who chose to enrol their names as citizens. And these continued to dwell together in harmony and good government for the space of fifty-eight years, after which time the city was taken and utterly destroyed by the Carthaginians, and has remained uninhabited from thenceforth to the present time." It is to this establishment of the paramount influence of the *Doric* element in Himera, that we may ascribe with little doubt that change of the coinage, which introduced, at the same time, the *Agrigentine type* by the

³ Lib. xi. c. 48, 49.

side of that of the ancient city, and the standard of *weight* then in use at Agrigentum, as well as in all the other Doric cities of Sicily. Such a change bears a remarkable analogy to that which had been effected in the parent city of Zancle not many years before by Anaxilaus, and which is equally attested by the evidence of its coins.⁴

The establishment of this new order of things at Himera is referred by Diodorus to the archonship of Phædon, i.e. B.C. 476-5, a date which does not accurately coincide with the period of 58 years assigned by him to the subsequent duration of the city; for it is certain that its destruction by Hannibal, the son of Gisco, took place in the summer of 409 B.C.⁵ Whether we are to suppose that 58 is only a mistake, or a false reading, for 68, which would agree within a year with the true interval between the two archonships, I will not stop to inquire; but it is certain, that the year of Phædon, if not actually correct, is nearly so, as the revolution in question is necessarily fixed by the circumstances attending it, between the accession of Hiero in 478 B.C., and the death of Theron in 472. It may be thought, indeed, that if we take this revolution, rather than the accession of Theron, for the commencement of the new coinage, there remains but a scanty interval between that date and the expulsion of Thrasydæus, for the production of the coins in question; but to this it may be answered, first, that all the coins of Himera with the crab, as already observed, have a marked general resemblance, which would lead us to assign them to about the same period: secondly, that, as it appears from the words of Diodorus that no violent change took place in the

⁴ See Millingen on the coins of Zancle or Messana, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, vol. i., part ii., p. 93.

⁵ Diodor. xiii. 62.

republic on the expulsion of Thrasydæus, and the Dorian citizens (most of them probably of Agrigentine origin) continued to live on peaceably and quietly with the old inhabitants, it by no means follows that the new type, though first introduced by Theron, would be discontinued immediately after the expulsion of his family.

There is, indeed, another passage in Diodorus, from which it appears clear, that no political change likely to have permanently influenced the coinage took place, until some time after the expulsion of Thrasydæus. This passage, which is certainly not altogether consistent with the one already cited, may perhaps be thought to suggest a probable period for the discontinuance of this particular coinage; for after noticing the revolutions that took place in the cities of Sicily after the expulsion of Thrasybulus, the brother of Hiero, from Syracuse (B.C. 466), and that of the Ætnæan colonists, whom Hiero had settled at Catana, by Ducetius (B.C. 461), Diodorus tells us, that the latter revolution was followed by a similar return of the exiles, and expulsion of the opposite party throughout Sicily; and among the cities in which this revolution took place, he mentions particularly Gela, Agrigentum, and *Himera*.⁶ Whether we are to consider this statement as altogether overruling that already cited relative to the uninterrupted tranquillity of Himera for fifty-eight years, or may reconcile the two, by merely supposing that the revolution was less complete at Himera than elsewhere, so that the Dorian colonists continued to live on there notwithstanding the return of the exiles, it is hardly necessary to inquire. As far as the coins are concerned, it is sufficient to remark, that either supposition would allow us a

⁶ Diodor. xi. 76.

period of fifteen years (from the archonship of Phædon to that of Euippus, B.C. 476–461), during which this type may have been employed. Such a space of time would appear quite as long as the number of these coins seems to require. At the same time, I am far from attaching as much value to this suggestion concerning the termination of the coinage in question, as to the one already put forward in regard to its commencement.

These historical evidences appear to me as strong as the nature of the case can well admit; and I think it will be generally allowed, that there is nothing in the style of work of the coins themselves, or in the character of the inscription, to militate against the supposition now put forth concerning their date. The archaic character of the inscription, evinced by the use of the aspirate H at the beginning, and the *Roman* form of the R, though it might be compatible with an earlier date, is certainly not conclusive against any period prior to the middle of the fifth century B.C. Before I conclude these remarks, I must briefly advert to the larger coins of Himera, bearing a figure sacrificing on the obverse, and a biga on the reverse, one of which occurs in the catalogue of Thomas's coins, No. 275.⁷ These coins, which are of the greatest rarity, are all tetradrachms of the Attic standard; but that they are posterior to the date at which I have supposed the change to take place, as well as to the didrachms with the crab, may, I think, be shown satisfactorily. For, in the first place, the inscription on these coins is IMEPAION,⁸

⁷ Figures of them will be found in the work of Prince Torremuzza (pl. 35), and in the Hunterian Museum (pl. 30, fig. 18).

⁸ If we could trust Torremuzza's figures, already referred to, we should find an additional argument for the comparatively late date of these coins, in the occurrence of the Ω (which certainly

having lost both the archaisms just alluded to; and, secondly, there is in the style of execution, as well as in the general conception of the design, a marked resemblance to the well known coins of Selinus, bearing the river gods, Selinus and Hypsas; and these latter may be referred, on independent grounds, to about the middle of the fifth century before Christ. The much greater rarity of the coins of Himera, of corresponding age, is one of those facts for which we are at a loss to account, but which cannot invalidate our conclusions with regard to the few that are known.

If the above remarks appear to you as conclusive as I am inclined to consider them, they are not altogether, I trust, without interest, as tending to fix, within very narrow limits, the date of the coins in question. Every such date that can be established in a satisfactory manner, is in fact a step gained in the history of Greek art, and may lead, by a careful comparison of the coins of different, but kindred or neighbouring cities, to still farther results. In the very case in question, it may be observed, that if the age of these coins of Himera be well established, we can have no hesitation in adopting the same date for some of those of Agrigentum, which are so identical with them in style of work, that it would be impossible to say, without examining the obverses, to which of the two cities they belonged. I remain, my dear Sir, yours truly,

E. H. BUNBURY.

THOMAS BURGON, Esq.

was not introduced *into Sicily* in early times) in the inscription on several of them (see figs. 4 and 6); but his figures are too often inaccurate in this respect, for any dependence to be placed upon such a fact.

XXVI.

MEROVINGIAN COINS, &c., DISCOVERED AT
ST. MARTIN'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

IN the Session of 1844, I brought before the notice of the Society, at one of the ordinary meetings, three gold looped coins, which had been recently discovered in St. Martin's church-yard, near Canterbury. I accompanied the exhibition with some brief remarks,¹ which subsequent discoveries may justify a repetition of on the present occasion.

Mr. Rolfe, to whose zeal and liberality the Society is much indebted, has procured from the same locality three more looped coins, a looped Roman intaglio set in gold, and a gold ornament; the whole of which objects have been engraved by order of the council, and are now exhibited together in the accompanying plate.

Fig. 1 is a coin of Justin. *Obv.* DN. IVSTINVS PF. AVG. bust of the emperor to the right. *R.* VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM. Victory, with wreath and globe, surmounted by a cross; the exergue, CONOB.

Fig. 2 is the remarkable coin of Eupardus. *Obv.* EVPAR-DVS EPS. retrograde; diademed head, and robed bust, to the right. *R.* NINV, on each side of a double ornamented cross; above, two inverted A's; in the exergue, VAV. Weight, 26 grains.

As before observed, Eupardus was a bishop of Autun in the sixth century, of whom scarcely any historical notice appears to have been given, nor is the precise period when he lived known. One ecclesiastical writer places him before

¹ Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, p. 28, in vol. vii. of the Numismatic Chronicle.

Nectarius, A.D. 540; another posterior to Syagrius, who was ordained about A.D. 560; and a third prior to Syagrius. The last of these, the authors of the *Gallia Christiana* seem to sanction as the most correct.² We may therefore place him at about the middle of the sixth century. The coin is altogether unique, and of the highest interest. The workmanship of the bust is good, contrary to what is usually seen upon coins of this period. The costume is copied from the Roman model. Why this bishop should have placed his effigy upon the coins, whether as uniting the office of moneyer with that of chief of the sacred order, or simply from prelatical authority or power; whether this departure from the usual practice arose from individual caprice or vanity, or was sanctioned by regal favour, are at present questions not easily to be answered and reconciled with satisfaction. The letters on the reverse I have suggested may refer to Nivernum, a town in the diocese of Autun.

Fig. 3. A blundered copy of a Roman coin. The reverse may be recognised as an imitation of the extremely common type of the younger Constantine's coins, two soldiers and a standard, with the legend GLORIA EXERCITVS, some of the letters of which are retained in the grotesque copy.

Fig. 4. *Obv.* +IVEGIOVICO. A full-faced bust; on the right a short, on the left a long cross. *Rev.* LEVDVLFO MONITAIIO. *Leudulfus Monetarius.* A nimbed figure on horseback to the right. Weight, 85 grains.

² De Eupardo nihil omnino suppetit. Illum exhibent Sammarthani, Cointius et Saunier, sed suo quisque modo: ante Syagrium Cointius, ante Nectarium Saunier, post Syagrium Sammarthani. Ex. S. Germani Parisiensis historia Nectarium Agrippino sine medio successisse constare videtur; male ergo ante Nectarium collocatur Eupardus; illius locum sumsisse cum Cointio probabilius judicamus. *Gallia Christiana*, tom. iv. p. 343.

This piece is altogether extraordinary, both as regards the place at which it was minted, and the design upon the reverse, as well as its size and weight. The place of mintage will probably be found to be either Juvignieu, or Juvisy, or Juges. The nimbed figure is not easily explained. The nimbus it is well known forms a conspicuous emblem in Pagan mythology, as well as in Christian works of art.

Fig. 5. *Obv.* IĊONBENAS + . . . diademed head to the right. *Rev.* +NONNI.....NITARVS. Nonnius, or Nonnitus Monetarius. A rude copy of the two Victories affixing an inscribed shield on a tree, upon coins of Decentius, and others.

This coin may be compared with one published in the *Revue Numismatique*³ by Monsieur B. Fillon, which was discovered twenty-five years since, with a large quantity of Merovingian coins at *Beaugisière*, near Fontenai-Vendée. Three thousand of these, it is said, were melted by a goldsmith at La Rochelle; and the invaluable deposit would have been entirely lost to science, had not the blow from the plough which broke the vase in which they were concealed scattered a considerable number, which were afterwards picked up. The specimen described and figured by M. Fillon differs in many points from ours, but the resemblance is sufficiently close to shew the identity of place and moneyer. It is thus described:—

Obv. LONBENAS FIT. Diademed head to the right. *Rev.* NONNITVS MON. A cross on a globe, in the lower quarters of which are the letters CG, below VII. Weight, 26 grains.

This coin M. Fillon assigns to *Lombez*, a locality in the department of Gers.

³ Année, 1845, No. 1, p.18.

Fig. 6. *Obv.* PASENO FETO.? Head to the right. *Rev.* +LEONARDO MONTARIL. A rude figure of Victory, with wreath and palm branch, marching to the right. Weight, 23 grains.

These Merovingian coins, it will be observed, are all obvious copies from the Roman, although the imitation in most is degraded and burlesque. They differ, in most respects, from the specimens published by Conbrouse, Rollin, and by M. Cartier in the *Revue Numismatique*. To our associates and correspondents in France they will, no doubt, be highly acceptable, as fresh and curious additions to the vast collections they have made of late years in this hitherto obscure and neglected series of their national currency.

Looped gold Merovingian coins, I believe, are not often discovered in France. In M. Rollin's work there are only two given, which were from the Kentish barrows.⁴ Many others have been found in this country. They appear to have formed necklaces or decorations for persons of distinction, a custom common with the Greeks and Romans, and continued in the East down to the present day. Fig. 7. a Roman intaglio in cornelian, was discovered in the same place with the coins, and doubtless belonged to the same necklace. Fig. 8. is in gold, set with coloured glass. It seems a portion of some other ornament.

The site of St. Martin's church, near which these valuable objects were exhumed, was once occupied by a Roman building, probably a temple, which was presented by Ethelbert, king of Kent, to his queen Bertha, and her Frankish bishop,

⁴ They are of Verdun and Marsal, copied from the *Nenia Britannica*, and now in the museum of the Rev. Dr. Faussett, of Heppington.

Luidhard; and subsequently it was given to St. Augustine. The antiquity of the locality as a place of sepulture is confirmed by the discovery of these ornaments and other objects, for it was a well-known practice with the Anglo-Saxons to inter with the dead personal jewelry and valuables; and as these looped coins could only have belonged to some person of distinction, it is by no means unlikely they may have adorned the person of one of the attendants of Queen Bertha. During the frequent intercourse in those days between Kent and France, these coins were probably brought over as presents, which would be the more prized on account of their novelty, for the Anglo-Saxons, as is well known, did not coin money in gold.

C. ROACH SMITH.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERIES OF COINS.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

March 1844.—P. 68.

At Helmingham, Suffolk, an aureus of Vespasian.

At Wootton, Northamptonshire, third brass coins of the following Roman emperors:—Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus, Victorinus, Marius, Tetricus senior, Tetricus junior, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, Aurelianus, Tacitus, Probus, Numerianus. No new variety, and but few rare reverses.

June.—Pp. 162, 163.

In an excavation for sewerage at the west end of Newcastle-street, Farringdon-street, London, at the depth of fourteen feet, with numerous fragments of pottery and an iron stylus, two small brass coins of Constantine.

In an excavation for building at Broad-stairs, near Ramsgate, a small brass coin of Victorinus.

September.—P. 253.

At Springhead, near Southfleet, Kent, with a bronze Roman enamelled fibula of elegant shape, a British brass coin.

Obv.—(*incuse*) A horse; between the legs CAC.

R.—(*convex*) A wheat ear, dividing the legend CAM.

Several British, and many Roman coins found near the same spot, where are extensive remains of Roman buildings.

Near the church of St. Matthew, in Friday-street, London, with sculpture and pottery of the same reigns, coins of Henry III., and of the early Edwards.

January, 1845.—P. 385.

At Felmingham, with Roman bronze heads and figures, a coin of Valerian of silver, with two others.

ARCHÆOLOGIA, 1844.—P. 48.

In the barrows opened by the Archæological Congress at Canterbury, a small brass coin of Victorinus.

Pp. 56, 136.

At Breach Downs, Kent, with remains of a purse, four silver sceattæ.

P. 131.

At Guyton, in Northamptonshire, in a Roman villa, brass coins of the following Roman emperors:—M. Aurelius, Albinus, Tetricus senior, Tetricus junior, Allectus, Constantinus I., Constantius II., Magnentius, Gratianus, and some uncertain late emperors.

P. 137.

At New Grange, in Ireland, with gold ornaments, a denarius of Geta, and two small brass coins defaced.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1844.—P. 526.

Near Stonehaven, silver coins of Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Faustina, Lucius Verus, Commodus, and Sep. Severus.

March 22.—P. 637.

Near Closeburn, many thousand silver pennies and groats, English and Scotch.

Mr. Beale, of Oundle, Northampton, has very obligingly sent us advice of Roman coins which were found, with Roman pottery, and human and other skeletons, three brass pins, and part of a clasp and buckle, in excavating for a railway near that place. The coins were copper. Two Claudius, second brass; one Trajan, large brass; two Faustina senior, large brass; one Constans, third brass. One of the Claudius was found in a dark blue vessel, the only one preserved entire. This find took place at the close of last year.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in replying to your letter, and beg to send you the following list of the copper coins found on my estate.

<i>Obverse.</i>	Number of Coins found.	<i>Reverse.</i>
Imp. C. P. Lic. Valerian	2	Restitutori Orient.
		Annona Aug., Æternitas Aug.,
		Marti Pacifero, Felicitas Pub.,
Gallienus, Aug.	29	Apoll. Pal. Virtus Aug.,
		Victoria Aug.
		Jovi Statori, Providentia Aug.,
		Fortuna Redux.
Salonina.	5	Venus Victrix, Juno Regina,
		Juno. Conservatori.
		Saeculi Felicitas, Pax Aug.,
Imp. C. Postumus, P. F.		Moneta, Aug., Oriens Aug.,
Aug.		Jovi Victori.
		Invictus Aug., Virtus Aug.,
		Æquitas Aug., Fides Aug.
		Invictus Aug., Pietas, Victoria
		Aug., Fides Militum, Virtus
Imp. Victorinus, Aug.	353	Aug., Salus Aug., Providentia
		Aug.
		Pax Aug., Æquitas Aug.

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<i>Obverse.</i>	Number of Coins found.	<i>Reverse.</i>
	389	
Imp. C. M. AVR. Ma- rius, Aug.	5	{ Saeculi Felicitas, Concordia Mili- tum, Victoria, Aug.
Imp. C. Tetricus, P. F. Aug.	431	{ Pax Aug., Virtus Aug., Comes Aug., Salus Aug., Fides Mili- tum, Lætitia Aug., Victoria Aug.
C. Tetricus Cæsar.	198	{ Spes Publica, Hilaritas Aug., Mars Victor.
Imp. C. Claudius, P. F. Aug.	34	{ Pax Aug., Virtus Aug., Comes Aug., Pietas Augustor, Spes Publica.
		{ Spes Publica, Virtus Aug., Fides Exercit. Marti Pacifero, Læti- tia Aug.
Imp. C. M. Aurel. Quin- tillus, Aug.	6	{ Victoria Aug., Jovi Victori, An- nona Aug., Pax Aug., Exer- cit Aug.
Imp. C. Aurelian, Aug.	9	{ Æternitas Aug., Securitas Aug.
Severina, Aug.	2	{ Providentia Aug., Oriens Aug., Restitutor Orbis, Fides Exercit.
Imp. C. M. CL. Tacit- us, P.F. Aug.	35	{ Concordia Militum.
		{ Providentia Aug., Temporum Fe- licitas, Mars Victor, Pax, Aug.
		{ Æternitas Aug., Salus Publica, Spes Publica, Fides Militum, Victoria Aug.
		{ Æquitas Aug., Clementia Temp.
		{ Marti Pacifero, Pax Publica.
Imp. C. M. Aur. Flori- anus, P. F. Aug.	2	{ Æternitas Aug., Pacator Orbis.
Imp. C. M. Aur. Probus, Aug.	70	{ Fides Militum, Mars Victor, Vir- tus Aug., Restitutori Orient, Lætitia Aug.
Virtus Probi, Aug.	3	{ Æquitas Aug., Jovi Conservatori, Marti Pacifero, Providentia Aug., Jovi Statori.
		{ Felicit. Temp. Providentia Aug., Adventus Aug., Conservat Aug., Provident Aug., Con- cord Militum.
Imp. Carus, P.F. Aug.	1	{ Pax Exercit.

Obverse.	Number of Coins found.	Reverse.
1185		
Carinus Nob. Cæs.	1	Principi Juventutis.
Imp. Numerianus, Aug.	2	Pietas.
Imp. C. C. Val. Diocle- tian, P.F., Aug.	6	Jovi Conservatori.
Imp. C. Val. Maximian, P.F. Aug.	2	Jovi Conservatori, Salus Aug.
Imp. Carausius, P.F. Aug.	7	Pax Aug., Æquitas Aug., Salus Aug., Victori Aug.
Imp. C. Allectus, P. Aug.		

1203

In September 14, 1844, while the labourers were digging for the railroad at the mouth of the Sapperton Tunnel, they found a human skeleton imbedded in the earth about fifteen inches, and by its side seventy Roman coins. Thirty-six of these coins were sent to me. They were of the coinages of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus senior, Salonina, Quintillus, Carausius, and Allectus. The mouth of the Sapperton Tunnel is about a mile from a "place called the 'Lark's Bush,' in the hamlet of Frampton, where a large quantity of Roman coins was found."—*Rudge's Gloucestershire*, vol. i. p. 324. "The remains of a camp, near Frampton, in the parish of Sapperton, near which, in the year 1759, a very great quantity of Roman coins, of silver and small brass, were found, including almost a complete series, from Antoninus Pius to Gallienus, and many rare ones, denarii of Didia Clara, Macrinus, Diadumenianus, Orbiana, Gordianus senior, and Æmilianus, and small brass coins of Macrianus, and Ælianus, supposed to amount to near three thousand coins."—*Rudder's Gloucestershire*.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

THOMAS BAKER.

WATERCOMBES HOUSE,
10th March, 1845.
C. NEWTON, Esq.

ITALY.—In November 1844, in making excavations at the church of St. Paul, *extra muros*, at Rome, about four hundred silver pieces, of the tenth and eleventh centuries, consisting of Saxon, Italian, French, Danish, Hungarian, and German money. Among these were some new types of the Dukes of Normandy, which M. de Longpérier promises to edit in the *Rev. Num.* Some coins of Otho III., struck at Pavia and Lucca, 983 A.D.; of Henry II., struck at Pavia; of Canute, inscribed *Ethric on Rumford*; of Edward the Confessor, *Godfrine on Lund*, with other Saxon pieces, now in the possession of Mr. Curt, of Lisle Street, who has been kind enough to communicate this account.

REVUE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE, April 15, 1844.—P. 69.

In an excavation near Hédé, in Brittany, a large quantity of

Roman coins, third brass (the metal not specified), of Gallienus, Claudius II., Tetricus, Victorinus, etc.

P. 70.

At Scrapt, Canton de Thiéblemont, Arrond. de Vitry le Français, with skeletons, and a variety of antiquities, two copper coins of Constantine the Great. In the same spot, a year before, a silver coin of Clovis had been found.

May 19.—P. 121.

At Saint Gérans, near Moulins, with a Gaulish gold torques, fifty gold Gaulish coins, imitated from the Philipppies.

P. 127.

At Sceaux, in the Département du Loire, in some Gallo-Roman tombs, with other antiquities; among the Roman coins was an unedited one of Valerian. *Rev. VICTORIA GERMANICA.*

P. 131.

Near the ancient castle of Roquefort (Ariège), some gold coins, and a large number of silver coins (blanc à l'écu), of the reign of Charles VI., valued at twenty thousand francs.

At Noyon, eighteen pieces of gold of Charles IX., and other kings of France and Spain.

Vol. V., p. 338.

Near Valenciennes, a silver Merovingian denier, inscribed MONTINIACO.—*Rev.* A cross; between the limbs, EODVLFO MONE; probably struck at Montigny, in Bassigny; unedited.

REVUE NUMISMATIQUE, *March and April*, 1844.

At Nogent sur Eure, Arrondissement de Chartres, 610 coins in silver, copper, and billon, of Roman emperors, from Maximus to Postumus.

July and August, 1844.

In a vineyard at Nazelles, Canton l'Amboise (Indre et Loire), in an earthen pot, about 170 large brass coins of the following emperors:—

- 5 Nerva (A.D. 96—98), illegible.
- 16 Trajan (98—117), illegible.
- 24 Hadrian (117—138), rather better condition.
- 2 Sabina, bad condition.
- 20 Antoninus Pius (138—161), sixteen different types, moderate condition, two fairly preserved.
- 3 Faustina the Elder, two varieties, AETERNITAS—AVGVSTA, one only in fair condition.
- 35 Marcus Aurelius (161—180), eighteen varieties, three well preserved, the rest broken; a rare one with CONSECRATIO.
- 15 Faustina the Younger, nine varieties, four good.
- 3 L. Verus (161—169), three varieties, one tolerably preserved.
- 5 Lucilla, four varieties, moderate condition.

22 Commodus (180—192), fifteen varieties, one very fine, NOBILITAS AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. PP.

3 Crispina, two varieties, one fair condition.

2 Albinus (193—196), two varieties, fair condition.

1 Sep. Severus (193—211), fine, AFRICA.

1 Julia Domna, good condition.

These were probably buried about A.D. 198.

At Nogent sur Eure, near Chartres, in an earthen pot, 90 pieces of gold, and 300 in silver, or billon.

The principal varieties were:—

GOLD.

1. Florin, attributed by Le Blanc to Louis VI., or Louis VII., but more modern. Attributed by M. Duchelais to Louis I. of Hungary; *Rev. Num.*, Sept. and Oct., 1844, p. 399.
2. Aguil, inscribed PHILIPPE ROI DE FRANCE, probably Philip V.
3. Florin of Charles IV., or V., KAROLV. REX.
4. Lion of Philip de Valois (1328—1350).
5. Royal.
6. Double-royal.
7. Pavillon.
8. Chaise.
9. Ecu.
10. Ecu of Jean, king of France (1350—1384).
11. Ecu of gold of Edward III., king of England (1327—1377).
12. Ecu of gold of the Emperor Louis of Bavaria (1314—1347).
13. Common florin, FLORENTIA.
14. The same, of Humbert II., Dauphin of Viennois (1333—1350).
15. The same, of Raimond III. or IV., princes of Orange, (1335—1393).
16. The same, of Jean de Luxemburg, king of Bohemia (1309—1346).
17. The same, of Wincellaus, son of the preceding. (Cf. Lelewel, *Numis. du Moyen âge*, pt. tab. xxxviii).
18. The same, with the legend, GILS AOIR.RAM, uncertain attribution.

SILVER, OR BILLON.

19. Gros Tournois of Saint Louis.
20. The same, of Charles II. or Charles V. KAROLVS REX.—*Rev. FRANCORVM.*
21. The same, of Philip de Valois.
22. The same, of the same, with the crown.
23. Eagle displayed. MARIE DE BRETAGNE.—*Rev. Cross, MONETA NOVA D'ELINCOVRT.* Maria, daughter of John, Duke of Brittany, was married to Guy III. of Chatillon, Comte de Saint-Paul, and died in 1339.
24. Gros of Louis, Count of Flanders (Duby, pl. lxxx., No. 7).

25. Gros of Eudes IV., Duke of Burgundy, variety of one (Rev. Num. 1841, pl. xix., No. 5).

26. Denier of the same, (Rev. Num. 1841, pl. xix., No. 4).

At Robache, Département des Vosges, in June last, about 3000 Gaulish coins, all varieties of those published by M. de Saulcy (Rev. Num. 1836, pl. iii.), except one reading retrograde CON, the name of the Consuanetes, a Gaulish race to the north of the lake of Constance. This discovery is one of the most considerable ever known of Gaulish coins.

KOEHNE'S ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR MÜNZKUNDE, *March 1844.*

In the summer of 1843, at a farm called Kopitkowo, near Mewe, some miles from the banks of the Weichsel, in West Prussia, an urn, with silver coins and ornaments, of fine work, and apparently intended for the neck. Among the coins were two Arabic dirhems of the Samanide princes, Ahmed ben Ismael, struck (under the Khalifate of Moktehfi Billah), between 907 and 908 A. D., and Nasr ben Ahmed, struck between 913 and 942.

Three pennies of Ethelred II., king of England, 1016.

Seven varieties of Otho I. of Germany, and five of later Othos.

Two pennies of Henry, duke of Bavaria, afterwards the Emperor Henry II. (1002—1024).

One penny of Bernhard, duke of Thuringia (972—1011).

One penny of Ekhard, margrave of Meissen (986—1002).

Three Bohemian pennies of Boleslaw (Prag), and two of Jaromir.

Three pennies of Ludolf, bishop of Augsburg.

One bracteate-like coin, with Runic characters. The ornaments, and the best of the coins, were placed in the collection of antiquities in the royal archives at Königsberg. (See Numismatische Zeitung, December, 1844; and for instances of similar discoveries, Mr. Hawkins's valuable paper on that at Cuerdale, in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1841).

August.

At Luneville, in 1841, 148 gold coins of the time of the emperors Sigismund, Frederic III., and Maximilian. About forty were of the Margraves Frederic, and Sigismund of Brandenburg, and there were single coins of Florence, of Baden, Frederic of Saxony, Conrad of Jülich.

In the ruins of a fortress at Wolgast, guldens of Karl XI. of Sweden, struck for Bremen and Verden.

At Dossow, near Wolgast, some coins, the earliest of which were some groschens of Wladislaw II. of Bohemia, and the latest were struck by Brunswick, Magdeburg, Hanover, Quedlinburg.

NUMISMATISCHE ZEITUNG.—*March 1844, p. 38.*

At Elsterberg, at the close of 1843, a large number of bracteates, some of them struck probably late in the thirteenth century.

Near Altenberg, another large find of bracteates, struck probably as early as 1100.

April.

At Lausanne, some old Roman and Carolingian coins (reported by M. Troyon to the Wissenschaftl. Kunstverein at Berlin, Feb. 16, 1844).

May.

At Niederringelstein, on the Rhine, in an earthen pot, more than 3000 Roman coins.

In Medeah, a great number of Cufic coins, of Arabic dynasties, of the twelfth century.

Near Finsterwald, in Lausitz, in a pot, about 1000 entire bracteates, and the fragments of probably about 1000 more; the chief part of them, said to be struck before the introduction of Christianity into that district, the ancient *Wendenland*, the types being chiefly symbols of the ancient paganism of Odin, without inscription. Such coins are mentioned in early chronicles, but have never before been found.

July.

At Ribe, in Denmark, silver coins of Waldomar IV., in an earthen vessel, in the ground.

August.

At Eichstett, 22nd June 1844, a market town in Breisgau, a number of silver coins, struck by Karl III., at Strasburg. (See Mader, iv. p. 14).

In Colmar, August 1844, two unedited coins of Charlemagne, struck in his palace of Strasburg, before his coronation, as emperor at Rome, A. D. 799.

SAXON COINS FOUND NEAR DORKING IN 1817.

SIR,—When the large quantity of Saxon coins were found at Winterfolds, in the parish of Dorking, in the year 1817, I was a resident of that place; and many of these coins were shown me, before any of them had reached the British Museum. I had no chance of retaining any one of them; but feeling much interest in the discovery, I kept an accurate account of such as were submitted to me, as far as regarded variety. How many in point of number I saw I cannot now recollect; but there were one or more of the following monarchs and archbishops, viz.—

Ce'onulph. —R. Merc.	} of the Heptarchy.
Beldred. —R. Cant.	
Witglaph. —R. Merc.	
Berthulph. —R. + ?	
Ceolulph. —R. Merc.	
Beornulph. —R. Merc.	
Ethelweald. —R. East Ang.	

Egbert.	—R.	} Sole Monarchs.
Ethelwulph.	—R.	
Athelstan.	—R.	
Ethelbut.	—R.	

I also saw one or more of Alfred's.

Pipinus. R. Franc.

Wilfrid. R. Archiepisc.

Ceolnoth. R. Ditto.

I presume Berthulph to have been he, of whom it is said in Camden, that anno 838, he "reigned in Mercia, but as feudatory to the West Saxons. Being much molested by the invasions of the Danes, he quitted his kingdom, and retired to a private life."

I trust that this statement, although adding nothing to the collection in the Museum, will not be unacceptable. I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES PUTTOCK.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

SIR,—In your very interesting work on the coins of the Romans relating to Britain, you mention only *two* coins known to exist of Maximianus (Herculus), with LON in the exergue. Last week, on looking over a small collection belonging to my friend, the Rev. C. H. Bennet, rector of Ouseden, in Suffolk, I found among them an excellent second brass of this emperor, *Rev.* GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; in the exergue, LON. I am happy to be able to add another emperor to the list of those who minted in London; for in the collection belonging to the Ipswich Library, I saw a few months back a second brass of GAL. VAL. MAXIMIANVS, with the same reverse and exergual letters. This last coin has something singular in its style of execution, the head not being flattened out over the field of the coin to the degree usual in the coinage of this period, but smaller, more elongated, and of somewhat higher relief. I do not know where either was picked up; but it is a curious coincidence, that both should now be preserved in Suffolk, where the one mentioned in your note to p.107, was discovered.

I have also met with an unpublished reverse of Carausius, discovered at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire (a place where his coins frequently are turned up), and now in the hands of Mr. W. Jenkins, of that place. It is of copper, washed with silver, well preserved, but of rude work. The reverse is perfectly distinct; VENVS VIC.... Venus leaning against a column, and holding a globe and palm branch, exactly the same figure as that represented in the impression below, from an onyx intaglio found at the same place, and in the possession of the same Mr. Jenkins. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, C. W. KING.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

Trinity College, Cambridge,

Jan. 30, 1845.

In p. 16 of the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, published in Vol. V. of the Numismatic Chronicle, it will be seen that Mr. C. R. Smith refers to a coin of Maximian, with LON, which was found, with many others, on the banks of the Stour. The coin of Galerius Maximianus, as Mr. King remarks, appears to be the only specimen noticed with these exergual letters. It would be desirable to obtain impressions of it in sealing wax. The coin of Carausius is also new. Mr. Jenkins has kindly forwarded impressions, from which the correctness of Mr. King's reading is confirmed. The coin, however, is, unfortunately, badly preserved.

EDITOR.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CHARLES ROACH SMITH.—Several members of the Numismatic Society having felt desirous, on the retirement of Mr. Charles Roach Smith from the office of Honorary Secretary, to present him with some testimonial of their esteem and respect, as well as of their approbation of his services, resolved to enter into a subscription for that purpose. The proposal was cordially responded to by a large number of members, and a sufficient amount having been readily contributed, a meeting of the subscribers was held at the rooms of the Society on the 23d of January, at which Dr. Lee, in their name, and at their request, presented to Mr. Smith a silver tea and coffee service, accompanied with their best wishes for his health and prosperity. The different articles were inscribed as follows:—

TO
CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.
LATE
THEIR HONORARY SECRETARY,
FROM
FIFTY-ONE MEMBERS OF
THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
OF LONDON.
JAN. 1845.

We cordially congratulate our esteemed friend and colleague on this occasion, feeling assured that no one better deserves such a testimonial, not only for his indefatigable attention to the duties of the particular office in connection with which the present was given, but also for the services he has rendered to the study of British Archæology in general.

INITIA MONETÆ SUECANÆ sub examen revocata a JOHANNE
HENR. SCHRÖDER, ex actis Reg. Societ. Scient. Upsal. T. xii.
p. 381—391, with a plate, 4to. Upsal, 1844, contains a memoir,
by Dr. Schröder, on the early coins of Sweden; of the king Olaf,
who reigned A.D. 994—1024; and Amindus, his son, who was

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king from A.D. 1024—1051. These coins are of the greatest interest, from their resemblance to our Saxon series, and being evidently directly derived from England. The moneyer, Godwine, of the first king, is evidently an Anglo-Saxon; and the letters CRUX, the cross disposed in the spaces between the cross and circle, bear marks of a derivation even as late as the Norman conquest.

PENNY OF HARTHACNUTE, OF THE DOVER MINT.—A penny of this monarch, reading O. HART^HCNVT REX, R. ETSIGE ONN DFRA (Etsige on Dover), has been lately procured at a silversmith's in the town of Dover, having been found in the vicinity of that place. This, with two new Offas; one, with the head, found at Basle, in Switzerland; the other from Rome, are in the possession of a well known member of the Numismatic Society.

RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

GREEK AND ROMAN.

1. *James Millingen*: Supplément aux considérations sur la Numismatique de l'ancienne Italie. Florence, 1844, di pag. 32, 8vo. con due Tavoli in rame.

2. *Preller L.*: Nummorum Græcorum qui in Museo Academico asservantur recens, Specimen I. Dorpeti, 4to.

3. *F. M. Avellini*: Rubastinorum Numorum Catalogus. Neapoli, An. CIOIOCCCXLIV. in 4to. cum Tabulis II.

4. *J. Y. Akerman*: Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, geographically arranged and described. London, 1844. 8vo.

5. *The same*: Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, described and illustrated. London, 1844, 1 vol., with 7 copper plates.

6. *G. Fiorelli*: Osservazioni sopra talune monete rare di città Grechè. Con tre tavole incise. Napoli, tipografia Virgilio, 1843. 4to. pp. 81.

7. *Ed. Lambert*: Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise du Nord-Ouest de la France. 4to. 13 plates, 1844.

8. *Greppo (O. G. H.)*: Mémoire sur les Voyages de l'Empereur Hadrien, et sur les Médailles, qui s'y rapportent. Paris, 1842. *Révue Num.* 1843, pp. 150.

9. *M. Pinder et J. Friedländer*: Die Münzen Justinians, with 6 copper plates. Berlin, 1843. 8vo. pp. 72.

10. *Le Baron Chaudrac de Crazannes*: Dissertation sur Divona des Cadurci et sur deux médailles autonomes de ce peuple. Cahors, 1844. 8vo. 1 plate.

11. *M. Ch. Lenormant* : Mémoire sur le classement des Médailles qui peuvent appartenir aux treize premiers Arsacides. Paris, Firmin Didot, 1841. 4to. 46 pages, avec 2 planches sur cuivre ; published tom. ii. of the *Nouvelles Annales* par la section Française de l'Institut Archéologique de Rome.

12. *Raoul-Rochette* : Troisième Mémoire sur les Médailles de la Bactriane. Journal des Savants, Feb. 1844.

13. *M. C. Robert* : Description d'une Monnaie Gauloise. 1844. 8vo. 1 vignette.

14. *D. V. Georgio Spinelli* : Indagine sull' epoca in cui s'incomincio a coniare monete di bronzo. 4to. 4 pages.

15. *The same* : Ricerche sul tempo nel quali si cesso di coniare le moneti denominati incuse. 4to. 12 pages.

16. *Raoul-Rochette* : Considérations sur les graveurs en Médailles et en pierres fines de l'antiquité. Journal des Savants, September 1844.

17. *George Grote* : Investigations on Ancient Weights, Coins, and Measures. Classical Museum. No. I. p. 1.

18. *A. de Longpérier* : Catalogue de Médailles Grecques, Puniques, et Romaines, recueillies à Carthage, par M. Jos. d'Egremont. Paris, 1843, 8vo.

19. *The same* : Catalogue de la Collection de Médailles, Grecques et Romaines, provenant du Cabinet de M. F. de Colmar. 8vo. 1844.

20. *Geppert, C. E.* : Die altgriechische Bühne (mit 6 Tafeln, Münzen, u. Vasengemälden). 8vo. Leipz. 1843.

21. *J. H. Krause* : ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ. Civitates Neocoræ. Lips.

22. *A. G. Cappelli* : Commentatio de Regibus et Antiquitatibus Pergamenis. Amstel. 1842, 8vo. pp. 172.

. This work will be found very serviceable in investigating the many numismatic difficulties which the coinage of this dynasty presents. It contains a plate of coins, with a short dissertation, De Regum Pergamenorum Numis; another De Pergamenorum Diis et Rebus Sacris, and a map of their kingdom.

23. *N. Murzakewicz* : Descriptio Musei Odessani. Pars I. continens Numophylacium Odessanum. Odessæ, 1841.

. This catalogue contains six or seven new types of Olbiopolis, in silver and gold.

24. *Josephus Arneth* : Synopsis Numorum Græcorum qui in Museo Cæsareo Vindobonensi adservantur. Casto, Vindob. 1837.

. This synopsis gives a list of all the kings and cities of which Greek coins are preserved in the Museum at Vienna, with the modern name of each place, the metal, weight, and number of its coins, with an index. This work is an extremely valuable accession to numismatic statistics and geography.

25. *F. de Saulcy* : Recherches sur la Numismatique Punique. Paris, 1843, 4to.

26. *Gennaro Riccio*: Le Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma fino allo Imperatore Augusto, ecc. disposti ed illustrati. Seconda edizione, accresciuta di tutte le novelli disquizioni Numismatiche sulla materia, di tutte le moneti finora discoperte, preterite nella prima, con venti Tavole di aggiunta. Napoli, stamperia del Fibreno, 1843, in 4o, di pag. viii. 288, e Tavole lxxii. litografiche.

27. Ricerchi intorno all' età dell' *Æs flatum* comunemente denominato *Æs grave*. 4to. 12 pages.

28. Sulla impropria denominazione di *Æs grave* data a tulla la moneta fusa. 4to. 7 pages.

29. *A. Gennarelli*: La Moneta primitiva e i Monumenti dell' Italia Antica messi in rapporto Cronologico e ravvicinati alle Opere d'Arti delli altre nazioni civili dell' antichità, per dedurre, onde fosse l'origine ed il progresso delli arti e dell' incivilimento. Dissertazione coronata dalla Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia. Roma, 1843, 4to. pp. 168, 9 plates.

30. *W. Chassot von Florencourt*: Erklärung der räthselhaften Umschriften der Consecrations-Münzen des Romulus. Trier. 1843. 8vo.

31. *Olympio (Pseudonym)*: Les Monnaies et les Médailles des premières siècles du Christianisme. Lettre adressée au curé Stiels, in the Revue de Bruxelles, 1841, August, pp. 66. Reviewed by *C. Piot*, Revue de la Num. Belge, i. p. 92—94.

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN.

32. *J. Friedländer*: Die Münzen der Ostgothen. Mit 3 Kupfer-tafeln. Berlin, 1844. Trautwein et Comp. 8vo. pp. 60 (1 Thlr) In Leizmann's numismatische Zeitung, Oct. 1844, p. 164.

33. *B. Fillon et A. de Chastaigner*: Recherches sur l'Attribution au Poitou de quelques Tiers de sol Mérovingiens. *AREDUNUM, CURCIACUM, METALO*. (Extrait des Mém. de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest). Poitiers, 184—, in 8vo, 32 pages.

34. *Die Reichelse Münzsammlung in St. Petersburg*. Neunter Theil. 1843, 8vo. containing the coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, Lombards, Italians, Crusaders, Moldavians, Wallachians, and Servians. Koehne, Zeitschrift, p. 317, Aug. 1844.

35. *F. de Sauley*: Recherches sur les Monnaies des Comtes et Ducs de Bar, pour faire suite aux Recherches sur les Monnaies des Ducs héréditaires de Lorraine. Paris, Firmin Didot, 1843, 4to. 7 copper plates, R. N.

36. *Jules Roussel*: Mémoire sur les Monnaies du Valentinois. Valence, L. Boul. 1843, 8vo. 30 pages, and 3 plates, lithograph.

37. *F. Jouannet*: Notice sur quelques Deniers du Moyen-âge, trouvés en 1842, à Saucats, Bordeaux, Lavigne, avec planche,

8vo. Reviewed by *Lecointre-Dupont*. *Revue Numis.* 1843, pp. 314—17.

38. *A. Hermand* : Histoire Monétaire de la Province d'Artois et des seigneuries qui en dépendaient, etc. Décembre 1843, 8vo. 9 lithograph plates.

39. *Robert* : Recherches sur les Monnaies des Évêques de Toul. Paris, Rollin, 1844, 4to. 10 planches, 10 francs.

40. *Levrault, L* : Essai sur l'Ancienne Monnaie de Strasbourg, et sur ses Rapports avec l'Histoire de la Ville et de l'Evêché. Strasbourg et Paris, 1842, 8vo.

41. *P. Mantellier* : Notice sur la Monnaie de Trévoux et de Dombes. Orléans, 1844, 8vo. 11 copper plates.

42. *A. M. Barthélemy* : Médaille inédite frappée à Lyon, lors du passage de Louis XII. dans cette Ville. Paris, 1843, 8vo.

43. *Catalogue des Médailles relatives à la Révolution de Juillet* 1830, et au Règne de Louis Philippe I. Paris, 1843, 4to.

44. *Il Signor Conte Vimercati Sozzi* : Sulla Moneta della Città di Bergamo nel secolo 13. Bergamo, 1842, 8vo.

45. *De Minicis, Cenni Storici e Numismatici di Fermo*. Roma, 1839-8.

46. *M. G. Villers* : Decouverte de Monnaies du Moyen-âge à Dreux. Caen, 1844, large 8vo. in *Journal des Savans de Normandie*, 1 livraison.

47. *Fr. den Duyts* : Notice sur les Anciennes Monnaies des Comtes de Flandre, des Ducs de Brabant et des Comtes de Hainaut (collection de l'Université de Gand) Gand, van der Haghen, 1842, 8vo. pp. 21, 17 plates.

48. *Chaponniere* : Sur l'Institution des Ouvriers Monnoyeurs du Saint Empire Romain et leurs parlements, in the *Mémoires et Documens publiés par la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève*. Genève, Jullien et fils, 1842, tom. ii. 8vo. Reviewed in the *Leipzig Repertorium des deutschen und ausländisch Literatur*, ii., Heft 14, pp. 20—21.

49. *T. Bergmann* : Medaillen auf berühmte und ausgezeichnete Männer des oesterreichischen Kaiserstaates, vom 16. bis zum 19. Jahrhunderte. In treuen Abbildungen, mit biographisch-historischen Notizen. Erster Band. Wien, 1844. Tendler und Schaeffer, 4to. pp. 304, Pl. 14.

50. *Dr. H. Meyer* : Die ältesten Münzen von Zürich oder Zürich's Münzgeschichte im Mittelalter, mit zwei Münztafeln. Zürich, bei Meyer und Zeller (ehemals Ziegler und Söhne), 1840, pp. 22.

51. *J. Bergmann* : Das Münzrecht der gefürsteten Grafen von Cilli und die denselben falschlich Zugetheilten Münzen der Reichsgrafen von Erbach. Wien, 1843. Printed in the 103rd

vol. of the *Jahrbücher der Literatur*, and published in 1844, with a treatise by the same on the Münzrecht of the Counts of Hardegg-Glatz.

52. *Baron von Berstett*: Nachtrag als Ergänzung und Berichtigung zum Versuch einer Münzgeschichte des Elsasses; Friburg en Brisgau, 1844, 4to. 3 pl. lith.

53. *Dr. Jul. Friedländer*: Der Fund von Obrzycho, Silbermünzen aus dem Zehnten Christlichen Jahrhunderte, mit 3, Kupfertafeln. Berlin, 1844, 8vo.

54. Archiv des Vereins für *siebürgische Landeskunde*, 1 Bd., 1 Heft. Hermannstadt, 1843, 8vo.

55. *A. Bartsch*: Jahresbericht des Vereins für Mecklenburgische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde. Achter Jahrgang. Schwerin, 1843, 8vo. pp. 159, 1 plate, and 3 woodcuts.

56. *L. de Mas-latrie*: Notice sur les Monnaies et les Sceaux des Rois de Chypre, de la Maison de Lusignan.

57. *H. E. Hr. Raczyński*: Gabinet medalów Polskich, oraz tych ktore, siedziesów Polski tycza, z czasów panowanic Stanisława Augusta przez L. G. W. Wroclawiu, 1843, 4to. pp. 314.

58. Die *Reichelse* Münzsammlung in St. Petersburg. Achter Theil, 1843, Spanien und Portugal, 8vo. pp. 104. In *Leizmann's Numismatische Zeitung*, January and February.

59. *J. Dirks*: Bijdragen tot de Penningkunde van Friesland, 1. Munten van Staveren en Dockum nit de eelfde eeuw. 2. Munten van Lecuwarden, Sneek en Bolsward, nit de vijftiende eeuw. Gedrukt te Workum, bij H. Brandenburgh, 1843, 8vo. pp. 50, etc., 2 plates. An account of this work in the *Zeitschrift*.

60. *Catalogue des Médailles relatives aux Événemens des Années 1789—1815*, qui sont frappées et se vendent à la Monnaie de Paris, 1843, 4to.

61. Verzeichniss der Münz und Medaillen-Sammlung des Herrn *L. Welzl von Wellenheim*, vol. ii. tom. i. Vienne, 1844, 8vo., containing Mediæval coins.

62. *Catalogue de deux superbes Collections de Médailles et Monnaies en Or, en Argent et en Cuivre*, dans lesquelles on remarque de tres belles Suites de Monnaies du Moyen-âge, de tous Pays, et de riche Séries de Monnaies obsidionales. Gand, 1843, 8vo.

63. *Verzeichniss von antiken, mittelalterlichen und anderen Münzen, antiken Vasen etc.*, Doubletten der Königl. Sammlungen, welche am Dienstag den 9 April u. f. T. durch den Königl. Commissions-Rath Rauch meistbietend gegen gleich baare Zahlung in Preuss. Courant versteigert werden solten. Berlin, 1844, 8vo.

pp. 210. The coins are chiefly ancient, 2972 in number, to which are added two very rare deniers of the princes, Gottfried I. and II. of Achaia. Among the more modern pieces the Polish are very remarkable. Koehne, Zeitschrift.

64. *F. S. Frank*: Verzeichniss der Münzen und Medaillen-Sammlung desselben, welche den 21 October 1844. und die folgenden Tage durch das Bücher und Kunst-sachen-Auctions-Institut wird veräussert werden. Zu beziehen von Schaumberg et Comp. in Wien, 8vo. pp. 212, containing 2566 Mediæval and modern pieces of all countries, including some rare German, and old Italian pieces. Koehne.

65. *P. de Angelis*: Explication de un Monetario del Rio de la Plata. Buenos Ayres, 1840, 8vo.

ORIENTAL.

66. *F. Erdmann*: Lettres numismatiques à M. Reinaud, Membre de l'Institut. Monnaies sassanides et samanides inédites. Journal asiatique, 1843, No. 9.

67. *B. Dorn*: Die letzte Schenkung von Morgenländischen Münzen an das asiatische Museum (der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu St. Petersburg). In the Journal of the Academy, 1843, pp. 268-72.

68. *The same*: Über einige bisher unbekannte Münzen des dritten Sasaniden-Königes, Hormisdas I. Read November 17, 1843, before the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, in the Bulletin de la Classe des Sciences historiques, etc. de l'Acad. imp. de St. Petersb. 1, Nos. 18, 19, pp. 273-294, with one plate.

69. *Olshausen, J.*: Die Pehlewi-Legenden auf den Münzen der letzten Sāsāniden auf den ältesten Münzen Arabischer Chalifen, etc. Zum ersten Male gelesen und erklärt. Kopenhag. 1843.

70. *Minutoli (H. C. Von.)*: Topographische Uebersicht der Ausgrabungen römischer, arabischer und andrer Münzen-und Kunstgegenstände, wie solche zu verschiedenen Zeiten in den Küstländern des baltischen Meeres stattgehabt. Berl. 1843.

71. *J. J. Marcel*: Numismatique Orientale. Tableau général des Monnaies ayant cours en Algérie. Paris, 1844.

72. *M. F. Soret*: Lettre à M. F. Duval, sur quelques Monnaies Orientales inédites, trouvées à Bokhara. Genève, 1843, 8vo., in the Mémoires publiés par la Société d'Histoire, etc. de Genève.

MISCELLANEOUS.

73. *Duquenelle*: Catalogue de Médailles romaines trouvées à Reims. 8vo, 1844.

74. Nouvelles Annales publiés par la Section Francaise de l'Institut archéologique, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1836-1839.

75. *Charles Roach Smith* : *Collectanea Antiqua*, No. IV. Coins found in Kent, 2 plates. London, 1843, 8vo.

76. *Guillemot, fils aîné* : *Essai sur quelques Pièces trouvées à la Rochelle et aux environs*. 1844, 8vo.

77. *Mémoires de la Société Eduenne*. Autern, 1844, 8vo. pp. 338, 22 plates (entirely numismatic).

78. *Catalogue de trois belles Collections de Médailles et Monnaies, etc.*, de MM. D. de L., P. de T., et A. de la M. Gand, 1844, 8vo.

79. *Observations sur le Projet de Loi pour la Fabrication de nouvelles Monnaies de Cuivre, etc.*, p. 3, 4to. lithog.

80. *Catalogue of the first portion of Greek, Roman, and Foreign Mediæval Coins and Medals, collected the last fifty years, by the late Th. Thomas, Esq.* London, 1844, 8vo.

81. *F. K. Robert* : *Manuel du Mouleur en Médailles*. Toul. and Paris, 1843, 8vo.

82. *E. Zacharias* : *Numotheca Numismatica Latomorum*. Heft iii. bis vi. Dresden, 1842 u. 1843, 4to. Each part contains six coins lithographed.

83. *B. Köhne* : *Der jezige Zustand der Münzkündlichen Wissenschaft*; in *A. Schmidts' Zeitschrift für Geschicht-Wissenschaft*, i, Heft, iv. pp. 36—71.

84. *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, 2 serie, vol. ii., années 1840 and 1841. Caen. Hardel, 1842, 4to, pp. 444 (15 Fr.), containing accounts of finds of coins.

85. *Bijdragen tot de kennis van het Muntwezen*. Amsterdam van Cleef, 1843, 8vo.

86. *A. Krafft* : *Remarques adressées à M. Mohl, sur la huitième Lettre Numismatique de M. de Saulcy à M. Reinaud*.

87. *S. Quintino* : *Lezioni intorno ad argomenti Numismatici*. Torino, 1842, p. 38, with engravings.

88. *Theory of a New System of Increasing and Limiting Issues of Money*. London, 1843, 8vo. pp. 128.

89. *A. P. Frichot* : *Conséquences de la Discussion et du Vote de la Chambre des Députés pendant la Session de 1843, sur la Refonte des Monnaies*. Paris, 1844, 4to.

90. *Ch. Rey* : *De la Refonte des Monnaies de Cuivre et de Billon, d'après le Projet de Loi présenté à la Chambre des Députés*. Paris, 1844, 8vo.

91. *Eckfeldt and Du Bois* : *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations*. Philadelphia. See *Athenæum*, June, 1843.

92. *Von Florencourt* : *Ueber einige Medaillons und ausgezeichnete Goldmünzen in der Münz-Sammlung zu Trier. (Jahrbücher der Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande iv. p. 94—106).*

THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF EDINBURGH,
AND OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF COPENHAGEN.

VOL. VIII.

APRIL, 1845. — JANUARY, 1846.



Factum abiit — monumenta manent. — Ov. Fast.

LONDON:
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M.DCCC.XLVI.

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TO
MONSEIGNEUR THE DUC DE LUYNES,

MEMBER OF THE INSTITUT DE FRANCE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

THIS,

OUR EIGHTH VOLUME,

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

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DISCOVERIES OF COINS.

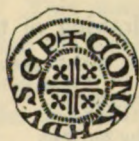
- English*—near Portaferry, County Down, p. 49 — at York,
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- Roman*— near Dijon, p. 49.

ERRATA.

P. 212, in note 6, line 4, erase the word "*and*" after "*cloth*."

P. 216, note 11, line 6 from bottom, for "*mobogs*," read "*moboys*."

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.



I.

CURIOUS FOREIGN STERLING.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a drawing, and sealing-wax impression of a curious silver coin (weight, 22 grains), which, with a few others, some foreign sterlings, and some short-cross pennies of our disputed Henry, I purchased about four years since from a travelling country-peddler, who obtained them either in this, or some of the adjoining counties.

It is, I think, evidently struck in imitation of the short-cross pennies of our disputed Henry.

It bears, on the obverse, a very rude head and hand, with a key like a sceptre, and with the legend, "SANT⁹ PETR⁹;" and on the reverse, the double short-cross, and pellets, exactly similar to our Henry, with the legend around, "+ DONRADVS EP," meaning, I conclude, "*Conradus Episcopus*."

If, therefore, some of your learned correspondents, or some of the members of the Numismatic Society (as references are not easily to be had here, with us, provincials), can point out *where*, and *when*, Conradus was bishop, this coin might, in some degree, assist towards the exact appropriation of the short-cross pennies of our still more than

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ever disputed Henry, of which it appears certainly to be struck in imitation (as the Flemish sterlings were afterwards of the pennies of our Edwards), and most probably at a contemporary period.¹ Believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

EDWARD HOARE.

P.S.—The drawing of the coin has been taken by Mr. Lindsay; and I must also add, on comparison, with the most faithful accuracy.

Cork, May 20, 1845.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

II.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL GREEK COINS.

(*Tenth Notice.*)

By H. P. BORRELL, Esq.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 24th, 1845.]

DALISANDUS IN LYCAONIA.

ΑΥ. Κ.Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΚΕΒ. Laureated head of Philip, senior, to the right.

Ρ.—ΔΑΛΙΚΑΝΔΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑΥΚΑΟ. Naked figure of Hercules standing, a club in his right hand. Æ. 7.

This is the only coin known of the town of Dalisandus. It is not only interesting as being unique, but equally so on account of the legend, which marks the position of the city to have been in the province of Lycaonia. ΔΑΛΙΚΑΝΔΕΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΑΥΚΑΟ, *The community of the Dalisandians of Lycaonia.*

¹ There was a Conrad, bishop of Metz, in the reign of our Henry the Third, by whom it may have been issued. We should have attributed it, however, to Conrad of Cologne, at about the same period, if it had borne the style of *Archbishop*.—ED. NUM. CHRON.

Cellarius¹ describes Dalisandus as an ancient city of Cappadocia; the Synecdemus of Hierocles assigns it to Isauria; and Ptolemy² places it in Armenia, in the præfecture of Cataonia. Some authors have considered, that the Lalassis of Pliny,³ and the Lalassandus of Stephanus, were the same as Dalisandus. This opinion may be true with regard to Lalassandus; but the existence of Lalassis is testified by ancient coins which are well known.

Those who place Dalisandus in Isauria, may not be incorrect, as Isauria itself, according to Strabo,⁴ was included in Lycaonia. τῆς δὲ Λυκαονίας ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Ἰσαυρικὴ. *Lycaoniæ etiam est etiam Isaurica ad ipsum Taurum.* In fact, the limits of these provinces, as well as most others of the Lesser Asia, are very ill defined.

The present coin, which was struck under the emperor Philip the elder, bears on the reverse a naked figure of Hercules in a standing position, his club resting on the ground, in every way similar to the same god on the coin which I have given in these notices to the Lycian city Balbura. It was brought to me from Iconium, in Lycaonia, in 1828, and is now in the British Museum.

CORACESIUM, IN CILICIA.

KAICAP IOYA. OYEPPOC MAΞIMOC. Naked head of Maximus to the right.

R.—KOPAKHCIOYΩN. Figure helmeted, standing; a patera in the right hand, and the hasta in the left. Æ. 9½.

(British Museum, from my cabinet.)

Coracesium being situated on the confines of Lycia, Cilicia, and Pamphylia, it is not extraordinary that geogra-

¹ Geogr. Ant. lib. iii. cap. 6.

² Lib. v. cap. 7., written *Dacisandus* in some texts of this author, but wrongly. See Wilberg's edition. Essendix, 1844.

³ Lib. v. cap. 10.

⁴ Lib. xii. p. 568.

phers assign it sometimes to one or to the other of these provinces. Strabo⁵ speaks of it as a fortress of considerable strength, upon a rugged mountain in Cilicia Trachea. It was used by Diodotus, surnamed Tryphon, as a depôt for arms, when he revolted against Antiochus, king of Syria. Pliny⁶ designates it as a city on the western frontier of Cilicia.

The coins of Coracesium are rarely met with. The present of Maximus, differs from the few already described.

MALLUS, IN CILICIA.

S. VALEN. OSTIL. MES. QUINTUM (very barbarous characters). Radiated head of Messius Quintus to the right.

R.—MALLO COLON.....The genius of the city seated on a rock, veiled; at her feet, two river-gods; on each side, a Roman standard; on the one S, on the other C. Æ. 9.

Historians have neglected to inform us that Mallus ever received a Roman colony; and this is the only coin which establishes the fact. Its authenticity is indubitable; but the fabric, and the legend on either side, are remarkably barbarous. In 1836, this curious coin passed from my cabinet into that of J. R. Steuart, Esq.

OLBA, IN CILICIA.

No. 1.—AYTO. KAI. ΔΟΥ. ΑΥΦΗ. ΟΥΗΡΟC CΕ.—Laureated head of Lucius Verus, to the right.

R.—..... ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑΝΩΝ ΟΑΒΕΩΝ. The figures of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, both habited in the toga, standing, joining right hands; one holds a scroll in his left hand; in the field, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ; on exergue, some indistinct letters. Æ. 9. (*Royal Collection at Paris, from my cabinet.*)

⁵ Lib. xiv. p. 668.

⁶ Lib. v. cap. 26. See Forbiger, Handbuch der alten Geographie, ii. p. 278, for farther notices of this place.

2.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. ΜΑΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CЄB. Laureated head of Caracalla, to the right.

R.—ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤ. ΟΑΒЄΩΝ ΜΗ. ΚΗ. Jupiter sitting, to the left; a globe in his extended right hand, surmounted by a figure of Victory crowning him with a wreath; the long sceptre held perpendicularly in his left hand.
—Æ. 9.—(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Excepting a unique colonial coin published by Sestini,⁷ the preceding are the only coins known of Olba. The first, struck under the emperor Lucius Verus, offers on the reverse the type of concord between that emperor and M. Aurelius.

The more important of the two is that of Caracalla, on the reverse of which is the legend ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤ. ΟΑΒЄΩΝ ΜΗ. ΚΗ., which proves this city to be the same as that called Olbus by Strabo,⁸ and Olbasa by Ptolemy.⁹ The latter geographer informs us that it was the capital of Cetis, a small district of Cilicia; or Citis, according to Basil of Seleucia.¹⁰ As there can be hardly a doubt that the letters ΜΗ. ΚΗ. are intended for *Metropolis Cetidæ*, this coin has enabled us to determine the correct orthography of the name of the city, which has been transmitted to us in a corrupt manner, probably by the errors of copyists.

At Olba was a celebrated temple of Jupiter, of remote antiquity, said to have been founded by Ajax, brother of Teucer,¹¹ and of which the princes of the Kennati were high priests. The type of the coin alludes to the worship of that deity.

Olba was situated to the westward of that part of Cilicia, which, from the rugged nature of the country, was called Tracheotis, near the foot of the range of Taurus, on a branch of the Calycadnus.

⁷ Descr. dell Med. Gr. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 289, No. 1.

⁸ Lib. xix. p. 672.

⁹ Lib. v. cap. 8. See Forbiger, ii. p. 273.

¹⁰ Life of Thecla.

¹¹ Strabo, loc. cit.

CLIDES, INSULA.

The coin first published by Pellerin,¹² and subsequently by Mionnet,¹³ which was presumed to belong to the small island of Clides, near Cyprus, must be transferred to Chersonesus, in the island of Crete. The object those authors supposed to be a key, is merely a monogram composed of the letters XEP. Similar coins are constantly found in Crete, with others well known of Chersonesus. Clides must consequently renounce her claim to numismatic honours.

HYPAEPA, IN LYDIA.

ΝΕΡΩΝ ΜΕΣΣΑΛΛΙΝΑ. Heads of Nero and Statilia Messalina, face to face, that of Nero laureated.

R.—ΓΑΙΟΥ ΗΠΙΧΙΗΘΟΣ ΥΠΑΙΗΗΝΩΝ. Juno Pronuba, standing front face.¹⁴ Æ. 7.—(*My cabinet.*)

The coins of Statilia Messalina, third wife of Nero, are of extreme rarity. One published by Haym,¹⁵ above one hundred and twenty years ago, struck at Ephesus, remains unique. A coin of Nero, however, lately published by Millingen,¹⁶ and probably struck at Nicæa, in Bithynia, has Messalina. On the reverse she is represented in a sitting position. Millingen remarks, and I coincide with him in opinion, that the two coins assigned to this empress by Sestini,¹⁷ struck at Ephesus and Thyatira, must be regarded with suspicion; that in particular of Thyatira, which reads ΣΤΑΤ. ΜΕΣΣΑΛΛΙΝΑ, is unusual, and consequently more than doubtful.

¹² Rec. tom. iii. p. 53.

¹³ Tom. iii. p. 617, No. 45.

¹⁴ Mionnet, in his Suppt. vii. p. 511, No. 115, has published an imperfect coin, which he ascribes to Nero and Agrippina, under Apamea, in Phrygia. I have no doubt it is the same as mine.

¹⁵ Tess. Brit. tom. ii. pl. iv. No. 9.

¹⁶ Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins, p. 64. pl. iii. No. 38.

¹⁷ Lett. Num. t. iv. p. 112, and p. 123. Mionnet, Suppt. t. vi. p. 129, No. 341, and Suppt. vii. p. 446, No. 594.

My coin, which is in fine preservation, offers a remarkable peculiarity in the orthography of the name of the empress, which reads *Mesallina*, instead of *Messalina*. The reverse presents a figure of Juno Pronuba, which is the prevailing type on the money of Hypaepa.

I find Mionnet has described a coin of Nero of this city, which he reads ΓΡΙΟΥ ΗΡΙΛΙΠΠΟΛ,¹⁸ and another with ΗΡΙΛΙΠΠΟΛ.¹⁹ I am of opinion that they are both incorrect, and should be read like mine, ΓΑΙΟΥ ΗΡΙΣΙΠΠΟΛ.

BLAUNDUS, IN LYDIA.

ΟΥΕΠΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒ. Laureated head of Vespasianus, to the right

R.—ΒΛΑΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΦΟΙΝΙΞ. Apollo, in female attire, standing; a lyre resting on a column in his left hand; the *plectrum* in his right. Æ. 6. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

A similar coin to this is published in Wiczay,²⁰ incorrectly described as follows:—

ΟΥΕΠΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒΑCΤΟC. Head laureated, sm.

R.—ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ, in area, ΦΟΙΝΙ. ΠΡΙΜΩΔΙΟC (ΠΡnex). Apollo Stolatus sm. standing, with a *plectrum*. S. *lyram columnæ impositam*.

Unable to explain the last two words on the reverse, ΦΟΙΝΙ ΠΡΙΜΩΔΙΟC, Sestini²¹ proposed reading ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΠΡΟ. ΛΥΔΙΟC. My coin, which is in perfect preservation, serves to rectify both those errors. It is also worthy of

¹⁸ Tom. iv. p. 52, No. 273.

¹⁹ Suppt. tom. vii. p. 357, No. 180.

²⁰ Mus. Hederv. t. i. p. 241.

²¹ Lett. e Diss. Num. t. vi. p. 78. tab. 2. fig. 4. Mionnet, Suppt. vii. p. 330, No. 74.

remark, that the name of the city is written here BAAOYN-ΔΕΩΝ, the only instance, I believe, yet observed on the numerous coins of this city.

HYRCANIA, IN LYDIA.

Naked head of Mercury, to the right; the caduceus over his shoulder.

R.—YPKANΩN. Serpent entwined round a staff. Æ. 4.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Hyrkania was probably the chief resort of the descendants of a colony of Hyrcanians, who were established in that part of Lydia by the Persians, which from them was called Hyrcanus-Campus. At a later date they were joined by some Macedonians, when, collectively, they took the name of "*Hyr cani-Macedones.*"²² But although the city of Hyrcania is not mentioned by ancient geographers, we may presume, from a passage in Livy,²³ that it was not far distant from Thyatira; and this opinion is strengthened by the resemblance of some of its coins to these, not only of Thyatira, but of the neighbouring towns of Acrasus and of Attalia.

The type on the reverse of my coin alludes to the worship of Æsculapius, whose symbols prevail upon most of the few coins of this city which have reached us.

MAEONIA, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—ΔΗΜΟC ΜΑΙΟ. Juvenile male head.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΙΕ. ΖΗΝΩΝΟC ΠΥ. Jupiter Ætrophorus standing, in the field; ΤΩ in monogram, and the letter Δ.
Æ. 5.—(*My cabinet.*)

On this unpublished coin of Maeonia, we find the letters

²² Strabo, lib. xiii. p. 629. Pliny, lib. v. cap. 29. Tacitus Annal. lib. iii. cap. 47.

²³ Lib. xxxvii. cap. 38.

ΙΕ, abbreviation for *Ἱερεὺς*, *priest*, which precedes the name of Zenon. This is a further proof that the priesthood were eligible to municipal offices, or to the magistracy.

No. 2.—ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Naked bearded head of Hercules, to the left.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Omphale standing, with the attributes of Hercules. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Similar devices of Hercules and Omphale occur on a coin of this city in Christopher Ramus,²⁴ but accompanied with a different magistrate's name.

No. 3.—Α. Κ. ΑΥΡ. ΒΗΡΟC. Naked head of Verus to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΚΥΙΝΤΟΥ ΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing. Æ. 8.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

4.—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Α. CΕΠ. CΕΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡΤΙΝ. Laureated head of Sept. Severus, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑ.....ΟΥΑ.....ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Bacchus, crowned with ivy, clad in a loose tunic, holding the thyrsus; he is seated on a highly ornamented car drawn by two centaurs, one holding a club in each hand, the other a long torch. Æ. 10.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

This last has almost the dimensions of a medallion, and is of elegant fabric. The subject refers to the worship of Bacchus, and probably commemorates some procession connected with his mysteries. The Lydians, as well as the Carians and Phrygians, were devotedly attached to this deity.

PHILADELPHIA, IN LYDIA.

ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Naked head of Caligula, to the right; behind, a star.

R.—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟ. Heads, side by side, of Julia and Agrippina. A palm branch behind. Æ. 4. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Another, like the above, but without the magistrate's

²⁴ Cat. Mus. Vet. Reg. Daniae, t. i. p. 277, No. 1.

name, is published by Mionnet;²⁵ the star behind the head of the emperor is also seen upon his Roman silver coinage. The palm branch which accompanies the sisters, Julia and Agrippina, probably alludes to public games which had been celebrated at the expense of the Philadelphians, in honour of the imperial family, during the magistracy of Ermogenes.

SAETTENI, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—CAITTAI. Turreted female head to the right.

R.—CAITTHNΩN. Hercules naked; club across his shoulder, dragging after him the dog Cerberus. Æ. 4.

(*My cabinet.*)

The twelfth and last of the labours of Hercules is seldom represented on ancient coins, and is new on those of Saetteni. Caves existed in Asia, as well as at Taenarus, from whence, it is said, Hercules brought away Cerberus. One is mentioned near Heraclea, in Pontus, at a place called Acherusius.²⁶

2.—IEPA CYNKAHTOC. Juvenile female head.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΤΤΑΔΙΑΝΟΥ ΥΟΥ. ΙΗ...ΑΡΧ. Α.

TO. B. CAITTHNΩN. Cybele seated; in her extended right hand, a patera; a lion at her feet. Æ. 12.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

All the autonomous coins that have reached us of this city are small. The most interesting feature of the present is its size. It was, however, no doubt struck during the Roman domination, probably in the reign of Gordian, as the same archon's name is repeated on a medallion of that emperor, cited by Vaillant.

3.—Beardless and naked head of Hercules, his club over his shoulder.

R.—CAITTHNΩN. Isis standing; the *sistrum* in her right hand, and the *calathus* in her left. Æ. 4.

(*My cabinet, and British Museum.*)

²⁵ Tom. iv. p. 101, No. 554.

²⁶ Xenoph. Anab. lib. vi.

It would appear that in Asia, as well as in Italy, there was a period when the worship of the Egyptian deities, Isis and Serapis, enjoyed great favour. In Asia, particularly, it seems to have been simultaneously and widely adopted; for we find constant allusion to it upon numerous coins of a large number of cities in the provinces of Caria, Lydia, and Phrygia, all apparently issued at about the same period of time.

No. 4.—ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚ. Head of the younger Faustina, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΤΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ. Naked figure of Apollo leaning against a column, a laurel branch in his right hand. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Faustina, the younger, now appears on the coins of Saetteni for the first time. On the reverse is Apollo Daphnephorus, which occurs again on a coin of Crispina, published by Haym, and as they are both exactly alike, it is probable they represent some celebrated statue which ornamented the city.

SARDES, IN LYDIA.

The small silver coin assigned to this city by Mionnet (*Suppt.* vii. p. 411, No. 421), belongs to Maronea, in Thrace. We are consequently still without silver money of Sardes, excepting the Cistophori.

SILANDUS, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΚ ΚΑΙΚΑΡ. Laureated head of Domitianus, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΚΙΑΝΔ... Pallas standing; a *patera* in her right hand, a long spear in her left; behind her, a shield. Æ. 5.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΚ. Laureated bust of Caracalla, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ . . . ΟΥ . . . ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΡ. Α. ΤΟ. Β. ΚΙΑΝ-
ΔΕΩΝ. Pallas and Fortune standing opposite to each
other. Æ. 12. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

These coins of Silandus are remarkable: that of Domitianus on account of its being earlier than any imperial coin of this city yet known; that of Caracalla for its magnitude. From the legend on this last, we learn that it was struck under Apollonius, whilst vested with the functions of senior archon of the Silandians for the second time.

TEMENOTHYRAE, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—ΔΗΜΟC ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Juvenile male head, to the right.

R.—ΜΑΡΚΟC ΑΡΧ. Α. ΘΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΥCΙ. Pallas seated; a Victory in her right hand, a lance in her left; leaning on a shield. Æ. 9.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

2.—ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Juvenile female head, to the right.

R.—ΚΟΝΕΛΙΑΝ ΘΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΥCΙ. The god Lunus standing; a globe in one hand, the hasta in the other. Æ. 6.

(*Same cabinet, from same.*)

3.—ΘΗΜΕΝΟC ΟΙΚΙCΤΗC. Naked profile of Temenus, to the right.

R.—ΜΑΡΚΟC ΑΡΧ. Α. ΘΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΥCΙ. Lunus, as last. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

A coin of the same size, and type on the obverse as No. 1., is published by Mionnet, from the Rev. Mr. Arundell's collection. They were both brought to Smyrna from a place called *Oushak*, near to which most of the coins of Temenothyrae that have come under my notice have been found. This may lead us to conclude, that the city must have been situated somewhere in that neighbourhood. It is not in my power to determine what is intended by the legend ΔΗΜΟC ΦΛΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Does it denote an alliance between a city, Flaviopolis and Temenothyrae? I rather imagine, that at some particular period

the people of this city may have adopted the name, or rather surname of Flaviopolitans, in honour of the family of Vespasian; another example of which we have with Cretia, or Cratia, in Bithynia.

On the obverse side of No. 3, we find the profile of Temenus, the founder of the city, with the legend THMENOC OIKICTHC, instead of KTICTHC, as on others published by Mionnet and Eckhel.

THYATIRA, IN LYDIA.

Cista, or mystic chest of Bacchus, out of which protrudes a serpent, the whole encircled by a wreath of ivy.

R.—Two serpents entwined; between them a bow and quiver, in the field; to the left, ☉YA; above, a thunderbolt; on the right, a small female head; in the field are detached letters, B. A. B., and EY. AR. 8.

(*Royal collection at Paris, from my cabinet.*)

Here we have another city to add to the list of those which struck these mysterious coins, known by the name of *cistophori*. Like that struck at Smyrna, which I have described in a former notice, it is unique. This of Thyatira is the more remarkable, as there exists no other silver money of this city.

TRALLES, IN LYDIA.

No. 1.—Lion's skin on a club; within a wreath of oak leaves.

R.—TPAA. ΠPYT. Bunch of grapes and vine leaves; in the field, a cornucopia. AR. 5. 91½ grs. X

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

2.—Another; in the field, on reverse, a small female figure. AR. 5. 90 grs. (*My cabinet.*) X

3.—Lion's skin on a club; within a wreath of oak leaves.

R.—TPAA. Bunch of grapes. AR. 3. 45 grs. (*My cab.*) X

Sestini²⁷ publishes a coin a little different from No. 3.

²⁷ Descriz. dell Med. Gr. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 327, No. 24. tab. xxv. fig. 6. Mionnet, Suppt. vii. p. 461, No. 658.

Those under Nos. 1 and 2 are quite new. They must be ranged with the same class of coins as that I have given to Ephesus in a preceding notice, that is, a subdivision of the cistophorus. The weight, 90 to 91 grs., corresponds to the half, as does No. 3, of 45 grains, to the quarter of that coin. It is only of late years that numismatists have been aware of the existence of these subdivisions of the cistophorus. As upon the larger coin, so there appears to have been a peculiar type adopted for the subdivisions, by the unanimous consent of all the cities which struck this species of money.

ACCILAEUM, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Gordianus Pius, to the right.

R.—ΑΚΚΙΛΑΕΩΝ. Victory on a globe; a laurel crown in her right hand, a palm branch in her left. Æ. 7.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

2.—Legend, and head like the preceding.

R.—ΑΚΚΙΛΑΕΩΝ. Lunus, or Mensis, standing; his left foot placed on the prow of a galley; a conical-shaped stone, or pine-apple, in one hand, and the hasta in the other. Æ. 7. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

When I first noted these coins in the year 1831, before they passed into the collection of the British Museum, Mionnet²⁸ had not then published the coin which nearly resembles my No. 2. I find I have copied the legend on both; ΑΚΚΙΛΑΕΩΝ, *Accilaeum*; whilst Mionnet reads on that he cites, ΑΚΚΙΛΛΕΩΝ, or *Accillea*. As I retained no impressions of these coins, I am unable to say, at this distant period, whether my version be the correct one. This I remember, that they were both in the finest state of

²⁸ Suppt. tom. vii. p. 481, Nos. 1 and 2.

preservation, and therefore I can hardly believe myself mistaken.²⁹

Accilaeum (as I shall still call it), is probably the same as the Arcelium of the itinerary of Antoninus, placed by that authority between Dorylaeum and Germa, in Phrygia Salutaris. This position is well implied by the fabric of the coins. I have in my possession a coin of Acmonia, and another of Bruzus, struck under the same emperor, on both of which the head of the emperor appears to have been engraved by the same artist, or even struck from the same dye as those of Accilaeum. In every instance, the letter C, terminating the name ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC, is carried out in the field, for the want of room to complete the legend.

ALIA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΔΗΜΟC. Juvenile male head, to the left.

R.—ΑΔΙΗΝΩΝ. Apollo, standing; quiver over his shoulder, bending a bow. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Gordianus Pius, to the right.

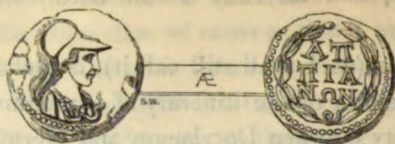
R.—ΑΔΙΗΝΩΝ. Tetrastyle temple. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

Both autonomous and imperial coins of Alia are scarce. The two preceding offer nothing remarkable, excepting their being unedited.

APAMEA, IN PHRYGIA.

Mionnet (in his Suppt. vii. p. 511, No. 155), has erroneously ascribed to Apamea, a coin bearing the heads, as he presumes, of Nero and Agrippina. I have not the least doubt it is the same as that of Nero and Statilia Messalina, which I have classed to Hypaepa, in Lydia, in these notices.

²⁹ On referring to the coins themselves in the British Museum, we find Mr. Borrell's reading to be correct.—ED.



APPIA,³⁰ IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted bust of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΑΠΗΙΑΝΩΝ. Inscribed in three lines, occupying the whole of the field, within a wreath of laurel. Æ. 4.
(*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΒΟΥΛΗ. Veiled female head, to the right.

R.—ΕΠ. ΑΝ... Ι. ΑΡΧ. ΑΠΗΙΑΝΩΝ. Naked figure of Bacchus, standing; cantharus in right hand, and thyrsus in left.³¹ Æ. 4.
(*Cabinet of M. Fontana, at Trieste.*)

The Appiani are mentioned by Pliny,³² as well as the city of Appia, which was situated in Phrygia Pacatiana, and belonged to the *conventus*, of which Synnada was the chief city. It was a bishopric in the seventh century, as we find the name of Peter, bishop of Appia, who assisted at the sixth general council held at Constantinople in the year 680–81.

No coins of Appia are mentioned by any numismatic writer. The two present offer nothing remarkable. The style of their execution, and their types, assimilate them to

³⁰ The position of this city was discovered in December 1843, by M. Philip le Bas, member of the French Institute, employed on a scientific mission by his government. This gentleman kindly communicated to me the following note:—"Appia s'appelle aujourd'hui *Abia*. C'est un village à dix milles à l'O. N. O. de Gædjelar, village à environ 10 heures à l'O. de Kutaya dans la vallée d'Altentasch." M. le Bas found at Gædjelar a mile-stone, on which he read, ΑΠΟ. ΑΠΗΙΑC

M

³¹ It is remarkable that this rare coin has never been published, as twelve years have now elapsed since I took an impression from it at Trieste.

³² Lib. iv. cap. xxix.

the money of other cities in the same province. The archon's name on No. 2 is unfortunately illegible.

ATTUDA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Turreted female head to the right.

R.—ΑΤΤΟΥΔΑΕΩΝ (*sic.*)

Naked figure of Apollo, standing, leaning on a column, holding out an arrow in his right hand.

AR. 4. 53¹/₁₀.

2.—ΔΗΜΟC ΑΤΤΟΥΔΑΕΩΝ. Bearded head, to the right.

R.—ΑΟ....ΤΑΜ....Apollo standing, front face; a bow in one hand, and a laurel branch in the other. Æ. 4.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

3.—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΔΟΥ. CΕΠ. CΕΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡ. Laureated head of Sept. Severus, to the right.

R.—ΑΥΤΟΚ. ΚΑΙ. Α....ΑΤΤΟΥΔΑΕΩΝ. The emperor on horseback, at full speed, hurling a javelin; below, two captives. Æ. 11. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

4.—ΑΥ. Κ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Radiated head of Gallienus, to the right.

R.—ΑΠΤΟΥΔΑΕΩΝ (*sic.*) Cybele, standing, front face, between two lions. Æ. 9. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

The Ecclesiastical Notices alone mention Attuda as a city of Phrygia, but its site is unknown. The coins, both autonomous and imperial, are numerous, and many of their types, on those cited by Haym, Vaillant, Pellerin, and Sestini, are highly interesting.

Hitherto, however, we were without any coins of Attuda in silver. In fact, with the exception of a very few cities of Lesser Asia, but more particularly those of the provinces of Caria, Lydia, and Phrygia, silver coins are scarcely ever found. No. 1, which is of that metal, consequently merits attention. There is nothing particular, however, in the types. The obverse presents us with a head of Cybele, or perhaps the genius of the city; and on the reverse is Apollo, leaning on a column. Both these representations are of frequent occurrence on the coins of this country. The variations in the orthography adopted in writing the

name of this town on these coins is singular. We have ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ, ΑΠΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ, and ΑΤΤΟΥΔΔΕΩΝ. The two latter forms appear to be the exceptions, the first reading being the only one observed upon all the coins hitherto published.

BEUDOS *vetus*, IN PHRYGIA.

....ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Laureated head of Hadrian, to the right.

R.—ΒΕΥΔΗΝΩΝ ΑΑ....Apollo standing, naked; a lyre in his left hand, a laurel branch in his right. Æ. 5.

Ptolemy places Beudos in Pamphylia; but from Livy³³ it would appear to have been situated in Phrygia. In describing the march of the Consul Manlius against the Gallo-Grecians, the historian says, that, after entering the plain of Metropolis from Aporis, he marched to Synnada, and then to Beudos-vetus, from which it was distant but five miles. The following day he went to Anabura, the next to the sources of the Alandrus, and the next to Abassus, which brought him to the frontiers of the Tolis-toboi. This is positive evidence of the position of Beudos being in Phrygia.

The coin described above is unique. Its preservation is indifferent, but there remains sufficient of the legend, fortunately, to read the name of the city on the one side, and that of the emperor under whom it was struck on the other. The type is the often repeated subject of Apollo *Daphnephorus*, to whose worship in Phrygia we have had frequent occasion to refer in these notices. From my collection, this rare coin passed in 1831 into that of the British Museum.

BRIANA, IN PHRYGIA.

Head of Serapis.

R.—ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Isis standing; the *Sistrum* in one hand, and a small vase in the other. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

³³ Lib. xxxviii. cap. 15.

A coin in every respect the same as the present is published by Sestini.³⁴ I have introduced it anew, on account of Mionnet³⁵ having accompanied his description of it with a sign of doubt, expressing an opinion that the legend might have been imperfect, and that ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ was merely the termination of a longer name. My coin being genuine, and in perfect condition, the legend being circular, and occupying the whole of the circumference of the coin, proves Sestini's classification to be correct.

BRUZUS, IN PHRYGIA.

Head of a Bacchante, crowned with ivy, to the right.

R.—ΒΡΟΥΣΗΝΩΝ. Mercury, standing; a purse in his right hand, and the caduceus in his left; a small animal at his feet. Æ. 4½. (*My cabinet.*)

The present coin is the only autonomous one yet assigned to Bruzus. Among the imperial coins hitherto published, none occur anterior to the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius. The types on either side offer nothing remarkable. They are often repeated on the money of this province.

CADI, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right.

R.—ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Bacchus standing; the cantharus in one hand, and the thyrsus in the other. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΟΥΙ. ΓΑΛΛΟC CEB. Laureated head of Gallus, to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ Δ. ΚΑΡΙΑΗΜΟΥ ΑΝΑΜΟΥ (?) ΤΟ. Β. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ.
The Ephesian Diana in a temple. Æ. 11.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

We are informed by ancient authors, that the Cadoenians, who were partly of Macedonian origin, possessed a large tract of country, that extended over more than one

³⁴ Lett. tom. ix. p. 59.

³⁵ Tom. iv. p. 244, No. 300.

division of Phrygia. Their principal city, Cadi, is mentioned by Hierocles, and the Ecclesiastical Notices. The coins of Cadi are numerous. The two described above offer new types.

CADI AND AEZANI, IN PHRYGIA.

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ.... Laureated head of Domitianus to the right.

R.—ΔΗΜΟC ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ ΔΗΜΟC ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. The Cadoenians and the Aezani represented by two females standing, wearing turreted crowns, and joining hands. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

This coin of Domitianus, as we learn from the legend on the reverse, was struck to commemorate an alliance between the people of Cadi and the Aezani. An instance of an alliance between the former city and Gordus Julia, is noticed by Sestini³⁶ on a coin of Caracalla.

CHOTIS, CIBYRAE REX.

Naked head of Hercules to the right, a club across his shoulder.

R.—B. ΧΟΤ. Lion walking. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Sestini, in his *Classes Générales*, cites a coin of this prince, but without either a description of the type, or any mention in what cabinet it is to be found. A fine specimen of this rare coin, which I have lately met with, enables me to rectify Sestini's omission.

CIDYESSUS, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ CΕΒΑCΘΗ. Head of Julia Domna to the right.

R.—ΚΙΔΥΗCCEΩΝ. Pallas standing; a shield resting on the ground in her right hand, and the *hasta* in her left. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

³⁶ Descr. Num. Vet. t. i. p. 458, and Lett Num. Cont. t. ix. p. 54, No. 31. Mionnet, t. iv. p. 252, No. 341, and Suppt. t. vii. p. 528, No. 226.

2.—MA. ΩΤΑ. CEOYH.... Head of Otacilia Severa to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΤΟ. Β. ΚΙΔΥΗCCEΩΝ. Female sitting. Æ. 7. (*Same cabinet.*)

No coins of either Julia Domna or Otacilia Severa are published of Cidyessus. The magistrate, Marcus, appears on a coin of the two Philips in Mionnet.³⁷ He is there designated as "archon."

CLANNUDA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Juvenile male head, wearing a helmet of a peculiar form.

R.—ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΕΩΝ. A bull butting. Æ. 4.

2.—Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΕΩΝ. Female standing, front face, wearing the *modius*; a veil, suspended from behind, descends to her feet; the whole within a wreath of oak leaves. Æ. 3.

The only mention of Clannuda is in the Peutinger Table, where it is written "*Clanuda*," and placed on the route from Dorylæum to Philadelphia. On the obverse of No. 1, the type is rather disfigured, by being what is technically termed *double-struck*, which renders it difficult to explain the nature of the profile head which is there represented. The reverse is perfectly preserved, and the legend, being distinct, leaves no doubt as to the orthography of the name of the city as given above. The type presents that species of bull with a large hump on the shoulder, so often met with on coins of this part of Asia. This animal appears to have been an inhabitant of the plains, as it is seen on the coins of Magnesia in Ionia, Taba in Caria, and Cibyra in Phrygia, all cities situated in spots of extensive and well-watered level country.

³⁷ Suppt. vii. p. 539, No. 261.

Quite dissimilar is No. 2, which, judging from its fabric, seems to be the more ancient; but I am at a loss to denominate the female deity on the reverse. It appears to resemble, by the costume, the Juno Pronuba, as on some coins of Hypaepa, but it is equally possible it may have been intended for Cybele. Both these coins are unique, and Clannuda is a new city in numismatic geography. Both were originally in my possession. No. 1 passed into the British Museum in 1831, and No. 2 went to Paris a short time ago.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen the *Revue Numismatique* of Paris for July—August 1843, where I find that M. Longpérier has published the coin No. 2; by which I presume it has found its way into the national collection in the Royal Library. I find that Mr. L. reads the legend ΚΛΑΝΕΥΔΔΕΩΝ, or Clanudda, exactly as it is written in the Peutinger Table. As I have only a description of the coin, the plaster cast being too indistinct, I cannot decide whether my version be correct. I should rather think it so, as there can be no doubt that the reading of No. 1 is as I have transcribed it above.³⁸

COLOSSAE, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Radiated juvenile head to the right.

R.—ΚΟΔΟCCHNΩΝ. Æsculapius and Hygiea standing, with their respective attributes. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—M. ΑΥΦΑΙΟC ΒΗΡΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Young head of Marcus Aurelius to the right.

³⁸ On these questions of doubtful readings, we feel it desirable to refer to the coin, and perceive very clearly ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΕΩΝ on it. But as the coin is *double struck*, and the Υ is somewhat faint, and almost on the edge of the coin, this specimen *does not prove* that a Δ might not have followed the Υ, and consequently that the reading may have been ΚΛΑΝΝΟΥΔΔΕΩΝ.—ED.

R.—ΕΑΚΕΓΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ ΚΟΛΟCCHΝΩΝ. Diana, huntress, drawing an arrow from a quiver, suspended from her shoulder, with her right hand, and holding a bow in her left. Æ. 7. (*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

According to Pliny and Xenophon, Colossæ held eminent rank among the cities of Phrygia. Its inhabitants were also some of the first to embrace Christianity; and they enjoyed the high favour of having an epistle of the Apostle Paul addressed to them.

The coins of Colossæ are much scarcer than might be expected from its importance. Cities of much less note offer a more extensive series. The types of the two preceding are new, but they require no explanation.

COTIÆUM, IN PHRYGIA.

ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙΣ. Laureated head of Vespasian.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΥ. Bacchus standing, the cantharus in his right hand, and the thyrsus in his left. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

A smaller coin of this emperor is published by Mionnet, struck at Cotiæum, with the same magistrate's name, "*Claudius Secundus*," but with a figure of Jupiter on the reverse.

DIOCOCLEA, IN PHRYGIA.

I consider it proved beyond doubt, that Diococlea had no existence in ancient geography, except in the imagination of Sestini. The coin attributed to it by him belongs to Ococlea. (See my article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. III. p. 35.)

DIONYSOPOLIS, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Head of a Bacchante, crowned with ivy; behind, thyrsus.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟ.. ΜΕΝΕΚΗ.. ΒΙΑΝΟ... Bacchus in female attire; a bunch of grapes in his right hand, and the thyrsus in his left; at his feet, a leopard. Æ. 4.

(*My cabinet.*)

Neumann³⁹ first published a similar coin to this, and attributed it, as I have done, to Dionysopolis, the legend being less complete than mine, the first line showing only ΔΙΟΝΥΣ. Sestini⁴⁰ proposed to read ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ, and to class it to Eumenia. I have before me two fine specimens of this coin, and can assure the reader that there is no foundation for Sestini's hypothesis; and that my version of the legend, as given above, may be depended upon. In fact, on one of them a fragment of another letter is visible, and I can almost vouch for reading ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠ.

No. 2.—Head of Serapis to the right.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Mercury standing; a purse in his right hand, and caduceus in his left. Æ. 4.
(*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Naked head of Augustus.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟ Α...ΤΟΥ. Bacchus in female attire; something indistinct in his right hand, and the thyrsus in his left. Æ. 4.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

4.—ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Same head.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΥ. Same type as last. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

5.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ. Head of Julia Domna.

R.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΧΑΡΗΣ Β. ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. Veiled figure of Ceres or Hecate standing front face; a torch in each hand; at her feet, a small human figure. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

6.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Laureated head of Caracalla.

R.—ΧΑΡΗΣ Β. ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. Jupiter *Ætophorus* standing. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

³⁹ Pop. ii. 65. tab. ii. fig. 12. Mionnet, Suppt. t. vii. p. 552, No. 308.

⁴⁰ Descriz. dell Med. Ant. del Mus. Hederv. tom. ii. p. 345, No. 2; and Cat. Mus. Hederv. No. 5464. tab. xxv. fig. 539. Mionnet, Suppt. vii. p. 563, No. 349.

The magistrate's name, XAPIΞENOON, No. 3, is probably the same as one in Sestini,⁴¹ which he erroneously reads ANIΞEN.

On the reverses of Nos. 5 and 6, of Julia Domna, and her son Caracalla, we are informed that the sub-priest of Bacchus, Chares, had dedicated a statue of Hecate, and another of Jupiter, of which the figures on the respective coins are probably copies. Dedications of this kind are not unfrequent on ancient coins; but these are the first which have been ascribed to Dionysopolis. They are ably explained by the learned Eckhel,⁴² in his *Treatise de Numis Inscriptis ANEΘHKΕ*.

DOCIMÆUM, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—M. ΟΠΕΛ. ΜΑΚΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟC K.
Naked head of Diadumenian.

R.—ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Hope standing. Æ. 7.
(*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΕΑΒ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙΝΑ C. Head of Sabina Tranquillina to the right.

R.—ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Female seated on a rock; heads of barley in her hand; a small figure of a river god at her feet. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

Neither Diadumenian or Tranquillina are frequently met with on imperial Greek coins. They are new of Docimæum.

EUMENIA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Female head to the left.

R.—ΜΑΝ...ΠΙΡΟC. ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ, in fine lines, within a wreath of laurel. Æ. 4.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

⁴¹ Descr. dell Med. Ant. Gr. del Mus. Hederv. t. ii. p. 343, No. 1. Mionnet, tom. vii. p. 553, No. 311.

⁴² Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iv. p. 368.

2.—ΣΕΒΑΣΤ. Naked head of Augustus.

R.—ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΓΟΝΟΣ...ΛΟΗΑΕ...Tripod. Æ. 4.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

3.—ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Same head.

R.—...ΛΑΕΡΙΟΣ ΖΜΕΡΤΟΡΙΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Bull butting.
Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—ΑΥ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ ..Laureated head
of Domitian to the right.

R.—Μ. ΚΑ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΡΧ...ΑΚΙΑΣ.....ΤΟΣ.
ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Amazon on horseback. Æ. 5.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

5.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Domitia.

R.—ΒΑΣΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Female seated, holding a
patera. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet, from same.*)

6.—ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΑΥΜΠΙΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Laureated head
of Hadrian to the right.

R.—ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Fortune standing. Æ. 8.
(*My cabinet.*)

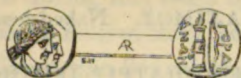
7.—ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Laureated head of Anto-
ninus Pius.

R.—ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Bacchus in a car, drawn by
two panthers; on one of the panthers is a small figure
of Cupid; near the car, a figure playing on the lyre.
Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

In this series, No. 4 is remarkable on account of the extraordinary pretensions of the magistrate, "Marcus Claudius Valerianus," who assumes the title of "*Pontifex Asiæ*." It occurs on another coin of the emperor Nero, published by Haym.⁴³ No. 7, on account of its beautiful fabric and graceful design, is also entitled to notice.

Hadrian is honored with the title of Olympius on No. 6, which he received from the Greeks for having completed the temple of Jupiter Olympus at Athens. The same epithet is repeated upon coins struck in his honor by several other Asiatic cities.

⁴³ Thes. Brit. tom. ii. p. 186. tab. iii. fig. 11. Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iii. p. 153.



GORDIUM, IN PHRYGIA.

Heads, side by side, of Apollo and Diana, both laureated; the latter with a quiver over her shoulder.

R—ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Bow and quiver. AR. 1. Weight, $8\frac{7}{10}$ grs. (*My cabinet.*)

Gordium must not be confounded with Gordus, or Gordus-Julia. On the numerous series of coins which have descended to us of this latter city, we invariably read ΓΟΡΔΑΗΝΩΝ. It was also situated in Lydia, near Mount Sipylus, whereas Gordium was in the Hellespontine or Lesser Phrygia. Alexander, during his wars with Darius, entered Gordium from Celænæ, afterwards Apamea, and proceeded eastward to Ancyra. During his stay at Gordium, Alexander visited the celebrated temple which contained the renowned Gordian knot, the history of which, and the manner in which it was treated by the Macedonian hero, is too well known to require repeating.

The present coin may be presumed to be unique, none of Gordium having been published by numismatic authors. It is the more remarkable on account of its being in silver. In this metal, as has been frequently remarked, Phrygian coins are of excessive rarity. The type on both sides of this elegant little coin refers to the worship of Apollo and Diana. The twin-god and goddess are represented as usual, their heads, side by side, in profile. Both wear the laurel crown; and Diana, the uppermost, or more prominent figure, is recognised by the quiver over her shoulder.

HIERAPOLIS, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΦΑΒΙΟΣ ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ. Naked head of Augustus to the right.

R.—ΖΟΣΙΜΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΣ ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.....ΡΑΞ.
Bipennis. Æ. 4.

Seguin⁴⁴ has published a coin, with the same head and legend on the obverse as the above, but with a different reverse. Its singularity induced Eckhel⁴⁵ to doubt its authenticity. He says, "Singularis numulus apud Seguinum; ΦΑΒΙΟΣ Ο ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ. Caput Augusti nudum. R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΤΡ. ΦΩΝ, sine typo. *Lectio antica mihi oppido suspecto, idque eo magis, quod aliud non habemus in moneta Hierapolitarum exemplum inscripti in utraque superficie magistratus.*" My coin, which is of indubitable antiquity, and the legend perfectly genuine, will serve to dissipate all suspicion concerning that cited by Seguin. It remains to be seen whether the portrait be really that of Augustus. Perhaps it would be difficult to imagine, at that peculiar epoch, a Roman subject, be his rank ever so elevated, who would have dared to exhibit his portrait on any coin struck within the Roman dominions. There is, I believe, no second example of the kind. Neither have we any example (as Eckhel justly remarks) of a magistrate's name accompanying the portrait of the emperor. The coin, at all events, appears to have been struck during the reign of Augustus; for we find upon a coin of this emperor the same magistrate, *Philopatris*, in Sestini.⁴⁶

If we suppose that, instead of a portrait of Augustus, it should have been intended for that of some distinguished Roman; and admitting the magistrate, *Philopatris*, to be

⁴⁴ Select. Num. p. 99.

⁴⁵ Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iii. p. 156.

⁴⁶ Descr. p. 466, No. 10. Mionnet, Suppl. t. vii. p. 570, No. 384.

the same person mentioned on Sestini's coin of Augustus; it is evident that it is during this reign the individual must be sought for. History notices three persons of eminence named Fabius Maximus, who flourished within this specific period. The first, Paulus Fabius Maximus, of the family of Paulus A. Emilius, created consul in the year of Rome, 743; the second, Quintus Fabius Maximus, consul in the following year; and, lastly, Fabius Maximus, a favourite of Augustus, who was disgraced by that emperor for having divulged a secret, on account of which he committed suicide. How far either of these personages may have been in any manner connected with the town of Hierapolis, I am unable at present to determine; but having shown that *the coin is genuine*, I establish some foundation for future research, and leave the full explanation of this curious type to others.

HYRGALEA, IN PHRYGIA.

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Laureated head of Alexander Severus to the right.

R.—ΥΡΓΑΛΕΩΝ. Apollo and Diana standing; below ΤΙ.
Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

Coins of Hyrgalea are scarce. There are none of Alexander Severus in Mionnet's work.

JULIA, IN PHRYGIA.

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΙΜ. ΑΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΟΝ. Radiated head of Æmilianus to the right.

R.—ΑΡΧ. ΤΟ. Β. ΦΙΛΟΤΕΙΜΟ ΙΟΥΔΙΕΩΝ. The god Lunus standing in a temple. Æ. 8.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

Julia, we are informed by Pliny, belonged to the conventus of Cibyra. The effigy of Æmilianus is very uncommon on Greek coins. The present differs from

another of the same emperor in Mionnet. This coin is important, inasmuch as it proves that Cornelia Supera was the wife of Æmilianus,⁴⁷ and not of Trebonianus Gallus, or of Valerianus junior, as supposed by the older numismatists; for a coin struck in honor of this empress at Julia, is accompanied with precisely the same legend as on my coin, during the second magistrature of the archon Philoteimus.

LAODICEA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Bearded head of Jupiter.

R.—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Lotus flower. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ. ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Two juvenile heads laureated, face to face.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΑΝ. ΙΟΥ. ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ. Jupiter Laodiceus standing; in the field, a monogram. Æ. 7.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

3.—ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Young head of Nero.

R.—ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟ ΤΟΥ ΖΗΝΩΝΟC ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Tripod. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

4.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Laureated head of Domitianus, to the right.

R.—. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Mars in a temple. Æ. 7.

(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

5.—ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head as last.

R.—ΛΑΙΟC ΙΟΥΔΑΙΟ ΚΟΥΤΥC ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. In five lines, within a wreath of oak leaves. Æ. 6.

(*Same cabinet, from same.*)

6.—Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟC ΒΗΡΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Naked head of M. Aurelius to the right.

R.—Π. ΚΑ. ΑΤΤΑΛΟC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Venus *Anadyomene* standing, arranging her tresses with both hands; in front, a dolphin; behind, a small figure of Cupid. Æ. 10. (*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

⁴⁷ Although Cornelia Supera is only known to us by means of coins, Eckhel had already admirably proved her to have been the wife of Æmilian, from numismatic evidence alone. See Doct. Num. Vet. vol. vii. p. 375. Mr. Borrell's coin is, however, of importance, as tending to render Eckhel's proof even more complete.—Ed.

7. —ANNIA ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΑΥΓ. CEB. (*sic.*) Head of
Annia Faustina, third wife of Elagabalus, to the right.

R. —ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΔΟΜΙΑΤΙ (*sic.*) pro ΔΟΙ-
ΜΑΤΙ. Rome seated, leaning on a shield; a Victory
in her right hand. Æ. 7½.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

Laodicea was noted for its opulence: nevertheless we possess no coins in the precious metals, excepting a few silver cistophori. Of copper, both autonomous and imperial are abundant. The seven coins described above are unedited, and some of them are not devoid of interest. No. 2 records an alliance between Laodicea and Smyrna, which is new. Nos. 4 and 5 are of Domitian. The former represents the rather unusual type of Mars in a temple; and the legend on the reverse of the latter is a repetition of another on a coin of his brother and predecessor Titus, already edited by Sestini. Vaillant has published a coin like No. 6 of M. Aurelius, but a degree smaller; and it is without the small figure of Cupid, which accompanies the goddess in mine. This coin is executed in a superior and masterly style, and is probably a copy from a picture or statue of Venus, the work of an artist of the first merit. Annia Faustina, whose effigy is represented on No. 7, is one of the rarest in the whole series of Roman empresses, and is new on the coins of Laodicea. She was the third wife of the emperor Elagabalus. The same type and legend occur again on a coin of this city, struck in honor of Julia Mæsa, grandmother of the emperor Elagabalus; and the same legend, with other types, is found on coins of Elagabalus and Caracalla, which are fully explained by Eckhel and others.

OCOCLEA, IN PHRYGIA.

See my notice on some coins of this city, in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. III. p. 35.

OTRUS, IN PHRYGIA.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΚΕΒΑΚ. Laureated head of Julia Domna.

R.—ΕΠΙ. ΝΙΡΡΕΝΟΥ ΟΤΡΟΗΝΩΝ ΑΡΧ. Jupiter standing; a laurel crown in one hand, and a long sceptre in the other; an eagle at his feet. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

Excepting a single autonomous coin, we have no others of Otrus but those struck for the family of Sept. Severus. The present differs from any before edited by the title of "Archon," given to Nigrenus.

PHILOMELIUM, IN PHRYGIA.

Cista, or mystic chest of Bacchus, out of which protrudes a serpent, the whole within a wreath of ivy.

R.—Two serpents interlaced; between them a bow and quiver; in the field, ΦΙ. ΖΖ, and a torch; above are two cornucopiæ, with a branch between them. AR. 7.
(*My cabinet.*)

I feel convinced of the accuracy of my appropriation of this coin to Philomelium, in preference to Philadelphia, which, having the same initials, might dispute the claim. My reason for this preference is, the presence of the double cornucopia as an adjunct, the same representation being the most usual principal type of the autonomous copper coins of Philomelium.

SEBASTE,⁴⁸ IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΚ. Juvenile head.

R.—ΚΕΒΑΚΘΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter sitting; a patera in his right hand, and a long sceptre in his left. Æ. 6.
(*My cabinet.*)

⁴⁸ I have to offer my sincere thanks to M. Ph. Le Bas, member of the French Institute, for the information as to the position of Sebaste with which he has favoured me, and the importance of which will be acknowledged by geographers. He says it occupied the site of the village of *Sevaslé*, one day (six hours) W.S.W. of Ushak, or Oushak, near Seldjicklar, where M. Le Bas found an inscription, commencing Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ Ο ΣΕΒΑΣΤ...ΩΝ, etc.

2.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤ. Head of Julia Domna.

R.—...ΝΑΡΟ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΟ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗΝΩΝ. Cybele seated. Æ. 9. (*My cabinet.*)

I perfectly concur in opinion with Sestini, that many of the coins ascribed by numismatic writers to Sebaste of Galatia, belong to the Phrygian city of the same name. By attending to the localities whence coins are generally brought to me, experience has taught me to distinguish those belonging respectively to different cities of the same name. The two which precede are decidedly of Phrygian origin, and are both unedited.

SIBIDONDA, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Legend obliterated; head of Julia Domna.

R.—CΙΒΙΔΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Naked figure of Bacchus standing, with cantharus and thyrsus; a panther at his feet. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

There is no mention of this city in ancient geographers. Sestini,⁴⁹ who has published the only two coins that have descended to us, presumes Sibidonda may be the same as the Siblida of the Ecclesiastical Notices, which is there placed in Phrygia Salutaris.

Sestini's coins are of M. Aurelius and of Caracalla. Both are smaller than the above of Julia Domna. The style of work, the type, and the place of its discovery, are all proofs of the Phrygian origin of this coin.

SIBLIA, IN PHRYGIA.

ΠΟ. ΣΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΚ Κ. Naked head of Geta.

R.—ΣΕΙΒΑΙΑΝΩΝ. Jupiter Ætophorus standing. Æ. 7.
(*British Museum, from my cabinet.*)

A single autonomous coin is all that we possess of this

⁴⁹ Lett. Num. Cont. t. viii. p. 102.

city. It is mentioned by Sestini,⁵⁰ who informs us that it was purchased for the Imperial Museum at Vienna. It has been my good fortune to obtain this coin of Geta; but its extreme rarity and novelty constitute its chief merit, the type offering nothing remarkable.

It is a singular circumstance, that the more ancient geographers should give us a corrupt, and the more modern, a correct orthography, in writing the name of this city. Ptolemy writes Σιλβιον, and Pliny *Silbiani*; whilst in Hierocles and the Notices we have the true reading. Pliny⁵¹ informs us, that the *Silbiani* were of the *conventus* of Apamea, in speaking of which he says, "Ex hoc conventu deceat nominare Metropolitae, Dionysopolitae, Euphorbenos, Æmonenses, Peltenos, Silbianos."

STECTORIUM, IN PHRYGIA.

ΔΗΜΟC ΤΕΚΤΟΡΗΝΩΝ. Old diademed head.

R.—ΑΙΘΗ. ΦΑ. ΧΗΤΥΑΙΑΝΟΥ. Bacchus standing, with cantharus and thyrsus. Æ. 6½. (*My cabinet.*)

Sestini,⁵² followed by Mionnet,⁵³ describes a coin of Stectorium with a different reverse, but with a corrupt reading. I have no doubt, were that coin well preserved, it would be found to read exactly the same as the present.

SYNAOS, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Juvenile head.

R.—ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟ CYNÆΙΤΩΝ. Bacchus standing, with cantharus and thyrsus. Æ. 5.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

2.—ΦΑΥΚΤΙΝΑ CEBACTH. Head of Faustina, junior.

R.—CYNÆΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter Laodiceus, standing. Æ. 4.

(*Same cabinet.*)

⁵⁰ Lett. Num. Cont. t. iii. p. 118.

⁵¹ Hist. Nat. lib. v. cap. 29.

⁵² Lett. Num. tom. v. p. 29.

⁵³ Tom. iv. p. 361, No. 946.

These coins are merely varieties, compared with those before edited.

THEMISONIUM, IN PHRYGIA.

No. 1.—Head of Serapis.

R.—ΘΕΜΙCΩΝΕΩΝ. Isis, standing, with her attributes.

Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΘΕΜΙCΩΝΕΩΝ. Bacchus standing, with cantharus and thyrsus. Æ. 4.

(*Bank of England, from my cabinet.*)

3.—....OZΩΝ. Radiated head of Apollo.

R.—ΘΕΜΙCΩΝΕΩΝ AZANHC. A river god, recumbent.

Æ. 6. (*Same cabinet.*)

Pausanias⁵⁴ says, that Hercules, Mercury, and Apollo were honored with the special veneration of the Themisonians, and that the statues of these gods were set up in a cavern near the city, on account of some imaginary protection manifested towards the inhabitants when the country was invaded by the Gauls. Upon the present coins we have two of those deities, Mercury and Apollo. Around the head of Apollo, on the obverse side of No. 3, is the fragment of a legend, which is unusual on the coins that are known; but it is unfortunately too imperfect to allow of explanation. On the reverse of the same coin is a river god, referring probably to a river near the city, the name of which, according to the legend, was "*Azanes*," which is no where mentioned in ancient geographers. The Azanes may have received its name from the *Azanes*, a tribe of Arcadians, so called from Azan, their chief, the son of Arcas, who migrated to Asia, in Phrygia.⁵⁵

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, October 1, 1843.

TO E. HAWKINS, ESQ., London.

⁵⁴ Lib. x. cap. 32.

⁵⁵ Pausanias, loc. cit., and lib. viii. cap. 4.

III.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPS.—No. I.

Sion College, May 13, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,—I purpose to take notes of all the coins which fall into my hands, which I do not find described in any work to which I have access; and should they be thought worthy of being laid before the Society, to submit them for that purpose. The present paper will contain descriptions of three which I think are unpublished. They are all Roman brass.

1. A consular, or rather family coin. 3rd brass.

Obv.—Pontifical Instruments.

R.—An elephant. HIRTIVS.

This coin is of coarse, if not barbarous, workmanship, but in good preservation. The only coin hitherto known of the Hirtia family is in gold.

2. A large brass coin of the younger Postumus.

Obv.—..... S. LAT. POSTVMVS P.F. AVG.

A young beardless head.

R.—Legend illegible; the usual type of victory, but of extremely barbarous workmanship.

3. A small brass coin of Tetricus senior.

Obv.—The head of the emperor laureated.

IMP. C. TETRICVS P.F. AVG.

R. The emperor standing, holding a globe, and the hasta transverse.

P.M. TR. P. II. COS. P.P.

This is the only instance I have ever seen or read of, in which Tetricus appears laureated on his brass coins.

In addition to these Roman coins, I have observed one or two mint-marks on English coins, not noticed by Mr. Hawkins.

1. A Groat of Henry VII.; the crown, with two plain arches; mint-mark after POSVI; a boar's head.

2. A Half-Groat of Henry VII.; the crown, with two ornamented arches; mint-mark escallop. CIVITAS LONDON.

3. A Half-Groat of Henry VII.; crown as last; mint-mark, lis and X. CIVITAS CANTOR.

4. A Half-Groat of Edward IV. London.

Obv.—Mint-mark, cross fitchee; on each side of neck a trefoil.

R.—Mint-mark, rose, or sun.

The first of these coins affords a mint-mark found, though rarely, on the coins of Edward IV., on those of Richard III. and Henry VIII., on whose Irish sixpences it is a very common mint-mark. I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.

F.S.A., &c. &c.

IV.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPS.—No. II.

Sion College, May 17, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR,—I add a few more notes to the Numismatic paper I sent you, and think myself extremely fortunate in finding coins which have escaped the notice of my betters; viz. Banduri, Mionnet, and yourself.

1. A small brass coin of Volusian.

Obv.—IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Lau-
reated head of Volusian in the paludamentum.

R.—IOVI PROPVGNATORI. Jupiter standing, holding
in his hand a globe.

The size of this coin is between the denarius and quinarius. It is in very good condition, and in every respect remarkable. Banduri says, speaking of Volusian, "Nummi hujus Augusti, tertii moduli, ex ære puro, rarissimi sunt;" and he then proceeds to give two types, the usual ones of

PAX AVGG. and CONCORDIA AVGG. Now as these types occur in silver, it seems that both Mionnet and yourself have considered them as false denarii, of which the plating had worn off; and the third brass of Volusian is omitted as a thing not existing.

It is to be remarked also, that the two coins mentioned by Banduri have the head *radiated*, while this which I describe is *laureated*. It presents a perfectly new type, not before noticed in any metal of this prince.

2. A small brass coin of Jovian.

Obv.—DN. IOVIANVS P.F. AVG. Bust of Jovian.

R.—RESTITVTOR REIP. In the exergue, ANT.

Rome Nicephora.

Hitherto no coins in small brass have been published of Jovian, save those struck with the Pagan reverses of Julian, and those with VOT. V. MVLT. X., in a garland. They are all rare, and were mostly the work not only of Pagan artists, but, save the head, executed for a Pagan prince. It is interesting to find a coin, in small brass, of this Christian sovereign free from Pagan symbols.

3. A penny of an archbishop of Cologne.

Obv.—... ARCHIEPS. COL. The head of the archbishop full faced, and mitred; in a triangle, like the Irish coins of John, Henry III., and Edward I., II., and III.

R.—MONETA BVNENSIS¹. A cross like the coins of Edward I., but in each of the quarters a mullet of five points pierced.

That the minor princes on the Continent copied the English types, is ascertained by the fact, that such imitated coins, commonly called "counterfeit sterlings," are very common. In the instance before us, we have an Irish type faithfully copied on the obverse, and a Scotch type as

¹ Money of Bonn.

faithfully followed on the reverse. On a hasty glance, the obverse would be taken for that of a Dublin or Waterford penny of Edward I.; and the reverse differs only in legend from that of the penny of Alexander the Third's last coinage. M. Lelewell, in his "Numismatique du Moyen Age," speaks of a coin struck by an archbishop of Cologne, and having a reverse similar to that now described, save that the mullets occupied only two quarters, while the remaining two were occupied by single pellets.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, ESQ.

F S. A., &c. &c. &c.

V.

INEDITED GREEK COINS.

VIMINACIUM MÆSILÆ.

(*Gallus and Volusian.*)

IMP C VIBIO TREBON GALLO AVG IMP C C
VOLVSIAN; heads of these two emperors laureated,
facing.

R.—P M S CO VIM. The two emperors draped in the
paludamentum, facing, each holding a victoriola and
spear. Exergue, AN. XIII., between a lion and bull.
Æ. 9. (*British Museum.*)

This coin was probably issued on the occasion of the peace made with the Goths, resembling, in its type, the Roman medallion, where the two emperors are each in a car, and crowned by Victories, triumphing in Rome. It dates A.V.C. 1005, A.D. 252.

The bull and lion allude to the Magna Mater, or Cybele, who is represented on the other coins of this town, standing between these animals.¹

APAMEA BITHYNIÆ.

(*M. Aurelius.*)

IMP C M AVRELIVS ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of emperor, bearded and laureated, to the right.

R.—COL IVL CONC AVG APAM. Diana in a chariot, drawn by two stags; on her head a crescent; in each hand a torch; above and beneath DD. Æ. 7. 250.5 grs. (*British Museum.*)

This state, originally founded by a colony from Colophon, and then called Myrlœa,² restored by Philip Aridæus, and subsequently rebuilt by Prusias, and named Apamea,³ in honor of his wife Apame, probably received a Roman colony during the reign of Augustus,⁴ when it seems to have been called Colonia Julia, Concordia Augusta. The reverse presents the Diana Luna, or Artemis Selene. On the Phigaleian frieze Artemis is represented in her chariot drawn by stags, hastening with her brother Apollo to assist the Lapithæ; and on a coin of Gordianus Pius, struck at Aureliopolis; of Severus Alexander, struck at Acrasus; and of Macrinus, struck at Ephesus, the Ephesian Diana is represented in a chariot drawn by stags; the Diana Lucifera replaces the Ephesian Diana on the coins of Ephesus, and is also on those of Magnesia and Mæandrum.

¹ Cf. Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. ii. 8; vii. 356; more probable than that the bull was the symbol of the seventh, and the lion of the fourth legion. For the worship of Cybele at this city, compare coins throughout, and Mionnet, Supp. ii. 42; i. 32. The legions probably derived their emblems from the town.

² Tayl. p. 35. Strab. ed. Cor. p. 563. ³ Strab. l. c. xii. 561.

⁴ Grotefend in Pauly's Real. Ency. ch. i. sect. 590.

The replacement of the Ephesian type of Diana by the Greek type is not uncommon, and occurs on many of the consular denarii of the Aelia and Axsia families, from which the type was probably copied.⁵ She is thus *φωσφόρος*, or *σελασφόρος*.

NICÆA.

(*Severus Alexander.*)

M AYP CEYH AAEZANΔPOC AYΓ. Bust of emperor, in paludamentum, laureated, to the right.

R.—Laurel wreath, in which

ΕΛ
ΓΕΒΩΝ
ΕΥΤΕΝΩΝ
ΝΙΚΑΙΕ

ΩΝ. Æ. 7. (*British Museum.*)

This city, originally founded by Antigonos under the name of Antigonía, a north-east angle of the sea of Ascania, was afterwards named Nicæa, by Lysimachus, in honor of his wife Nice, the daughter of Antipater.⁶ A subsequent legend referred its origin to the nymph Nicæa,⁷ to Hercules,⁸ and to Bacchus.⁹ Several coins were issued from its mint; and the town seems to have enjoyed under the Romans that metropolitan pre-eminence which it had under its native monarchs. It is distinguished for the epithets it assumed, or was allowed to style itself, and is called *πρώτοι τῆς ἐπαρχείας*, on a coin published by Mr. Akerman;¹⁰ while under Valerian and Gallienus,¹¹ it styles itself on its currency *μεγίστων ἀρίστων*, greatest and best, resembling "the pious and noble" on the pre-

⁵ Cf. Claud. Cons. Stilich, iii. 286.

⁶ Forbiger. Hand. d Alt. Geog. 8vo. Leips. 1844.

⁷ Nonn. lib. xv., xvi.

⁸ Cf. coins cited by Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. ii. 425.

⁹ Ibid. 424.

¹⁰ Numis. Journal.

¹¹ Mion. ii. 449, et seq. Supp. v. 78, et seq.

sent specimen. Similar titles, as *λαμπροτάτη, μεγίστη, ἀρίστη, κ.τ.λ.*, are found on inscriptions at Eski-Hissar, its present¹² site.

PLARASA AND APHRODISIAS CARIÆ.

Bust of Eros to the right.

R.—ΠΑΑ ΑΦΡ. A rose. Æ. 1. (*British Museum.*)

This small bronze coin, communicated to me by Mr. Rhode Hawkins, was obtained by him at Aphrodisias, in Caria. Its type is identical with the one of that city already published from the cabinet of the Museum,¹³ and it was probably struck, as all the others of Plarasa, at Aphrodisias. Few coins of this town are known,¹⁴ and Mr. Rhode Hawkins conjectures that he has discovered its site at Markouf, twelve miles north-east of Aphrodisias, near Mount Cadmus. The legend of some autonomous coins is *Παράσεων καὶ Ἀφροδισίων*,¹⁵ confirming the reading of the above inscription; and these pieces, with the name of the two towns, were probably issued during the civil war, when the privileges of the common temple of Aphrodite, belonging to the two cities, *Παράσεων καὶ Ἀφροδισίων*, were confirmed by a decree of the senate.¹⁶ The coins have occasionally the names of triumvirate,¹⁷ of local magistrates, and not one from each town, as conjectured by Eckhel. It is to the worship of Aphrodite, who is found on coins of Aphrodisias, with Eros, Pothos, and Hymenaios,¹⁸ that the type refers; and the rose was sacred to Aphrodite and Eros,¹⁹ as well as an emblem of Rhodes.

¹² Boeckh, Corp. Insc. Græc. No. 374-8, et seq.

¹³ Num. Chron. iv. 144.

¹⁴ Mion. iii. 121.

¹⁵ Mion. l. c. No. 101.

¹⁶ Eckhel, D. N. V. viii. 590.

¹⁷ Mion. l. c.

¹⁸ Mion. l. c.; Num. Chron. u. 144.

¹⁹ Pseud. An. Od. v. l. i. Od. liii. Himerius Polemo, &c.

STRATONICÆA.

(*Caracalla and Geta.*)

ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝ...ΚΑΙ... Bust of Caracalla laureated, to the right; that of Geta, to the left, erased, but traceable, counter-marked with the word ΘΕΟΥ, "of the god."

R.—ΕΠΙ ΠΡΥΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝ... ΟΙΕΡΟΚΛΕΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Hecate draped in a talarie tunic and peplos, holding in her right hand a torch; in her left a patera over a lighted altar. Æ. 10. (*British Museum.*)

This coin, obtained by Mr. Rhode Hawkins at Stratoniceæa, is of the class of several of this city already edited by me, with the head of Geta erased.²⁰ The inscription is unfortunately not very legible on either side. From the reverse, it seems that the magistrate was a *πρυτανεύς*. The name seems to be *Ἰουλιάνου Δόμνου*.. *Ἱεροκλέου*, one probably assumed in honor of the empress Domna. The figure on the reverse I conceive to be Hecate, who had a temple in the small town of Lagina,²¹ which was dependent on Stratoniceæa, and who was often represented holding a single torch, as on the bas relief from Crannon, in Thessaly, and on the coin of Pheræ.²² She was intimately connected with Selene,²³ whose amour with Endymion was placed at Mount Latmus.²⁴ The local history of this town is too well known to require notice here.

TABÆ CARIÆ.

(*Gallienus.*)

ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΠΟ Λ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Bust laureated, in paludamentum, to the right; before head, B.

R.—ΑΡΧ ΙΑCΟΝΟC CΙΑΒΟΥ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Fortune standing to the left. Æ. 9.—*British Museum.*

²⁰ Num. Chron. i. 94, et seq.

²¹ Strab. xiv. 660.

²² Mill. Anc. Un. Mon. pl. xvj. No. 1; Mionnet ii. 23 n. 165; Supp. iii. 305. n. 252.

²³ Porphy. in Euseb. P. E. 3.

²⁴ Cf. Boeckh. Corp. In. Pars xiii. sect. 2. 481.

This is evidently the same coin as that already edited by Mionnet,²⁵ who must, however, have made his description from a very ill preserved piece, as he read APX. OICONOC, κ.τ.λ., which is not Greek. The types of Tabæ are so numerous, as to defy being connected with the local history.

TARSUS CILICIÆ.

(M. Aurelius.)

AYT KAI M AYP ANTΩ...CЄ. Bust of emperor, laureated.

R.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗC ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Supposed tomb of Sardanapalus, pyramidal, surmounted by an eagle; before, a small bearded figure, quiver at the left side, standing on a horned griffin to the right; the tomb stands on a rectangular base, with doors or pillars, and over it is an arched embattled wall; at each side, a figure on a cidaris, standing, facing inwards, holding in one hand a lance, perhaps winged. Æ. MM.—*British Museum.*

Mionnet²⁶ has probably intended to describe a similar coin, but the specimen he describes from was too much injured, to allow him to know what he actually saw. The monument found on the autonomous and imperial coins of this town is sometimes represented in its detail, while at others the figure of the Assyrian god, or hero, is given; a valuable proof, if such were wanting, that the representations of coins were taken from actual existing monuments. The present coin is, however, the fullest representation of it, and it appears to have consisted of a pyramidal *χωμα*, or elevation, much resembling that of Tantalus at Sipylus (Texier, *As. Min.* pl. 130), on which was placed an eagle; under this was a substructure, with doors leading to the hypogæum. In front was the statue, seen for the first time on the drachma of Demetrius Nicator (Haym, *Tes.*

²⁵ Suppl. vi. 550. n. 545.

²⁶ Tom. iii. p. 626.

Brit. i. p.81, No. 75); and so often on the Tarsus coins, probably, in reality, full face, and at the sides the inferior personages, facing inwards. The circular portion over the pyramid represents a semicircular wall, which must have inclosed an area behind the monument. The vague modern accounts of Tarsus do not admit of at present identifying the tomb of Sardanapalus.

According to the account of the companions of Alexander, Aristobulus of Cassandreia, Clitarchus, and Callisthenes,²⁷ the tomb of Sardanapalus was near Tarsus, and the monarch was represented in the act of clapping his hands, with an accompanying epigrammatic inscription in Assyrian, i. e. cuneiform characters.²⁸ This, as given by Aristobulus,²⁹ was *Σαρδανάπαλλος Ἀνακυνδαράξου παῖς Ἀγχιάλην καὶ Τάρσον ἔδειμεν ἡμέρη μίη ἔσθιε πίνε παῖζε ὡς τᾶλλα τούτου οὐκ ἄξια τοῦ ἀκροτήματος ἔοικε λέγειν*. It is necessary to examine critically this passage as it stands. The name *Σαρδανάπαλος* contests the reading with *Σαρδανάπαλλος*,³⁰ and supposing the whole to be Assyrian, the analogous name *Ναπόλασ-σαρ* is found. But the reading with a single λ suggests, that the term *ἄπαλος*, *mollis*, effeminate, has by some chance become attached to the word *Σάρδαν*, for there is an analogy between this so called effeminate monarch, the Assyrian Hercules, Sandon, and the tale of Hercules and Omphale.³¹ The name of Sarak is also found replacing that of Sardanapalus.³² The name of the father of the monarch

²⁷ Hist. Alex. Supp. a Geier, 8vo. 1844. p.34.

²⁸ Athen. xiii. p.530. Strab. l. xiv. t. 5. p.691. Arrian, Exp. Alex. ii. 5. 2. ²⁹ Athen. xii. 530.

³⁰ Strab. xiv. 5. p.691. Arrian, l. c.

³¹ Müller in Rhein. Mus. B. iii. sc. 22.

³² Euseb. Chron.; Cramer Anecd. i. 8, 39; ii. 156. Syncell, p.210.

is written *Ἀνακυνδaráξου*,³³ *Ἀνακυνδaráξω*,³⁴ or *Ἀνακυνδaráξως*.³⁵ But the first portion, *ἀνα*, is some interpolation of a scribe, for it should be restored, as Stephanus Byzantinus gives it, *Σαρδανάπαλος ὁ Κυνδaráξου*³⁶ *παῖς*: thus *ἐκδέχεται δὲ Ἀστυάγης ὁ Κναζάρεω παῖς* (Herod. i. 107). Perhaps the verb *εἶμι* lies hid in the *ἀνα*, which is plainly inadmissible. The inscription on the sepulchre of Semiramis,³⁷ that on the stele of Sesostriis,³⁸ on the pyramid of Asychis,³⁹ and on the statue of Isis,⁴⁰ were all translated by the Greeks in the first person. This involves the obvious correction, *ἔδειμα ἐν ἡμέρῃ μίῃ*, which is partly sanctioned by one reading, *ἐν ἡμέρῃ μίᾳ ἐδείματο*.⁴¹ With respect to the epitaph, it must have ceased at *παῖζε*, the account of the clapping of hands being a delusion of the spectators, who seeing a figure in an attitude which somewhat resembled this, interpreted it as a part of the epitaph. It must be carried on, *ὥς τὰλλα τούτου οὐκ ἄξια τοῦ ἀκροτήματος ἔοικε λέγειν*, the *ὥς* being in relation with the *ἔοικε λέγειν*.

At an early period, the Assyrians had penetrated beyond the Taurus, and the town of Ninoe,⁴² in Caria, referred its origin to Ninus, another monarch of that empire. Under the eighteenth dynasty, the Egyptians reckoned among their conquests the Tuarsha⁴³ of the Sea, or Cilician Tarshish. The true tomb of its founder must have been at Nineveh, but the city might have erected a cenotaph in honor of its founder.

A similar figure occurs on the bas reliefs of Pterium

³³ Athen. Arrian, loc. cit.

³⁴ Strab. l. c.

³⁵ Suidas.

³⁶ Voce Ἀγχιάλη.

³⁷ Her. i. 187.

³⁸ Her. ii. 106.

³⁹ Ibid. ii. 136.

⁴⁰ Diod. i. 27.

⁴¹ Arrian, loc. cit.

⁴² Steph. Byz. voce.

⁴³ Champ. Mon. pl. cciii. No. 2.

(Texier, *Asie Mineure*, pl. 78), which seems to record a treaty between two of the old Asiatic people; and on many of the Babylonian cylinders (Cf. Cullimore, *Ancient Oriental Cylinders*, pl. iv. 19, 20; pl. xxx. 127); in all instances unaccompanied by inscriptions, and generally connected with the sun, moon, and bear, or Pleiades. It much resembles a god, or deified person.

MAGYDUS PAMPHYLIE.

(*Domitian.*)

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Bust of emperor to the right.

R.—ΜΑΓΥΔΕΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to the left; a spear in her left hand; before her, at her feet, an argolic buckler. Æ. 4. (*British Museum.*)

The coins of Magydus are valuable to numismatic geography, in assisting to determine the true name of this town. Scylax⁴⁴ reads *Μάσηδος*; the different manuscripts and editions of Ptolemy,⁴⁵ *Magydis*, *Magidos*, *Matylos*, ΜΑΤΥΛΟC, and *Μάγνδος*, which last reading is the true one, the T and Δ being ill read, or an obvious error for Γ and Δ in the pre-cited MS. Hierocles reads *Matylus*. The first imperial coin of this state is under Augustus. The type of Pallas is common, and is found on a coin of Nero,⁴⁶ and on a reverse of Hadrian,⁴⁷ with ΙΑ, or the eleventh year of municipal or regal date, for a K occurs before the same type on a reverse of Verus.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ p. 39.

⁴⁵ Cf. Ptolem. a Wilberg, & Grashof, 4to. Essend. 1844, p. 331.

⁴⁶ Mionnet, iii. 457.

⁴⁷ Sestini, *Lett. Num.* Cont. t. viii. 71. *Descr. del Mus. Hed.* ii. 256, tab. xxiii. 502. ⁴⁸ *Ibid.* t. viii. Mionnet, *Supp.* viii. 42, 43.

TIBERIOPOLIS PHRYGIÆ.

(Antoninus Pius.)

ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΑΔΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius, to the right.

R.—ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΝΩΝ. Mensis standing, to the right; moon at his back; a globe in his left hand; in his right, a sceptre; foot on head of bull. Æ. 4.

(British Museum.)

This town, which had but a short existence, is supposed to have existed previous to the Romans, and to have been re-named in honor of the Emperor Tiberius.⁴⁹ Its imperial currency commences with Trajan, and ends with Caracalla.⁵⁰ The type is common; and on the bas relief at Clamydda (Texier, *As. Min.* pl. 52) the moon places his foot on the head of a prostrate bull. His worship was there allied with that of Jupiter.

⁴⁹ Ptolem. v. Hierocl. xxii. Phrygiæ. Notit. Episc.

⁵⁰ Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* vii. p. 175. Dumersan, *Rec. des Medailles Auton.* p. 102.

MISCELLANEA.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH COINS IN IRELAND.
—My dear Sir.—A few days ago, some labourers, who were sodding potatoes in the reclaimed fish-pond of the abbey of ARD QUIN, in the Great Ards, near Portaferry, county Down, discovered a small box, which contained near five hundred silver coins, consisting of the following:—

About two hundred pennies of EDWARD I., all of common English mints.

A few common groats, and half-groats of EDWARD III.; forty groats, half-groats, and pennies of DAVID II. and ROBERT II. of Scotland, none of which were rare; one heavy groat of EDWARD IV., weighing 72 grains, in good preservation.

A COVENTRY groat of EDWARD IV.

A very fine groat of RICHARD II.

Twenty pennies of the same king, many of which are unpublished.

One AQT groat of EDWARD III.

A few EDWARD III. pennies, of the Durham mint, some of which are curious.

One groat of EDWARD III., which reads, +EDWARD°D°G° REX°ANGL°Z°FRANC°D°HY; an annulet outside the tressure under the neck.

Rev. Legend as usual, with an annulet at the termination of each word. Three pellets in each of three of the quarters; and three pellets and an annulet in the fourth.

Twelve English halfpence of EDWARD III.

One EDWARD I. Dublin halfpenny, and

A Cork penny of EDWARD I.

JAMES CARRUTHERS.

To C. R. SMITH, Esq.

GLENCREGAGH, NEAR BELFAST,

April 7, 1845.

Coins, and other Antiquities, recently discovered on the site of the Temple of the Goddess Sequana, near Dijon.

The *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*¹ contains an interesting account of excavations recently made on the site of an ancient

¹ Tome ii. 1843, 1844, 1845, No. 2.

temple, which, from an inscription upon a votive vase, appears to have been dedicated to a local divinity, the tutelary goddess of the river Seine.

A provincial society of archæologists, animated by that earnest and sincere devotion to antiquarian science which so pre-eminently distinguishes the French antiquary, has long supplied money for carrying on researches in the department of Côte d'Or, near Dijon. The excavations have disclosed the foundations of a temple, fragments of architecture, capitals of columns, marbles, tessellated pavements, altars, statues, bas reliefs, inscriptions, and jewellery, as well as a series of coins of almost all the emperors of the Gallo-Roman period.

In one of the little chapels, or rooms surrounding the temple, a vase was discovered, inscribed on its neck, DEÆ SEQVANA (sic) RVFVS DONAVIT. It was closed by a piece of lead, and contained about one hundred and twenty *ex votas*, formed of thin leaf copper, stamped and clipped with scissors, representing eyes, breasts, the organs of generation, as well as the entire human body, both male and female. In the midst of these offerings was an earthen vase, containing about eight hundred coins in first, second, and third brass, and in billon, commencing from Augustus down to Magnus Maximus inclusive. There is only one specimen of each of these two emperors; and from one to five of the emperors and empresses prior to Gallienus. Of Postumus, there are one hundred and thirty-seven; of Victorinus ninety-eight; of the Tetrici two hundred and twenty-eight; of the subsequent emperors and usurpers, from one to three.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

No. 10, Rue des Petits Augustins, Paris.

SIR—You published in a late number of the Numismatic Chronicle an article concerning “a forger of ancient coins,” and you stated that his name was Hoffman, or Noffman. Now, Sir, as I bear the name of Hoffman, and am a dealer in coins and medals at Paris, and occasionally visit London, that article is calculated to do me a deal of harm, as collectors, dealers, &c., may confound me with the individual alluded to. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN HENRY HOFFMAN.

[We are sorry for the *identity of names*; and it is but an act of justice to state, that the writer of the above is *not* the person to whom allusion has been made.—EDITOR.]

MEDAL OF SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.—In the “Medallic History of England,” (Plate xi, No. 2,) is engraved a very interesting and well-executed Jetton, which Pinkerton thus describes:—

"A Jetton. Arms; 'Nobilitas sola et unica virtus.' *Rev.*
the Crest; 'Magnanimis ingenita pietas.'"

This extremely meagre and unsatisfactory description has been suffered to remain on record without any attempt to explain the import or give the true appropriation of this little medallic curiosity. From the character of the workmanship, it evidently belongs to the same period as the Jettons of Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Coke, Hele, Cecil, and Burleigh, which were all struck in or about the year 1602; to which period, therefore, we could have no difficulty in assigning it. The arms, too, are remarkable, consisting of six different quarterings. Prepared with these data, we proceeded to the College of Arms, and are indebted to the ready courtesy and intelligence of our good friend T. W. King, Esq., Rouge Dragon, for the following particulars.

The arms on the Jetton in question, are those of Sir John Fortescue, Knt., as they appear annexed to his funeral certificate in the Herald's College. He was one of the Privy Council to Queen Elizabeth, and also to King James I., and was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His first wife was Cecily, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Ashfield, of Tetenho, Knt., by whom he had Sir Francis Fortescue, Knight of the Bath, and Sir William Fortescue. His second wife was Alice, daughter of Christopher Smith, of Annabelle, by whom he had a daughter Margery, who married Sir John Poulteney, of Misterton, Knt.

Sir John Fortescue, the subject of these remarks, died 23rd December, 1607. He was the son of Sir Adrian Fortescue, who was beheaded in 1539, and was lineally descended from Sir John Fortescue, who was captain of Meaux, and governor of Brie, in France, under King Henry V.; whose son Henry was sometime chief justice in Ireland. The present Earl Fortescue also descends from this Henry.

The arms in Pinkerton's engraving are slightly incorrect.

It is worthy of remark, that an example is here offered of the usefulness of the study of heraldry, in elucidating a numismatic difficulty.

B. N.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

REVUE NUMISMATIQUE.—*Bulletin Bibliographique.*

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

- I. *M. Ch. Lenormant, Mémoire sur le Classement des Médailles qui peuvent appartenir aux treize premiers Arsacides.—Didot, 1841, 4to. Pp. 64—75.*

This is an able review of a short work by Lenormant, in which

he endeavours, by means of dates and character of workmanship, to form some classification of the coins of the Parthian princes. He arranges them into two principal classes:—1st. The Tetradrachms, struck by Greek towns on the borders of the Euphrates, and subject to the Arsacidæ—such as *Seleucia* and *Ctesiphon*, of which we have no uninterrupted series till Orodes, the fourteenth prince. 2nd. Drachmas, which were fabricated in the heart of the Empire, and the date of which, though difficult to determine, was probably not the same as that which produced the tetradrachms. These questions are fully examined in the Review.

II. *E. Cartier*.—“*Jules Roussel, Mémoire sur les Monnaies du Valentinois.—Valence, L. Borel, 1843, 8vo.*” Pp. 75—78.

M. Cartier, in a short review of this work, praises the general character of it, but thinks that the author has made a mistake in arranging the coins of Valence, under the three heads of Episcopal, Baronial, and Municipal; and has thus made a too hasty generalisation. The work is rendered less valuable by the badness of its plates.

III. *V. Duhamel*.—*Quelques Observations sur les Triens de Quentovic.* Pp. 37—40.

M. Duhamel considers that the mint at Quentovic must have been one of the earliest established in France; as appears both from the importance of the place itself and from the great number of coins continually discovered there; yet, among the numerous towns whose names occur on the money of the *Merovingian Dynasties*, none have been found with the name *Quentovicus*; several have, however, occurred with the shorter legend *VICVS FIT*, and M. Duhamel shows, we think successfully, by extracts from old writers and charters, that this was a common name for Quentovic.

IV. *A. du Chalais*.—*Observations sur quelques monnaies frappées à Orange pendant le Moyen-âge.* Pp. 41—63.

This is a long historical paper on the coins of the house of *Baux*, suggested in some measure by a previous paper of M. Cartier (in the *Révue*, 1839) on the money of Venaissin and the principality of Orange; in which he points out and corrects several mistakes into which M. Cartier had fallen. He begins with Bertrand I. in 1173, and continues the series to Raimond IV. and Catherine de Courthezen. The paper is completed in the next No. of the Review.

MARCH AND APRIL.

II. *A. de Chalais.*—*Observations sur quelques monnaies frappées à Orange pendant le Moyen-âge (suite et fin).* Pp. 97—113.

This is a continuation of the former paper on the same subject in the last number of the *Review*. In this, *M. de Chalais* concludes his account of this class of coins, commencing with the house of Chalon. He finishes his essay with a very interesting account of the moneyers connected with the house of Orange, and of the system of mintage which prevailed during the middle ages in this part of Europe. It appears that the moneyers in the fourteenth century banded together, and took the title of *Monnoyers du serment de l'Empire*; that they held an assembly from time to time in different cities, with the name of *Sablement general constitué*, and that to it deputies were sent from the principal minting towns.

III. *A. de Longpérier.*—*Observations sur le type de quelques deniers de Pepin.* Pp. 93—96.

M. de Longpérier begins by some just remarks on the inaccuracy of the engravings of coins during the last century, and shows how necessary it is to have the actual coin in sight, and the many errors that have arisen from trusting only to the drawings or descriptions which earlier numismatists have given. He illustrates this position by various interpretations which have been proposed for some of the deniers of Pepin, and concludes by offering a new and very intelligible reading for one of them.

IV. *M. Octave Gauban.*—*Monnaies d'Aquitaine et de Gascoigne.* Pp. 114—119.

M. Gauban, in this paper, criticises a notice on some coins of these duchies, published by *M. le Comte de Gourgue* in the last number of the *Révue*. *M. Gourgue* had endeavoured to prove—1st. that there were separate mints for each duchy; 2nd. to restore to the dukes of Gascony some deniers which had been attributed to the dukes of Aquitaine; 3rd. to show that he had made a mistake in assigning to William V. a denier struck at Bourdeaux. *M. Gauban*, on the other hand, considers that he has shown—1st. that the dukes of Aquitaine did exercise a sovereign power over the part of Gascony which comprehended the *Bordelais*; 2nd. that we do not really know any thing of any deniers issued by the dukes of Gascony; and, 3rd. that the pieces given by *M. Gourgue* to these dukes do really belong to William V. of Aquitaine.

V. *M. Requien*.—*Notice sur quelques monnaies du Musée Calvet à Avignon.* Pp. 120—127.

This paper is simply a catalogue of a few mediæval coins, preserved in the Musée Calvet at Avignon, of Dauphiné, Vienne, Gap, Valence, Dic, and St. Paul-trois-châteaux; and twenty-seven coins of Thoulouse, Valence and Provence, discovered three years ago at *Roche-gude*, in the department de la Drôme, also preserved in the Museum.

VI. *Jules Rouger*.—*Dissertation sur la Monnaie communale de St. Omer.* Pp. 128—139.

This is a very interesting historical paper on the date of money of St. Omer. M. Duhamel had already (see *Rev. Num.* 1843, p. 439) considered that the mint of St. Omer was the most ancient of those used by the counts of Flanders; M. Hermand (*Hist. Monet. de la Prov. D'Artois*, p. 98) has urged the establishment of mints at Lille and Bruges, towards the end of the eleventh century; and it is probable that *Arras*, *Gand*, and *Yprés*, too, may claim almost as early a date: M. Rouger thinks that the same may be said of St. Omer, but he cannot produce any direct historical testimony to the existence of a mint there earlier than A.D. 1127. The passage, however, which he quotes as proving the existence of a mint at that time, really implies that there was one at a period considerably earlier. The whole question is one of great importance to students of this portion of mediæval history.

VII. *M. Soleirol*.—*De la réfonte des monnaies de cuivre.* Pp. 140—144.

This paper is chiefly interesting in the country in which it was proposed to make the changes; but there are some observations which are universally applicable. *M. Soleirol* argues, 1st, that it is unwise to strike pieces of less value than *five cent.*, because they will be chiefly in the hands of the lower orders, who are likely to lose pieces so small; 2nd, that the circulation of the existing money will be retarded in other states; 3rd, that it will tend to increase the price of merchandise. Again, of the change of material, he argues; 1st, that, though the bronze is the hardest and most durable, it will not be the best for the classes who will chiefly use them; 2nd, that the existing pure copper is the best, because it retains its colour longer than either bell-metal or bronze, and is consequently less exposed to the craft of the forgers.

MAY AND JUNE.

I. *Adrian de Longpérier.—Attribution d'une Médaille Gauloise à Agendicum Senonum.* Pp. 165—169.

M. de Longpérier thinks it probable that coins of Amphipolis and Thessalonica may have found their way to this part of Gaul, just as the gold Philippi are admitted to have come to other parts. The only difficulty is as to the exact position of Agendicum. We think that M. de Longpérier successfully vindicates for the town of Sens, this ancient name.

II. *M. Lenormant.—Recherches sur les époques et sur les causes d'émission de l'æs grave en Italie.* Pp. 170—195.

M. Lenormant, in a paper of great ability and interest, considers very fully the real history of the Roman *As*:—He discusses,—I. *their antiquity*, and argues that it has been much overrated by those who have not sufficiently considered, 1st, that their style of work is not archaic; 2nd, that they show considerable freedom of hand and knowledge of modelling; 3rd, that they are the result of Greek talent; 4th, that they may not improbably be copies of an earlier coinage; and from these and similar arguments concludes that they are not older than B.C. 385. II. He divides them into five classes:—1, Roman; 2, Latian; 3, Etruscan; 4, Umbrian; 5, of towns in the Apennine range; and considers that Rome was the originator of them all, and imposed them on each state, as the result of her conquest. He points out, that there were probably two classes of artists:—1st, those who servilely copied the Roman original; and 2nd, those who added some mark or symbol peculiar to their own town; and that to these two sources are due the varieties we find of type. He then gives, at considerable length, the separate history of each state, and shews that his previous remarks are fully borne out by a large induction of particular instances.

III. *B. Fillon.—Tiers de sol d'or inédit de Sigebert premier roi d'Austrasie.* Pp. 196—200.

M. Fillon considers this coin to have been struck at the same period as a coin of the same class from Treves, which is one of the earliest monuments of the Merovingian dynasty and copied from the Byzantine gold series. The earliest coin of this class to which a date can be assigned is one of Theodebert I. in A.D. 547; and this is obviously copied from the type of Justinian. M. Fillon further believes that an autonomous coinage of the towns preceded the regal series, and that the names of moneyers were not affixed earlier than A.D. 550.

IV. *A. de Chasteigner.—Catalogue d'une découverte de Monnaies du Moyen-âge faite dans la crypte de St. Eutrope de Saintes, le 19 Mai, 1843. Pp. 201—221.*

This curious discovery of mediæval coins was owing to some repairs which were made by M. l'abbé Lacurie in the church of *St. Eutrope*. They were found, for the most part, under the spot, on which, previous to the revolution, the high altar had stood, together with what was probably the remains of the tomb of the patron saint of the city, *St. Eutropius*. The whole number found amount to two-hundred and sixty-seven, of which the regal series comprehends ninety-two; the baronial, one-hundred and fifty-four; and the foreign, twenty-one. They form a nearly continuous series from the end of the eleventh century, to Francis I., comprehending specimens of the coinage of Angoumois, Anjou, Aquitaine, Berri, Burgundy, Brittany, Champagne, Chartres, Dauphiné, Franche-Comté, Languedoc, Limousin, Lyonnais, Maine, Poitou, Provence; Princes of Orange; Archbp. d'Arles; Bishops of Maguelone, Querci, Touraine; of Kings, Louis VII., Philippe Auguste, Louis VIII., Louis IX., Philippe le Hardi, Philippe le Bel, Philippe le Long, Charles le Bel, Philippe de Valois, Jean, Charles VI. VII. VIII. Louis XII. Francois I., and of Alphonse d'Arragon; Flandre, republic of Genoa, Bishop of Liege, Amadeus of Savoy, Louis of Savoy, and Pope Nicholas V. At the end of his dissertation, M. de Chasteigner gives an interesting account of the early history and subsequent fate of the church itself.

JULY AND AUGUST.

I. *M. Lenormant.—Recherches sur les époques et sur les causes d'émission de l'æ� grave en Italie (deuxième article). Pp. 245—270.*

M. Lenormant, in this number, concludes his very able paper on the *æ� grave*, with some general remarks. He believes that there can be no question but the whole mintage of Campania was arranged according to the Hellenic system. That in all cases the Greek are the oldest, the Oscan next, and those with Latin legends, the latest. That those coins of Cales, Ascania, Suessa, etc. which bear Latin inscriptions belong to the period immediately following the Roman conquest. That many of the more rudely executed of the Italian *asses* hold in the ancient coinage nearly the same position which the siege pieces do in modern times; and lastly, that the use of the *æ� grave*, as it probably arose from the great scarcity of the precious metals, so too, on their becoming more abundant after the taking of Tarentum, it went out of fashion.

II. *B. Fillon.*—*Monnaies inédites de Saint Martin de Tours.*
Pp. 271—277.

M. Fillon states that it is his intention to follow in the track of M. Cartier who first pointed out (*Rev. Num.* 1838, p. 257) the antiquity of the mintage of St. Martin de Tours; and that with this object in view, he proposes to give an account of three remarkable coins, which have issued from that Mint. The first, probably marks a period of transition from the second to the third race of the Merovingians; earlier therefore than the time of Charlemagne, to whose era some would attribute it. The second is one of *Pepin*, upon which, however (though M. Fillon thinks without reason), some doubt has been cast. The third is a denier of *Charles le Chauve*, on which the head of the *saint* or *king* is a peculiarity which has been found on only one other coin of the second race. It appears that the private right of the mint of St. Martin lasted from the latter part of the sixth century till the time of Philip Augustus, who established it as a royal mint.

III. *Adrien de Longpérier.*—*Monnaies frappées pour les Comtes de Roussillon par les Rois d'Aragon.* Pp. 278—294.

M. de Longpérier alludes, in the first place, to an Imperial Greek coin of Ruscino, and mentions an attribution of a similar one to Berytus in Phœnicia by *M. de Rauch*. He then gives a sketch of the history of the counts of Roussillon from the year A.D. 1130, and of the kings of Aragon whose money (with the titles of Counts of Barcelona and Aragon) appears to have been in circulation there, quoting a passage from *Besch. Titols de Honor*, p. 490; from which he infers that the *croat* or *gros d'argent* was the prototype of the English *groat*. He then notices the adoption in the north of Spain of the Arabic *dirhens* as the type of the Spanish *marabotins*, and refers to a paper by him in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1842, No. xviii. p. 122), in which he shows a similar adoption of the Arabic type by Offa, and proves the derivation of the word *mancus* from the Arabic *mancousch*. A similar practice he shows was also in vogue in the *Narbonnaise* in 798, the bishop of Orleans having complained that they attempted to corrupt him with money, "*quos aratum sermo sive character arat.*"

IV. *Jules Rouger.*—*Lettre à M. A. Hermand, sur quatre monnaies ou plombs des fêtes folles de Terouane et d'Aire-sur-lys.* Pp. 295—304.

M. Rouger commences by pointing out a mistake into which M. Hermand had at first fallen, but subsequently admitted, owing to

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the pieces not having been sufficiently cleaned. He then considers the question, whether they are to be considered as *mereaux* of the commune or chapter of Aire. Now it appears from an account of the festival of St. Eloy to have been the custom on the Sunday before the saint's day to distribute as many *mereaux* as there were persons present (see R. P. Antoine Deslions, *Hist. de l'Institut. de St. Eloy, Douay, 1709, p. 10*). To this class of *jetons* M. Rouger attributes this piece, and not to *mereaux* of the *fêtes des Innocents et des Fous* (see *M. Leber, sur ces monnaies. Paris, 1837*). Similar to these are the well-known coins of the *Innocents d'Amiens*. They may have been distributed to certain foundations by the bishop, whose name they bear; but this M. Rouger doubts. He then mentions the *fêtes folles d'Aire* and the *fêtes de Liesse*; the first, a *clerical*, and the second, a *lay* celebration. To this *second* class, the leaden pieces in question probably belong.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

II. J. de Witte.—*Médailles inédites de Postume*. Pp. 330—369.

M. de Witte, in a very long paper, gives an interesting account of a set of the coins of Postumus, the reverses of which form a complete series of the labours of Hercules. He observes, that it is not easy to determine why Postumus should have appropriated to himself this type of Hercules; but, he may have done so, because his own countenance bore a strong resemblance to the Greek ideal head of Hercules, or, in imitation of the types on the coins of Commodus, or perhaps in allusion to the success of his victories. He considers, that those coins which represent the labours or attributes of Hercules may be divided into three classes:—1st, those with surnames derived from the places in which his exploits were performed; 2nd, those which allude to the religion of the countries conquered by Postumus, with local epithets; 3rd, those on which the attributes of Hercules appear, as emblems of the imperial power. M. de Witte adds, that Commodus was the first who ventured to adopt the character of Hercules upon his money: subsequently the practice became very common, and continued till Christianity became firmly established.

III. Dr. Rigollot.—*Tiers de Gros frappé par Charles VII., en qualité de Duc de Touraine*. Pp. 370—373.

This is a short essay upon a curious piece, which has already been published in the plates to *Leblanc's Traité Historique*, though he has not described it in his text. He considers that it was struck by Charles VII. as *Duc de Touraine*, and that it was

reserved by *Leblanc* for a work on the *monnaies des barons* which has never been published. Dr. Rigollot determines its date to have been between October 29th, 1422, and April 19th, 1423.

IV. *F. Poey d'Avant*.—*Notice sur une Découverte des Monnaies du Moyen-âge à Mareuil (Vendée)*. Pp. 374—385.

These coins were found to the number of 15,442, in the course of some excavations made at the ancient castle of *Mareuil*. In proportion to their great number, their interest is comparatively small; but there are some among them of great value. Among the unedited coins are specimens from the mints of William I. of Chateauroux, Stephen I. of Penthievre; Alain, Count of Penthievre, and Guincamp. Four of them he considers to be very valuable, as they clear up a portion of the history of the thirteenth century which has hitherto been obscure.

It seems not improbable, that this treasure may have belonged to some lords of the army of Louis IX. All the coins of this monarch which have been found, are in excellent preservation; and the battle of Taillebourg was in 1242. Another suggestion, that of M. Fillon, is, that the treasure was buried at the time of the defeat of the English in Poitou, in 1224, by Louis VIII.

REVUE DE LA BELGE.

I. *Catalogue des Monnaies des Comtes de Hainault*. Pp. 1—25.

This is the first part of a complete catalogue of all the Belgian money which the directors of the review, propose to publish in order. It commences with those on which the name of the count who struck them does not appear. It then comprehends specimens of the coinage from *Margaret of Constantinople*, in A.D. 1245, to *Philip the Good*, in A.D. 1467. The size and weight of the coins is given in almost every case.

II. *C. Piot*.—*Ancienne Administration Monétaire de la Belgique*. Pp. 26—76.

M. Piot in a very learned and comprehensive paper gives the history of the early coinage of the provinces now (more or less) comprehended under the title of "*La Belgique*." He shows that the system is constructed upon that of the Frank dynasties, and that it prevailed even to a late period. Even in the ordinary management of the workmen of the mint, the French rules were adopted; and any privileges obtained by those of the former, were granted to those also of the latter. M. Piot quotes from

many authorities, who prove that the moneyers were held in the highest respect, that they were under the prince himself, that they formed a confederation, connected together by many curious rights and laws, and that this administration continued till the year A.D. 1749. As a royal prerogative, the right of coining could not be legally exercised, except in virtue of a direct permission; thus the abbey of Prüm obtained this privilege for the Low Countries, in A.D. 861; the bishop of Utrecht, in A.D. 937; and the towns of Over-yssel, Deventer, etc. in A.D. 1046; while from A.D. 1314, it was confined by an express charter to the *free cities*. The right at first was limited to silver; but in the fourteenth century, gold also was permitted.

His paper is finished by extracts from twenty-four different charters, etc.; in Norman French, Dutch, and Latin, which he calls *pièces justificatives*.

III. *De C.....—Notice sur une Trouvaille de Monnaies faite a Marchiennes-au Pont en 1841.* Pp. 77—81.

This discovery of about 700 pieces was in digging up some ground near Charleroy. It consists of coins of the marquesses of Namur, counts of Hainault, dukes of Brabant, count of Loos. It seems probable that these coins were lost, or buried, before the *esterlings* of Valenciennes came into circulation—certainly before A.D. 1296, and probably before A.D. 1294.

IV. *G. Groddons.—Lettre à MM. les rédacteurs de la Revue de la Numismatique Belge.* Pp. 81, 82.

This letter contains a short account of the discovery, by a girl while harvesting, of a small box (on which were the arms of Charles V.), containing ten pieces of gold. They range from William VI., count of Holland, A.D. 1404—1417, to Francis I. of France.

V. *C. Piot. — Documents pour servir à l'Histoire Monétaire des Pays-Eas; par Fr. Verachter. De Bracy, 1841.* 8vo. Pp. 83—92.

M. Piot gives a concise review of this valuable work, which contains the *Supplement aux Monnaies de Cuivre*, and an article on the coins of Maximilian and Philip, struck at Malines (*Mechlin*) in 1485—1489. On the first portion of M. Verachter's work, M. Piot expresses a just regret that he has not given any list of the counts of Coure (or Cuire). On the second, he speaks in terms of praise of the care which M. Verachter has taken to obtain solid foundation for what he urges. M. Piot concludes by giving a list of the accounts of the moneyers of Malines, from 1382 to 1392; with five *pièces justificatives* on this subject, drawn from the archives of the kingdom.

VI. *C. Piot.*—*Les Monnaies et les Médailles des Premiers Siècles du Christianisme, Lettre adressée au Curé Stiels, etc.* 1841. P. 92—94.

This is a brief reply to a writer who seems to have known but little about numismatics. M. Piot shows that the medal with the head of our Saviour and a Hebrew inscription is false; and that Christianity had no effect on the money of the empire till the time of Constantine, who put on his coins the Christian monogram.

VII. *J. Lelewel.*—*Anciennes Plaques Decoratoires, Sepulchrales, etc.* P. 94—119.

This is a very interesting account of certain plates of gold, which have been frequently found in Scandinavia, and recently at Thuilly, near Ossogne. They resemble the bracteates, and were formerly considered to be money; but they have no system of weight, while, at the same time, they generally have a ring attached to them, which shows they have been worn. Generally, too, they have no inscription, and appear to be strictly indigenous; others have some characters, and are obvious copies of Byzantine types. In like manner, the Runic alphabet has a clear analogy with the Latin; but there are many new forms introduced. M. Lelewel states that gold is not found in Scandinavia, but considers that it was obtained from the Romans:—1. when the northern barbarians began to press upon the empire; 2. when the barbarians had so far succeeded, that their descendants occupied the curule chair at Rome. He further thinks, that the plates found at Ossogne, and the Scandinavian relics, date about A.D. 330, as they have busts on them of *Constantine* and *Constans*. There is a difference between them, however; for the Romans have no decorations but of a civil or political character, while the Scandinavian are covered with religious emblems, etc. M. Lelewel then gives a more minute account of a plate of gold found at Thuilly, to the reading on which he gives a clever approximation, and mentions another, discovered near Tongrès, of which he offers a conjectural, but not probable, explanation. He mentions also one in bronze, with the name of *Egbert*, and the title of Augustus; and gives a curious account of the assumption of the Roman imperial titles about the time of Charlemagne. He concludes by a notice of the use of rings by the Scandinavians, etc.

VIII. *Meynaërts.*—*Huit Demi-sous et Trois Tiers de Sou inédits.* Pp. 119—122.

This is a short account of eight coins of late Roman emperors, from Honorius to Mauricius. M. Meynaërts makes some useful remarks on the change of weight during the third century.

IX. *C. Piot. — Monnaies battues à Fauquemont par Philip le Hardi, Comte de Flandres. Pp. 122—132.*

It had been long a question to which Fauquemont these coins ought to be given, as there are two places with the name; the first in the northern part of the ancient duchy of Limbourg, the second in Artois. M. Piot, having examined the orders given to the moneyers by Philip, decides in favour of the first. He subjoins several *pièces justificatives* from which he has formed this opinion.

X. *C. Piot. — Documents pour servir à l'Histoire Monétaire des Pays-Bas; publiés par Fr. Verachter. Pp. 133—146.*

M. Piot has already noticed the previous publications of M. Verachter. His present work contains *two* articles; the first, on the *oboles of Count Gerolphe*; the second, on the *money of Philip de St. Paul, struck at Louvain, A.D. 1429, 1430.* On the *first*, M. Piot considers, that M. Verachter has failed to produce historical testimony, and that the coins he attributes to the ninth really belong to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; first, because the Carolingian race alone struck money at that early period; and, secondly, from a comparison with those of *Philip d'Alsace.* In the *second*, M. Piot considers him to have been more successful, in bringing together a considerable mass of interesting historical documents. M. Piot concludes by adding a large collection of *pièces justificatives.*

XI. *C. Piot. — Antiquités de Pologne, Lithuanie, et Slavonie; par J. Lelewel. No. 2. Pp. 146, 147.*

This is a short notice, by M. Piot, of an interesting work by M. Lelewel, on the coins of Poland. M. Lelewel has divided his history into three portions:—1, the æra of deniers, from A.D. 1000 to 1333; 2, that of the gros, from 1333 to 1620; 3, that of the florin, from 1620 to 1795. It is remarkable that hardly any religious emblems are found on the Polish money.

XII. *R. Chalon. — Monnaies de l'Abbesse de Nivelles. Pp. 161—163.*

M. Chalon shews that the abbey of Nivelles struck coins by a *diploma* from the Emperor Henry III. as early as the year 1040, and that it retained this power until 1209. M. Chalon thinks it probable that the right was withdrawn in A.D. 1225, as no coins have been found of a later period.

XIII. *G. Groddons. Notice sur une trouvaille de Monnaies faite à Bekkevoort, près de Diest en 1842. Pp. 164—172.*

This is a catalogue of a collection of coins, found in an earthen-

ware cruise, in an old building belonging to the curé de Bekkevoort. It consists of pieces struck between A.D. 1261 and 1392, chiefly of princes in the neighbourhood; but there is also one of Alexander of Holland and one of Robert Bruce, together with several of Edward III.

XIV. *C. Piot.*—*Discussions entre le Duc de Wenceslas et les Etats de Brabant au sujet de ses monnaies.* Pp. 173—200.

This is an account of the disputes between the Duke de Wenceslas and the people of Brabant, relative to the right of striking money, in the year 1381. Wenceslas had made an agreement with the people that his coin should be according to a certain standard, but that if the money of England, France, or of the count of Flanders, became adulterated, Wenceslas was to have the power of giving his money a proportionate alloy, otherwise he would have been a great loser in the exchange. When, however, the foreign coin was so alloyed, the people protested against Wenceslas for diminishing the value of his currency. *M. Piot* gives the charge, and his reply to it, and subjoins several *pièces justificatives*.

XV. *Meynaërts.*—*Quatre Pièces d'Or inédites de mon cabinet.* Pp. 201—203.

This is a short notice on four gold coins which *M. Meynaërts* attributes to the ancient Lydians, and considers to be unedited.

XVI. *Guioth.*—*Trouvailles Numismatiques et Archéologiques, faites à Arlon.* Pp. 204—213.

Two discoveries have been made at *Arlon*; 1, in the land of *M. de Saulcy*, consisting of Roman cinerary vases and two coins; 2, in the ancient convent of Carmelites, at *Arlon*, among the bones in the burying ground. They consist of coins of *Lorraine*, *France*, *Luxembourg*; of these, some of those of *Lorraine* are very curious. Among the foundations was also found a fragment of a female figure, probably of Roman workmanship. *M. Guioth* adds two *pièces justificatives*.

XVII. *J. Lelewel.*—*Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise; par M. de la Saussaye.* Pp. 213—218.

This is a short review of *M. de la Saussaye's* valuable work on the monetary system of *Narbonnaise*. *M. Lelewel* speaks throughout in terms of the highest praise, and acquiesces in almost all of *M. de la Saussaye's* attributions.

XVIII. *Leodinus.*—*Quelques Mots sur le Perron de Liège.* Pp. 219—236.

This is a very valuable historical essay upon the symbol

(technically called *perron*) which occurs universally on the coins and other monuments of the town of Liège. The author considers two questions:—1. What is the *perron*? 2. At what epoch was it adopted as the special badge of the *Liégeois*? On the *first*, he determines, beyond all doubt, that it is a religious emblem, bearing a great resemblance to the cross on the coins of Theodosius II. and Valentinianus III., and probably adopted by the early Franks and Merovingians from those sources. The *second* is not so easy to determine. Yet it appears to have been set up in the court of the cloisters of St. Lambert as early as the middle of the twelfth century,—perhaps earlier,—and to have been adopted as the symbol of the liberties of the town in 1303, under *Thibaut de Bar*.

XIX. C.—*Médaille inédite du Règne de Napoléon*. P. 244.

This medal, which commemorates the existence of an ephemeral society of Masons at La Haye, is one of only five specimens which were then struck. From its extreme rarity, it has never been noticed by any of those who have written on the medals of the Napoleon series.

XX. C. Piot.—*Documents sur quelques Monnaies frappées par Antoine, duc de Brabant*. Pp. 247—260.

This paper contains a short account of some money struck by Anthony, duke of Brabant, by an order of 10th July, 1405, and the statistics of the weights of the coins then in circulation; with two *pièces justificatives*, from which this statement has been drawn up.

XXI. C. Piot.—*Classification de quelques Monnaies Visigothes*. Pp. 261—279.

M. Piot, in a paper characterised by his usual learning and ability, enters at great length into the numismatic history of the Visigoths. He shows that they, in almost all cases, adopted the types of Roman emperors of their day, adding to these many other things which are peculiar to the northern nations. Thus, the titles and inscriptions are Roman, the long hair on the heads of the figures barbarian, and characteristic of the free people of the north. M. Piot then takes a survey of the coins themselves, and gives a description of a considerable number, beginning with those whose legends present merely a confused collection of letters, and proceeding regularly, from *Leuvigilde*, in A.D. 568—586, to Roderick, in 711—714. M. Piot adds, that this series of the Visigoth kings belongs to the magnificent collection of M. Meynaerts, at Louvain.

XXII. *Meynaërts.*—*Des monnaies chez les Egyptiens.*
Pp. 280—282.

A short paper by M. Meynaërts, who supposes that the *Scarabæi* may have been used by the ancient Egyptians for money.

XXIII. *A. Perreau.*—*Recherches sur les seigneurs de Herstal, et sur leur monnaies.* Pp. 283—289.

M. Perreau gives an historical account of the house of Herstal; and then describes nine coins which alone survive of the monetary issue of this family. They comprehend the period between A.D. 1253 and A.D. 1354. In an appendix, he has added a description of one more coin, from the cabinet of *M. Serrure*, which has great historical interest, in that it was struck by John III. as duke of Brabant, subsequent to the death of Beatrix, in 1339, when the house of Herstal ceased to be a distinct family.

XXIV. *De C.....*—*Quelques mots sur les publications faites à l'occasion de la trouvaille de Louvain.* Pp. 290—296.

This is a paper containing critical and historical remarks on two essays which have been published on the discovery of some ancient coins at Louvain: one by *M. Meynaërts*, of Louvain, in the *Revue Numismatique de Blois*, pp. 377—381; the second, with fuller details, by *M. Piot*, in the *Messenger des Sciences Historiques*. The author of this paper states, that both these essays are inaccurate; and then gives a brief account of some pieces from the same hoard which have come into his hands.

XXV. *C.....*—*Catalogue des monnaies du comté de Namur.*
Pp. 297—310.

This is a continuation of the catalogue of Belgian money proposed in the first number of the *Revue*, and actually begun by a description of the coins of Hainault. This portion comprehends those of *Namur*, from Albert III., A.D. 1037, to Philip-le-Bel, A.D. 1506.

XXVI. *P. O. Van der Chijs.*—*Quelques mots sur T. E. Mionnet, à M. le Redacteur du Messenger des Sciences et des Lettres.*
Pp. 311—321.

This is an interesting sketch of the life of this indefatigable numismatist, with a full and minute account of his labours for the advancement of the study of coins, and a particular description of the works which he has published. *M. Van der Chijs* mentions one fact, which is, perhaps, not generally known, that *M. Mionnet*, but five days before his death, put the finishing hand to a work

he was about to publish, called *Complement, ou Volumes additionnels à la Description des Médailles antiques*.

XXVII. Dr. Rigollot.—*Gros Tournois de Jean, roi de Bohême, comte de Luxembourg*. P. 329.

A short account of a *gros Tournois* of John, king of Bohemia, struck, as it appears, in imitation of the *gros* of *Philippe de Valois*.

XXVIII.—*Médaille de Ste. Jeanne de Valois, frappée aux frais de M. Pierquin de Gembloux*. Pp. 330—332.

The chief interest of this modern medal is, that the portrait on it has been copied from a cast taken from the face of St. Jeanne de Valois shortly after death, and lately discovered by *M. Pierquin de Gembloux*. Hitherto no portrait of her whatever has had the least claim to authenticity. It is singularly unfortunate, that, so late as 1842, a huge statue to her memory should have been placed in one of the niches of the Madeleine, with the inscription "*Bourges, 1500*," a date which does not agree with that of her birth, death, or canonization.

XXIX. *Meynaërts*.—*Quatre pièces en or, qui ont échappé à Mionnet*. Pp. 333—334.

This is a description of four gold coins:—1. Vararanes II., Vararanes III., and Narses. 2. An uncertain Sassanian king. 3. Constantine the Great. 4. Constantine XI.

XXX.—*Quel sens doit-on attacher au mot MONETA, dont se sert Louis IV., dans un diplôme par lequel il ratifie les droits d'Etienne, évêque de Liège, sur la ville de Maestricht*. Pp. 349—354.

Two opinions have been held on the meaning of this word in the old charters:—1, that it implies the right of striking money; 2, that it is a simple *feudal* service. The object of the present paper is to prove the first of these positions, in opposition to *M. Villenfagne*, in his *Recherches sur l'histoire de la ci-devant principauté de Liège*. The author of it shows, from numerous examples, that even very small towns had this right, and is supported in his view by *De Renesse*, *Heylen*, and *Lelewel*; and then quotes several diplomas, in which the word *moneta* is used in this sense, and in no other. Of these, the charter to the abbey of Pruim (*Hautheim, Hist. Dipl. Trevirensis*, tom. i. p. 198) is as satisfactory as possible.

XXXI. *Meynaërts*.—*Sept demi-sous en or, inédits*. Pp. 355, 356.

This is a catalogue of seven semises of the Byzantine series, comprehending the period from A.D. 308 to A.D. 565.

XXXII. *De la Fontaine.*

Pp. 357—362.

This is a short account of four curious gold coins, which appear to have been issued agreeably to a treaty between Bohemond de Sarrebrücken, bishop of Treves, and Wenceslaus, duke of Luxembourg. M. de la Fontaine considers that they belong to the series which he calls *monnaies sociales*. He adds a *pièce justificative* from *Hautheim, Hist. Trevirensis*, tom. ii. p. 235. M. de Fontaine concludes by mentioning that *De Saulcy* (in the *Revue de Blois*, 1836,) had drawn attention to some pieces struck by John of Bohemia, and Henry IV., count of Bar, stating, at the same time, that the former chose for his places of mintage, Luxembourg and Danvilliers, while the latter chose *St. Michel* and *Stenay* for a similar purpose. As late as the year 1842, some coins were discovered at *Freudenberg*, one of which had issued from the mint of *St. Michel*.

XXXIII. *Meynaërts.—Monnaies Visigothes.* P. 363.

An account of three coins of Athanagildas, Lino, and Chindasvintus.

XXXIV. *Meynaërts.—Pièce d'or trouvée dans un tombeau à Athènes.* P. 364.

This gold coin is said to have been found in the mouth of a skeleton, at Athens. M. Meynaërts supposes that it was intended as a tribute to Charon, and imagines that it is of the highest antiquity and belonged to the series commonly called *Bracteates*. If the plate be correct, we think there is no ground for either of the last suppositions.

XXXV. *A. Perreau.—Recherches sur les seigneurs de Born, et sur leurs monnaies.* Pp. 365—368.

M. Perreau gives a concise history of the family of Born, from A.D. 1150 to A.D. 1400, and states that, hitherto, the few known pieces struck by these counts have been comprehended under those of the dukes of Gueldres. He then describes two coins from his own cabinet, and one which he had just received from M. Lelewel.

XXXVI. *Meynaërts.—Poids de la ville de Lampsacus.*

Pp. 369—371.

M. Meynaërts shows that, in very early times, weight was used instead of coined money to designate value, and that afterwards the Greek drachma served as a unit for both. He then shows that the drachma had a different weight in Athens, Egina, Egypt, and Rhodes; and infers, from the weight of the specimen in his possession (66 drs. 406½), that it must have been a *mina* of some

town in which the Rhodian standard was in vogue. Lastly, from the type, he concludes that this town was *Lampsacus in Mysia*.

XXXVII. *C. Piot.*—*Profits du monnayage donnés à ferme.*
Pp. 372—378.

A short historical paper to prove that it was the custom of the princes who, in the middle ages, ruled in Belgium, to farm the profits arising from the striking of their coins. M. Piot suggests, that some words, otherwise unaccountable, which occur on the early coins of Brabant, may be the names of these moneyers. He adds two *pièces justificatives*.

XXXVIII. *J. Lelewel.* — *Monographie numismatique Berri-chonne de M. Pierquin de Gembloux.* Pp. 379—387.

This is a review of a work by M. Pierquin de Gembloux, which, if the reviewer is to be trusted, is full of the most extraordinary notions of philology, applied to the illustration of coins. M. Gembloux sets at nought all that his predecessors in these studies have accomplished, and proposes the most extravagant interpretations for coins of places where their legislation, manners, customs, and dialects, are all equally unknown to us. He seems to have but one idea before him, that of attributing to Berri every possible and impossible coin. The portion of his work which really deserves the most praise is his essay on the *mereaux* and *jetons*: he distinguishes rightly between the *gectoris* and the *jetons*; but M. Lelewel suggests, that a still better classification would be that of *jetons de compte* (*calculi, rechen-pfennig*), and *jetons historiques*.

XXXIX. *C. Piot.*—*Classification de quelques Monnaies Liégeoises inédites.* Pp. 388—392.

This is an account of some coins discovered at Maestricht, and which fill up a considerable hiatus in the able work on the numismatics of the bishopric of Liege, by the *Comte de Renesse-Breidbach*. M. Piot's essay comprehends specimens of the period between A.D. 1091 and A.D. 1164.

XL. *Announce d'un ouvrage sur les Médailles de l'ancienne Afrique, par MM. Falbe et Lindberg; avec un aperçu des découvertes de M. Lindberg dans la Numismatique de Carthage, de la Numidie, et de la Mauritanie. Kopenhagen. J. C. Scharling. 1843.*



H. A. Ogg. del et sculpt.

LEADEN TOKENS.



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VI.

ON TWO NEWLY DISCOVERED SILVER TETRADRACHMS OF AMYNTAS, KING OF GALATIA: WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE DIMINUTION IN WEIGHT OF THE ATTIC DRACHMA.

[We have much pleasure in laying before our readers, a wood-engraving of a new and most interesting coin of Amyntas, king of Galatia, being one of two¹ lately received from our esteemed correspondent, H. P. Borrell, Esq. of Smyrna. We are indebted to Mr. Burgon for the following remarks upon them.—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,

IN a letter just received from Smyrna, accompanying the two coins to which it relates, my friend Mr. Borrell informs me, that he had lately met with "two silver tetradrachms of Amyntas, king of Galatia, in the finest state of preservation, one bearing a date, IB (year 12), and the other without." He adds, "You will be struck with the resemblance of these coins to the common tetradrachms of Side, in Pamphylia, and they were most probably struck in that city. Dion Cassius says, that M. Antony gave the kingdom of Galatia to Amyntas for his services, and added thereto Pisidia, and part of Pamphylia."

¹ We have been informed that three coins, of similar size and type, have been received at Paris, from the Levant.

The passage in Dio, to which Mr. Borrell alludes,² seems very satisfactorily to account for the peculiar circumstance, that Amyntas should have struck this money in the chief city of the last-named province. Indeed, the coins resemble the *latest* tetradrachms of Side so entirely, 1st, in type; 2dly, in style of workmanship, as well as style of fabric; and, 3dly, in weight,³ as to leave no reasonable doubt of their being referable to the mint of the celebrated city,⁴ whose Minerva⁵ and Victory are impressed upon them.

The two coins being of the same type, it will suffice to describe the specimen which has been engraved. (See the vignette.) Both coins are as they came from the die.

1. *Obv.*—Helmeted head of Minerva to the right, and a monogram behind.⁶

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ. A winged Victory, in rapid motion, to the left, with a sceptre and diadem⁷ in her extended right hand, and her left supporting her

² Lib. xlix. c. 32.

³ We shall recur to the weight of these coins before closing these remarks.

⁴ Under the dominion of Amyntas, Side must still have ranked as the chief city, not only of Pamphylia, but of all the south coast of Asia. We learn from its coins, that, as late as the reign of Gallienus, its importance gave rise to its assumption of the proud titles, CIAHTΩΝ ΔΑΜΠΠΟΤΑΤΗC ΕΝΔΟΞΟΥ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ (Vaillant, *Numismata Græca*.—Mionnet, *Supp.* vol. vii. p. 79). The ancient splendour of Side is even now attested by its ruins. The capacious harbours of the city, as well as its walls, towers, gates, temples, agora, theatre, etc. etc., still remain. See Beaufort's *Karamania*, pp. 146—162.

⁵ Strabo (lib. xiv. p. 667), mentions the temple of Minerva at Side.

⁶ The monogram is singular, and apparently simple; but it will admit of too many combinations to permit a probable conjecture, except that it contains the name of the chief moneyer, or *monetarius* of Amyntas, at Side.

⁷ These objects, originally indicative of divinity, are probably to be regarded, in the time of Amyntas, as merely symbolical of his regal power.

drapery. In the field, to the left, the letters IB (year 12). Size, 8 (of Mionnet). Weight, $246\frac{1}{10}$ Troy grains.

2. Another specimen, but without monogram or date, and in the same perfect state of preservation. Size, 8. Weight, $244\frac{2}{10}$ Troy grains.

It would be superfluous to remind the numismatic reader, that, with the exception of an unique coin, to which we will presently advert,⁸ no silver coins of the kings of Galatia have been hitherto discovered. Recurring to the passage in Dio, just cited, it appears that Amyntas received from Antony the sovereignty of Galatia, including part of Lycaonia and Pamphylia, in the consulship of Gellius and Nerva, u.c. 718=B.C. 36.⁹ It is not difficult to discover, on referring to an accurate map,¹⁰ that the motive of Antony, in annexing part of Lycaonia and Pamphylia to the kingdom of Galatia, was to connect the dominions of his ally, Amyntas, with the sea; and by thus giving him the authority over such an important maritime city as Side, to secure to himself, both by sea and by land, all the assistance which Amyntas could render in the great struggle for empire then going on.¹¹

Of the history of Amyntas but little is known. Previous to his elevation to the sovereignty of Galatia, he had been secretary (*Γραμματεὺς*) to King Deiotarus.¹² Subsequently,

⁸ See note 22, p. 74.

⁹ Clinton, *Fasti Hellenici*, vol. iii. p. 222, B.C. 36, and p. 437, note f; Dio, xlix. 32.

¹⁰ See the map to Colonel Leake's *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*, etc., 8vo. 1824.

¹¹ It was precisely in the same year (B.C. 36) that Antony, with the same view of securing to himself the friendship and alliance of the adjoining kingdom of Cappadocia, deposed and put to death Ariarathes VII., the reigning king, and set up Archelaus in his stead (Dio, xlix. 32; Clinton, vol. iii. p. 437).

¹² Dio, xlix. 32. This must be Deiotarus I., who was extremely

we hear of him as commander in chief (στρατηγός) of the Galatian troops, sent by Deiotarus as auxiliaries to Brutus, whose cause, however, Amyntas abandoned just before the battle of Philippi, A. V. C. 712=B. C. 42,¹³ and went over to Antony and Octavianus, with others, Romans as well as auxiliaries;¹⁴ thereby contributing, in no small degree, to the success of the Triumvirs against Brutus and Cassius on that memorable occasion. This event probably led to his attainment afterwards (B. C. 36), of the regal dignity from Antony, already spoken of.

During the feuds which arose between Antony and Octavianus in the year B. C. 32, and which led to the preparations for war between the now hostile Triumvirs, we find Amyntas aiding Antony, by furnishing troops, but not leading them in person.¹⁵ In the following year, however, Amyntas had joined Antony's army; for we learn from Plutarch¹⁶ that several persons of distinction, while encamped at Actium, amongst whom were the kings Amyntas and Deiotarus,¹⁷ went over from Antony to Octavianus, B. C. 31, just previous to the celebrated naval battle which was to decide the fate

aged (ὑπέργηνρος) in A. V. C. 712=B. C. 42 (Dio, xlvii. 24), and who had been rallied by Crassus twelve years before (B. C. 54), on his beginning to build a city in his old age.—Cf. Plutarch, in *Crasso*, c. 17; Clinton, *Fast. Hellen.* vol. iii. p. 190. It appears that he died in the year B. C. 40.—Cf. Dio, xlviii. 33. A. V. C. 714; Clinton, vol. iii. p. 216.

¹³ Dio, xlvii. c. 48; Clinton, *Fasti Hellen.* vol. iii. p. 214.

¹⁴ Plutarch, in *Bruto*, c. xlix.; Dio, lib. xlvii. c. 48.

¹⁵ Plutarch, in *Anton.* c. 61.

¹⁶ Plutarch, in *Anton.* c. 63; Vell. Patercul. lib. ii. c. 84; Dio, lib. i. c. 13.

¹⁷ At this period (B. C. 31), Deiotarus I. had been dead nine years. This is therefore Deiotarus II. (the son of the old king Deiotarus), who was reigning jointly with his father, previous to B. C. 45.—Cf. Cicero, *Phil.* xi. 12, 13. "*Regem Deiotarum patrem, et regem Deiotarum filium;*" and Clinton, *Fast. Hell.* vol. iii. p. 207.

of the civilised world. On this occasion, as at the battle of Philippi, it seems that the defection of the seceders turned the fortune of the day.

In partial extenuation of this treacherous and ungrateful conduct on the part of Amyntas, who owed his kingdom to Antony, it may be urged, that the unbounded and untoward influence of Cleopatra over that great commander, not only tended, in the minds of many of his adherents, to disqualify him for the government of the Roman people, but had disgusted several of his most faithful personal friends. At the same time, his ill success in the skirmishes which were daily taking place between the rival forces before Actium, as well by land as by sea, dispirited and intimidated his allies, and weakened their confidence in the issue of the approaching important struggle. Thus it was that, at last, fidelity to Antony appeared to them a vain and dangerous endeavour to support a hopeless cause.

The result of the battle justified the foresight of Amyntas; and the death of Antony in the following year (B. C. 30), left Octavianus sole master of the Roman empire.

As it is chiefly in connexion with the civil dissensions of Rome that mention is made of Amyntas, we find no more said of him during the comparative calm which followed Antony's death, till B. C. 25,¹⁸ in which year he lost his life. It is to Strabo that we are indebted for the most detailed account of this event.¹⁹ It appears, that, wishing to punish and repress the lawless incursions of the brigand Pisidians and Cilicians, who inhabited some of the most elevated and

¹⁸ Dio, liii. 26, A. V. C. 729 = B. C. 25; Clinton, *Fast. Hell.* vol. iii. p. 553, note q

¹⁹ Lib. xii. cap. 5, § 4, 5. p. 569. Strabo was himself about this time in Egypt, and about thirty years old (Clinton, *Fast. Hell.* vol. iii. p. 237).

inaccessible parts of the mountain chain of Taurus, from whence they were in the habit of descending and ravaging the plain country, Amyntas headed an expedition against them in person with considerable success. Having taken Cremna, in Pisidia, and entered the territory of the Homonadenses,²⁰ the greater part of whose fortresses he had taken, and whose leader (τύραννος) he had conquered and put to death, he fell into an ambushade of Cilicians, which had been contrived by a stratagem of the widow of the late Homonadensian leader, and was himself taken and slain.

With Amyntas, the independence of the kingdom of Galatia came to an end. Dio expressly states,²¹ that "at the death of Amyntas, Augustus did not give the government to his sons, but brought Galatia and Lycaonia into the rank of a subject province, with a Roman governor; and the parts of Pamphylia which had been formerly assigned to Amyntas, were restored to their own government."

This hasty and imperfect sketch of the principal events in the life of Amyntas, leads to a consideration of the date on the first described of the two coins before us.

Although, with one exception,²² no coin of a king of

²⁰ Situated in Cilicia, according to Strabo, but according to Pliny, in Isauria.

²¹ Dio, liii. 26.

²² The only other coin hitherto known ascribed to a king of Galatia with a date (and which is also of silver), is the unique coin of Brogitarus, described by Mionnet, vol. iv. p. 405, No. 12, and engraved in vol. vii. *Supp.* pl. xiii. fig. 3. He should, however, rather be called high-priest of Pessinus, with the title of king. Brogitarus acquired this pontifical dignity, as well as the royal title, by purchase, of P. Clodius, when Plebeian Tribune, B. C. 58.—(Cf. Clinton, *Fasti*, vol. iii. p. 185, col. 4, and Cicero, *Orat. de Haruspic. Respons.*) This highly curious coin, as it bears the date of the sixth year of his reign, was therefore struck in the current year, B. C. 53. Its weight is 186.8 Troy grains, and as it appears from the plate to be in perfect preservation, we may

Galatia bearing a date has been discovered till now, numismatic analogy seems fully to warrant the opinion, that the letters IB are numerals, indicating the twelfth current year of the reign of Amyntas. The coin of Brogitarus, just cited in the preceding note, has the numeral \square in the *exergue*,²³ indicating, in like manner, the sixth current year of his reign; and the coins of the kings of Cappadocia (an adjoining kingdom) almost all bear the date of the reign of each monarch, down to Archelaus, the last king, who was contemporary with Amyntas.

We have already seen, that the reign of Amyntas began during the current year, B. C. 36; and we have just remarked, that his death occurred during the current year, B. C. 25. This coin was therefore struck in the year in which he was killed, that is in the twelfth current year of his reign. He therefore probably reigned about eleven years, namely ten complete years, and the portions of the two current years during which his reign began and terminated; which por-

conclude that it is a tri-drachm on the *Attic standard of that period*, giving approximately a drachma of 62·3 Troy grains, and being of about equal weight to the cistophori of the adjoining provinces, then in full circulation. The name of the Proconsul, C. PVLCHER, the brother of P. Clodius, the friend and patron of Brogitarus, occurs on the cistophori of Tralles and Pergamus; and the name of another member of the same family, also a Proconsul, occurs on the cistophori of Apamea and Laodicea, in Phrygia (Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* vol. iv. p. 360).

²³ Mionnet (*loc. cit.*) has omitted to notice the numeral \square on this remarkable coin of Brogitarus; and on referring to the original publication of it in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, 8vo. Paris, An. Rev. 7=1799, tom. v. p. 460, I find that it was mistaken for a Π , and looked upon as the initial letter of Pessinus, where Brogitarus probably resided as high-priest. In putting the year of his reign on his coins, as well as the title *Philoromæus* (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΡΟΤΙΤΑΡΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ), he adopted the usage of the kings of Cappadocia, when in friendly relation with Rome.

tions may or may not have made, together, one year or more.²⁴

According to our promise at the commencement of these remarks,²⁵ we have now to discuss, in the last place *the weight* of these two important coins of Amyntas. This, if taken in connection with the weight of the *latest* tetradrachms of Side, seems likely to throw an unexpected light upon a question, which, though agitated soon after the revival of learning, has never yet been quite satisfactorily disposed of.

The question, or difficulty, alluded to, arose during the early attempts to discover the exact weight of the Attic Drachma, and of the Roman Denarius; and mainly consisted in the apparent impossibility of reconciling the testimony of the classic authors, with the evidence afforded by the weights of the coins themselves. A few words of digression, before we recur to the coins of Amyntas, may make this matter more clear.

It is well known that the Greek and Roman writers, respectively, not only identify the Attic Drachma with the Roman Denarius, and *vice versa*;²⁶ but that they all

²⁴ We find this to have been the usual system of dating adopted by the ancients, wherever it was customary to put the date of the reign on the money. Thus the coins of Æmilianus, struck in Egypt, bear L.A. (year 1), and L.B. (year 2), although he only reigned three months; because the termination of the first current year, and the commencement of the second, happened to occur during the three months that he reigned.

²⁵ In the Note 3, page 70.

²⁶ As in the following passages. Cicero, in an epistle to Atticus (lib. xvi. 8.) says, "Veteranos quique Casilini, et Galatiæ sunt perduxit ad suam sententiam; nec mirum: quingenos Denarios dat."—Dio (lib. xlv. c. 12.), stating the same fact, says, "Καὶ ἔδωκεν εὐθὺς τότε κατὰ πεντακοσίας δραχμάς."—Again, Strabo, (lib. v. p. 249) records an event which occurred at Casilinum as follows, "ὑπὸ λιμοῦ διακοσίων δραχμῶν παθέντος μεδίμνον, ὃ

uniformly speak of both coins as of equal weight or value. A few of the most positive among many passages which might be adduced, will suffice to shew this:—

Livy,²⁷ when speaking of the triumph of T. Quinctius Flaminius, says, “Signati argenti octoginta quatuor millia fuere atticorum, tetradrachmum vocant: III [*lege* IIII]²⁸ ferè denariorum in singulis argenti est pondus.”

A passage in Scribonius Largus²⁹ is to the same effect. “Erit autem nota denarii unius pro Græcâ drachmâ; æquè enim in librâ denarii octoginta quatuor apud nos, quot drachmæ apud Græcos incurrunt.”—Again, Pliny³⁰ informs us that, “Drachma Attica denarii argentei habet pondus.”—In A. Gellius³¹ is the following passage, to the same effect. “Λαὶς μυρίας δραχμὰς ἢ τέλαντον ποσoscit, hoc facit nummi nostratis denarium decem millia.”—A fragment of Cleopatra³² also states that, “Τὸ Ἰταλικὸν δηνάριον ἔχει δραχμὴν ἁ.”

μὲν πωλήσας ἀπέθανεν, ἐσώθη δὲ ὁ πριάμενος.”—Pliny (Hist. Nat. lib. viii. c. 57,) narrating the same story, says, “venisse murem ducentis nummis [denariis] Casilinum obsidente Annibale, eumque qui venderat fame interisse, emptorem vixisse annales tradunt.”—Similar passages have been very fully, and very ably discussed by M. Letronne, who, although he proves that they are to be regarded as mere translations, fully admits the force of the *positive assertions* as to value, or weight, which are to be found in other passages. See page 98 of his *Considérations Générales sur l'évaluation des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*. Paris, 1817. 4to.

²⁷ Lib. xxxiv. 51.

²⁸ This correction of a very early error of the copyists, has been readily adopted by all numismatists. It was first proposed by Greaves, at page 83, of a work to be mentioned presently. (See Note ³³, page 78.)

²⁹ Ad. C. Jul. Callist. Epist. prefixed to his *Compositiones Medicæ*.

³⁰ Hist. Nat. lib. xxi. cap. 34.

³¹ Noct. Att. lib. i. cap. 8.

³² Apud Galen. *Opera Omnia*, Lipsiæ, 1830, vol. xix. p. 768.

The unequivocal and concurrent testimony of these, and similar passages, as might naturally be expected, induced the earliest writers on the weights and measures of the Ancients, to assign too low a value to the Attic Drachma. Indeed, with such apparently irrefragable proof, its equality to the Consular Denarius was never doubted, until the publication of the "*Discourse of the Romane Foot and Denarius*," 1647, by John Greaves, Professor of Astronomy, at Oxford,³³ made it known to the learned of Europe, that the Attic Drachma was, in fact, much heavier than the Consular Denarius,³⁴ the former weighing 67 Troy grains, and the latter 62.

³³ In a letter, prefatory to his curious little book, addressed "To his truly noble and learned friend, John Selden, Esquire, Burgesse of the University of Oxford, in the honourable House of Commons;" he says, "seeing....it was therefore necessary, that both the weight and valuation of the Denarius should be exactly known,....in *Italy*, I examined with a balance (the scale of which the eightieth part of a grain would sensibly turn) many hundred fair *Denarii*, both *Consulares* and *Cæsarei*.With these *Denarii*, for the greater certainty, I compared such Grecian coins (especially Athenian) as I had either seen in choice cabinets, or bought of mine own....By which comparison I first discovered, that howsoever the Romanes....equal the *Denarius* to the *Drachma*,....and though the Greeks....equal the *Drachma* to the *Denarius*,....we may evidently discern in the scale, the *Drachma Attica* to be heavier than the *Denarius*;....consequently all modern writers, following their traditions in discourses *de ponderibus*, and *de re nummaria*, have erred." In conclusion, he informs us in his quaint style that he owed his discoveries to his "travels in *Italy*, *Greece*, and *Ægypt*;" and that "after the manner of travellers," he had published at home the observations which he had made abroad.

³⁴ In Hussey's "*Essay on Ancient Weights and Money, etc.*," 8vo. Oxford, 1836, at pp. 19 and 135, are lists of those writers, who, since the revival of learning, have treated of the weight of the Attic Drachma, and Roman Denarius; and the following are the results which the most accurate of these have brought out:—

The discovery that the testimony of the coins themselves was so much at variance with the uniform evidence of the writings of the ancients, gave rise to a difficulty, which the arguments of the early writers, including those used by Greaves himself,³⁵ were unable to reconcile and explain. In claiming, therefore, for our learned countryman the honour of being the first to discover the weight of the Attic Drachma, we must at the same time admit, that in his day, numismatic study was too much in its infancy to enable him to approach the real point of the difficult question to which his discovery had given rise.

Greaves seems not to have adverted to the fact, that he

The Weights are in Troy grains and decimal parts.

	Weight of the Attic Drachma.	Weight of the Roman Consu- lar Denarius.
Budé, <i>De Asse</i> , 1516	59·04	— 59·04
Greaves, Professor of Astronomy, at Ox- ford, <i>Discourse of the Romane Foot and</i> <i>Denarius</i> , 8vo. London, 1647 . . .	67·0	— 62·0
Eisenschmidt, <i>De Pond. et Mens.</i> 1708.		
The Drachma of Solon	68·2	— 60·9
— of later times	65·53	
— of Philip	65·6	
Raper, <i>Philosoph. Transac. for</i> 1771, vol. lxi. page 462	66·5	— 60·0
Barthélemy, <i>Anacharsis</i> , 1778, vol. iv. p. lxii.—The Drachma up to the period of Pericles	67·24	
That of later times	64·78	
Letronne, <i>Considérations Générales sur</i> <i>l'évaluation des Monnaies Grecques et</i> <i>Romaines</i> . 4to, Paris, 1817.		
The Drachma of true standard weight	67·37	— 59·939
To the preceding, may be added the result obtained by Hussey himself, (1836), in the work above cited,		
At page 18—the Drachma of Solon	66·5	— 60·0
At page 21—that of later times	63·5	
³⁵ <i>Loc. cit.</i> pp. 54, 55. 78—81, 129.		

was comparing the weight of a Drachma of the time of Solon or Pericles, with that of a Denarius of about the age of Cicero, or Livy. It appears never to have occurred to him, and others of his time, that in the course of many ages, and during so many political troubles and changes at Athens, *the weight of the Drachma might have been diminished*. This will be found to be the clue to the difficulty.—But, although a diminution in the weight of the Attic Drachma has been noticed, especially of late years,³⁶ little or nothing has been hitherto made known, *in the way of proof*, deduced from a reference to the weights of individual coins, that the Attic Drachma, after having been slightly diminished in weight shortly after the death of Alexander the Great, was afterwards subjected to still further occasional diminutions; till at length, between the middle and the end of the century which preceded the commencement of our æra, the Attic Drachma, and Roman Consular Denarius, *were equal, or so nearly equal*, as fully to warrant the classic writers just now cited. In other words, approximate proof has been wanting, up to the present time, to shew that the old Attic Drachma of 66½

³⁶ By a reference to the note ³⁴, page 79, it will be seen that the earliest hint of a diminution in the Attic Drachma, is due to Eisenschmidt. Subsequently, Barthélemy (*Anacharsis, Table xiv., Evaluation des Monnaies d'Athènes*), gave a more distinct notice of the reduced weight of the large spread tetradrachms of later times. The learned Abbé, however, in consequence of the difficulty which he experienced in an attempt to ascertain the respective ages of these coins, fixed the amount of diminution in the weight of them at 2·46 Troy grains, by a mean weight, taken on a pretty large scale. Still later, Letronne (*Loc. cit.* page 99) further reduces the weight of the Attic tetradrachm to between 304 and 308 French grains, but of which result, it is to be regretted, he has given no details.

to 67 grains, had been gradually diminished, till in the time of Livy,³⁷ it only weighed about 61 grains.

To *demonstrate* this fully and absolutely, would require, we are but too well aware, many more than *two* coins of Amyntas; but, if we are enabled by means of such scanty data as are within our reach, to give such a view of a difficult truth as may carry conviction,—the time occupied in perusing these lines will not be entirely thrown away.

In calling the question before us *a difficult truth*, it would be superfluous to remind the numismatic reader, that the sole cause of difficulty is the same now as it was in the days of Greaves, though in a less degree; namely, *our ignorance of the precise ages of civic coins*. Those of Athens in particular, for many obvious reasons, present extreme difficulty to an exact discovery of their respective ages. If the coins of Athens had borne dates, Professor Greaves would not have compared *so ancient* a Drachma, but would certainly have chosen one of the age of Cicero or Livy, to weigh against a Consular Denarius; and thus, he and the early writers, so far from finding a stumbling-block in the passages which we have quoted, would have found that the books and the coins mutually confirmed each other.

Ending here, this somewhat long digression, it will be perceived that its object has been, first, to set the question before us in a clear point of view, by means of a rapid sketch of its early history; and secondly, to shew the nature of the proof, or illustration, required to clear it up. We now, therefore, recur to the remark already made,³⁸

³⁷ Livy is the earliest writer who distinctly mentions the equality of the Denarius to the Attic Drachma.

³⁸ *Suprà*, page 70.

that the Tetradrachms of Amyntas are so identical with the *latest* Tetradrachms of the City of Side, 1st in type: 2ndly in style of workmanship, as well as style of mintage; and 3rdly in weight; as to leave no reasonable doubt, even to the inexperienced eye, that they were not only struck in the same town, but at about the same period of time.³⁹ These points of identity, and especially this *equality in weight*, are important; inasmuch as Side was a city, which adjusted its money to the *Attic standard*; the coins of Side, therefore, *provided we are in possession of a series of them, and can discover their respective ages*, will illustrate our question, *as well as the coins of Athens itself*.

For this object, nothing could have been more fortunate and satisfactory than the discovery of the coins of Amyntas: which not only fix the age of the latest coins of a city which used the Attic standard, but shew them to be referable to so low a period as about B.C. 25.⁴⁰ It was also important for the solution of our question, that these coins should be *in perfect condition*, and *in sufficient quantity*; and although, on the latter point, we have still to wish for the further confirmation, which a few more coins of each kind would furnish, it is fortunate that, as to the preservation of the coins, nothing more perfect could be desired.

³⁹ This opinion is confirmed by information subsequently received, that these Tetradrachms of Amyntas, *were actually found mixed with Tetradrachms of Side of the latest kind*. See Appendix, page 93, Coins No. 23 and 24.

⁴⁰ The date on the coin being of the year in which Amyntas was killed (*Suprà*, page 73), and corresponding exactly with the period in which Livy wrote his history, namely B.C. 29—9, (*Cf. Clinton*, vol. iii. pp. 229 and 251), he being the earliest writer who mentions the equality of the Attic Drachma and Roman Denarius, as we have just remarked.

The fine condition, therefore, compensates in some degree for the small quantity.

The great use of regal coins, in aiding the judgment as to the age of coins of cities, is well known and generally admitted; but it is an event of most rare occurrence, to be enabled to ascertain the age of a civic coin by means of a regal one, so accurately as on the present occasion.

As it is now needful to compare with each other, the weights of a series of coins of Side, of different ages, we have subjoined a short appendix, to which reference can be made for details, as it is here only required to state results.

To shew first that the coins of Side *are* adjusted to the Attic standard, we merely refer to their weight; and to prevent doubt, or mistake, a selection has been made so as to include the weights of the published coins of Side, of different cabinets,⁴¹ of which the following is the result:—

	Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.
The three heaviest Tetradrachms of Side, in the British Museum, give a mean, or average drachma ⁴² of	65·2
The three heaviest in the Royal Cabinet of France, give	65·3
The same from the Hunter Collection, give	65·2
Two specimens from the late Mr. Thomas's Collec- tion, give	65·0

The almost exact (and yet perfectly uncontrived) coinci-

⁴¹ See Appendix, page 91, Coins of Side, Nos. 1 to 11.

⁴² The truth of the system, of judiciously adopting *the mean weight* of a given number of ancient coins, in perfect preservation, has been fully established by the experience of all those who have occupied themselves extensively in experiments upon the weights of coins. The names of Raper, Barthélemy, Letronne, Hussey, and many others, may be cited in proof of this assertion.

dence in the mean weight of the Drachma of Side, deduced from so few coins, is remarkable. It proves, that at the period when they were struck, a small diminution had taken place in the Attic drachma, which ought to weigh at least 66·5 Troy grains. This renders it very desirable to know their age; but the besetting difficulty of such an inquiry immediately assails us, and prevents any other than an approximate opinion. The best we can form would assign these coins to the reign of Antiochus III., and probably to the middle or latter part of it.

The following, among many other reasons may be adduced for thus referring them to above *a century after the death of Alexander*. 1. It is on record, that in his march through Asia, on his Indian expedition, Alexander took Side, and left a garrison there.⁴³ During his life time, that city like the other conquered cities of Asia, no doubt struck coins of Alexander himself. 2. It is well known, that the money of Alexander was of the full Attic weight;⁴⁴ some time must, therefore, have been required for the occurrence of the diminution above remarked. 3. These coins bear a general resemblance in fabric to many of those of Antiochus III., and the design of the type, as well as the style of the workmanship, indicate with tolerable certainty a period corresponding with his reign, namely, B. C. 223—187.

Having thus fixed, approximately, the age of *the oldest of the coins of Side, which are adjusted to the Attic standard*,⁴⁵

⁴³ Arrian. lib. 1. cap. 27.

⁴⁴ The occupation of Side, and of the chief cities of Asia, by Alexander, was probably the cause of the subsequent adoption of the Attic standard there, and elsewhere.

⁴⁵ The coins of Side, anterior to Alexander, are *not* on the Attic standard, and are of a different type, having been probably struck under the Persian sway.

we dare not venture to attempt to fix the ages of any more, for a period of about sixty years. The coins of Amyntas however, which, as before said,⁴⁶ bear the date B.C. 25, enable us readily to distinguish two kinds of *late coins*, which must necessarily have been struck during the century which preceded his time, and which, we think, may be safely assigned, approximately, to B.C. 125—75, for reasons given in the Appendix.⁴⁷

We have thus two kinds, or classes, of late coins of Side, independent of those of the period of Amyntas; and the mean weights of these three late classes are as follows:—

	Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.
Class I. gives an average, or mean drachma of . . .	63·1
II. gives ⁴⁸	62·8
III. being the <i>latest</i> (of the period of Amyntas) gives	61·4

But when, on weighing Class III. of the coins of Side, we perceive, for the first time, that we possess tetradrachms (adjusted to the Attic standard), which give a drachma of only 61·4 Troy grains, a new and unexpected light dawns upon us; and we discover at once that we have approached the solution of the old question, as to the equality of the

⁴⁶ *Suprà*, page 75.

⁴⁷ See Appendix, pages 91—93; Coins of Side, No. 12 to 25.—It may be well here to state, that we are fully aware of the disadvantages attendant upon an endeavour to shew, on the apparently slight authority of so few coins (in Classes I. and II.), results so important to fix the gradual diminution of the Attic drachma; but as these results *presented themselves*, we feel justified in not withholding them. If they do not approximate to the truth, it will be easy to correct them, by means of a greater number of the same kinds of coins, in perfect condition, without affecting our main question.

⁴⁸ It is worthy of remark, that the coin of Brogitarus, struck B.C. 53, gives a Drachma of 62·3 Troy grains. See page 74, Note 22.

Attic Drachma and Consular Denarius. At the same time, the weight of the latter being now *fixed* at 60 Troy grains,⁴⁹ it follows that it is to the Attic Drachma that we must look for some diminution of a difference of 1·4 Troy grains, or about 2·3 *per centum*, which still remains between them.

This cannot be satisfactorily accomplished without more coins. The two of Amyntas afford very slight help. They give us an average drachma of 61·3 Troy grains;⁵⁰ which corresponds so remarkably with the average of the eight tetradrachms of Side (Class III.) of the period of Amyntas, as before stated,⁵¹ as to lead to the inference that we have arrived at *very nearly* the minimum weight of the Attic Drachma.⁵² If this be supposed to be the case, the most probable means of explaining or accounting for this small remaining difference, appears to be a combination of the three following considerations :—

⁴⁹ For the weight of the consular Denarius, see the note ³⁴, page 79, but particularly the admirable work of Letronne there mentioned. By a most satisfactory and elaborate process of weighing singly 1350 Family Denarii with the greatest accuracy, and deducing therefrom a series of averages, M. Letronne has practically fixed the weight of the Roman pound, and proved that the nearest possible approximation to the weight of the Consular Denarius is 73·0597 French grains = 59·939 grains Troy. This result agrees very accurately with a previous trial which he had made on gold Consular coins, and Solidi of Constantine.

⁵⁰ See the weight of them at page 71.

⁵¹ *Suprà*, page 85.

⁵² It appears probable that if we had a greater number of the coins of Amyntas, as well as of the Class III., we should obtain an average drachma still lighter. The four tetradrachms, Nos. 17, 22, 23, and 24, in the Appendix, which we personally examined and weighed (of which three are *as they came from the die*, and the fourth in *very good condition*), give an average drachma of 61·07 Troy grains only.

1. That the authors cited, notwithstanding their positive testimony and apparent precision, adopted the usual and popular calculation, which was, in fact, *merely a close approximation*.

2. That future discoveries will diminish, *in some degree*, the average weight of the Attic Drachma at the period of Livy, or Amyntas. And—

3. That the *irregularity in the adjustment of the individual Drachmæ and Denarii* respectively, would have nullified in practice the assumption of any nicer distinction.

We proceed, in conclusion, to add a few words in illustration of these propositions.

If the discovery of more coins should hereafter reduce the Attic Drachma a fraction under 61 grains, which seems very probable,⁵³ the difference would then be 1·5 *per centum*; or reduced to 60·6 grains, the difference would be only *one per centum*. Either of these differences would perhaps justify the passages cited; especially when we consider that variations of more than *two per centum* constantly occur between one tetradrachm and another.⁵⁴

The Consular Denarius was also, on the other hand, so irregularly adjusted, that individual pieces frequently shew *much greater variations in weight*.⁵⁵ This remarkable irregularity in the adjustment (with the same weight of the Denarius, as in the Consular times), continued during the period of Julius Cæsar, M. Antony, and Augustus, as

⁵³ See Note ⁵², page 86.

⁵⁴ On comparing the weights in the Appendix, of the tetradrachms Class III., this will be quite evident; and even the two (Nos. 23 and 24) *as they came from the die*, and found *with the coins of Amyntas*, differ in weight one and a quarter *per centum*.

⁵⁵ Raper had remarked this. He says, "The Consular silver is so unequal, that the Romans must have been very negligent in sizing their pieces" (*Philosoph. Transac. for 1771*, vol. lxi. p. 505).

will be exemplified by a reference to the weights of twenty-five Denarii in the Appendix.⁵⁶ Notwithstanding this curious fact, the *mean* weights of the respective kinds approximate to the truth with singular correctness, although the number of coins of each kind is so small.

It would be needless to say, that the following results were in no way anticipated or contrived.

	Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.
The six Denarii of Julius Cæsar, rejecting No. 5 as over weight, ⁵⁷ give a mean weight of	60·5
The six Denarii of M. Antony, rejecting No. 11 as over weight, give	60·5
The four Denarii of Augustus, which were perhaps struck in Asia Minor, rejecting No. 14 as over weight, give	60·5
The four struck after B.C. 27, with the <i>cognomen</i> Augustus, give	59·7
The four among the <i>Monetarii</i> of Augustus, give	60·1
Average, or mean weight of the whole 25 Denarii	60·6
Average of the 25 Denarii, after rejecting the three over weight, Nos. 5, 11, and 14	60·3

Passing over the practical evils which must have been felt in the use of a currency of which the individual coins, whether Greek or Roman, differed so widely in weight; the fact being undoubted, may serve to explain why the traveller in Greece and Asia now finds such an abundance of rubbed Denarii, and notices the almost total disappearance not only of Athenian drachmæ of a late period, but of Asiatic drachmæ also, both having been soon driven out of circulation by the Denarii.

⁵⁶ See Appendix, pages 93—95.

⁵⁷ This coin, and those in the two following averages, being so extraordinarily overweight, could not have been fairly included *with so few coins*. They are, however, included in the average weight of the whole 25 Denarii. These having been selected for their very perfect condition, previous to submitting them to the balance, it became needful rigidly to abide by the result, and to note the weights of the whole, whether over or under-weight.

We here close this investigation. The final result to which we have been led by the weight of the coins of Amyntas may be summed up as follows:—

The Drachma, usually considered as that of Solon, weighing, according to some, 66·5 Troy grains,⁵⁸ and according to others, 67·37, continued in use until an uncertain period after the death of Alexander the Great.

	Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.
About B.C. 223—187, it had fallen to	65·3—65·0
About B.C. 125—75, it had further diminished to	63·1—62·8
About B.C. 25, at the death of Amyntas, it weighed only	61·4—61·3

and thus became very nearly equal to the Roman Denarius; the weight of which, as before observed, has been fixed at 60 Troy grains.

We cannot refrain from adverting here to the notable fact, that the gradual diminution in the weight of the Drachma of Athens, seems to mark, with singular accuracy, the gradual decline of her political influence; and it is curious further to observe, that at the period when the equality of the Drachma and Denarius is first mentioned,⁵⁹ the power of Athens may be said to have ceased,⁶⁰ and that of Rome to have attained its zenith.⁶¹ Very shortly afterwards, we find the Denarius, in its turn, beginning to wane; and we may clearly trace, first, its decline in weight, and

⁵⁸ See note ³⁴, page 79.

⁵⁹ Livy, xxxiv. 51, who wrote B.C. 29—9. Cf. Clinton, *Fasti Hellenici*, vol. iii. pp. 229, and 251.

⁶⁰ It is pleasing, however, to remember, that the celebrated city to which we owe so much, retained her pre-eminence as the seat of science and learning, for above five centuries subsequent to this. Her schools were not closed till about A.D. 529, in the reign of Justinian. See *Topography of Athens*, by Colonel Leake, vol. i. p. 62, *second edition*.

⁶¹ Soon after the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, during the reign of Augustus.

subsequently its adulteration, through the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

Apologising for this long discussion, the subject of which, however, would be quite worthy of a full and separate investigation, it will be perceived, that in endeavouring to develop the gradual diminution of the Attic Drachma, we have not merely had in view the clearing up of an old difficulty, but the introduction of a new principle, or element, which, when fully established by more extended labours, will be applicable to assist us (with proper limitation) in judging of the age of civic coins *by their weight*. The importance of such an additional means of arriving at this great *desideratum* will be readily felt and admitted; and the coins of Side, by *their abundance* as well as by their *uninterrupted sequence* throughout the two centuries B.C., during which the diminution of the Attic Drachma chiefly took place, seem more eligible than those of any other city (except Athens) to be called to our aid, in further inquiries into this interesting question.

I remain,

Dear Sir, etc.

THOMAS BURGON.

British Museum,
August 1st, 1845.

APPENDIX.

ALL the following coins of Side bear the usual type; namely—

Obv.—Helmeted head of Minerva to the right.

Rev.—Winged Victory, in motion, to the left, with a laurel wreath in her extended right hand, and supporting her drapery with the left. A pomegranate in the field, to the left.

The first eleven Tetradrachms are from among the *earliest of this type*,¹ and are of the best workmanship; they will also be found to be the heaviest. They may be readily recognised by the following letters, etc. in the field of the reverse.

Of these, the three heaviest in the British Museum weigh as follows :—

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
1.—With ΣΙ in a monogram	- 261·5 -	Very good ²
2.—With ΔΕΙ in a monogram	- 261·5 -	Good.
3.—With ΔΕΙΝ - - -	- 260 0 -	Good.

The three heaviest in the Royal Collection of France³ weigh :—

4.—With Ε and monogram	- 261·2 -	Good.
5.—With Η and monogram	- 259·8 -	Good.
6.—Idem - - -	- 262·4 -	Good.

The three heaviest in the Hunter Collection⁴ weigh :—

7.—With ΑΡ and a wreath	- 259·25 -	Unknown.
8.—With ΔΕΙΝΟ - - -	- 260·75 -	Unknown.
9.—With ΔΗΜ - - -	- 262·75 -	Unknown.

The two fine Specimens in the Collection of the late Mr. Thomas⁵ weighed :—

10.—With ΔΙ - - -	- 260·2 -	Fine.
11.—With ΑΚ - - -	- 259·7 -	Fine.

The following are the weights of the later Tetradrachmæ of Side. They may be readily divided into *three kinds or classes*; namely,—

1.—Those with CT in the field to the left, which are known to belong to the later period, by the form of the *sigma*, as well as the style of the workmanship.

¹ See note ⁴⁵, page 84.

² T. Combe, *Vet. Num. in Mus. Brit.* p. 184, No. 6.

³ Mionnet, Vol. iii., p. 473, No. 149;—page 475, Nos. 166, 167.

⁴ Combe, *Hunter, Num. Vet.*, &c., p. 270, Nos. 6, 9, and 12.

⁵ Sale Catalogue, page 335.

II.—Those with a helmet, and AP in the field, to the left, which are also recognised by the form of the letters and style of the workmanship.

III.—Those with KAEYX (*sic*) across the field, which, by their style and coarse workmanship are, no doubt, the *latest* silver coins of Side extant.⁶

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.		Condition of the Coins.
I.—12.— <i>Of the first class,</i> the heavier of the two Specimens in the British Museum weighs	255·7	-	Good. ⁷
13.—The other, in the same Collection	250·8	-	Very good.
14.—A Drachma in the Hunter Cabinet ⁸	61·5	-	Unknown.
II.—15.— <i>Of the second class,</i> the only specimen in the British Museum weighs - - -	253·8	-	Very good.
16.—Another in the Hun- ter Cabinet ⁹	249·0	-	Unknown.
III.—17.— <i>Of the third class,</i> the only Specimen in the British Museum weighs - - -	245·9	-	Very good.
18.—The heavier of two ¹⁰ in the Hunter Cabinet	244·3	-	Unknown.

⁶ We have entertained this opinion for many years; and it is now confirmed by the discovery that the coins of Amyntas, when found, were mixed with some of this kind or class. The two (Nos. 23 and 24) which we have seen, are in the same perfect condition as the coins of Amyntas, and average the same weight within two grains. A stronger proof of the age of the coins with KAEYX could not be desired.

⁷ T. Combe, *Vet. Num. in Mus. Brit.* p. 184, No. 5.

⁸ *Loc. cit.* p. 271, No. 18.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 270, No. 15.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 270, No. 13. The other, No. 14, weighing only 233 grains, is, no doubt, in bad condition, and therefore unfit for our purpose.

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
19.—The heaviest of the three in the Royal Collection of France, weighs ¹¹	250·2	Rubbed. ¹²
20.—Another ¹³	245·7	Has a hole.
21.—Another ¹⁴	248·6	Good.
22.—The weight of one former- ly in my own collection	245·0	Perfect.
23.—The weight of one of two now before me, which were found with the two coins of Amyntas	244·6	Perfect.
24.—The weight of the other	241·6	Perfect.
25.—A Drachma in the Collec- tion of the late Mr. Thomas, ¹⁵ weighed	59·7	Fine.

With a view to shew the fluctuating weight of the Roman Denarius, during the period of Livy and Amyntas, and which was the same during the Consular times, the following Denarii of Julius Cæsar, M. Antony, and Augustus, were selected from among those in the British Museum, as likely to give a fair approximate mean weight,¹⁶ in consequence of their beautiful condition.

Six Denarii of Julius Cæsar, weighed as follows:—

	Weight in Troy Grain and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
1. <i>Rev.</i> —Venus standing with sceptre and victory ¹⁷	60·7	Perfect.

¹¹ Mionnet, vol. iii. page 474, No. 159.

¹² Mionnet (*Poids des Médailles Grecques, etc*, 8vo. Paris, 1839) says of this coin "*fruste*," but if the weight of 4 gros 17 grs. be correct, the coin can hardly be much rubbed, and weigh so heavy, except it be an example of a coin much *over weight*, which sometimes occurs, as the following weights of Roman Denarii will shew.

¹³ Mionnet, vol. iii. page 474, No. 160.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* No. 161.

¹⁵ Sale Catalogue, page 335.

¹⁶ See Note 42, page 83.

¹⁷ The description of the reverses alone will suffice to identify the individual coins.

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
2. <i>Rev.</i> —L. BVCA, Venus seated with sceptre and victory - -	60.7 59.7	- Perfect.
3. <i>Rev.</i> —L. BVCA. Caduceus, globe, joined hands, etc. - -	59.8	- Perfect.
4. <i>Rev.</i> —C. COSSVTIVS MARI- DIANVS, etc. -	61.3	- Fine.
5. <i>Rev.</i> —T. I. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHVS, stan- dards, etc. -	62.1	- Fine. ¹⁸
6. <i>Rev.</i> —Q. VOCONIVS, etc., a calf - -	61.0	- Fine.

Six Denarii of M. Antony weighed as follows:—

7. <i>Rev.</i> —Armenian tiara, bow and arrow, etc. -	60.0	- Very good.
8. <i>Rev.</i> —PIETAS COS. across the field. Female standing, with cornu- copia, etc. -	61.0	- Perfect.
9. <i>Rev.</i> —CAESAR IMP. Cadu- ceus - -	60.7	- Perfect.
10. <i>Rev.</i> —M. ANTONIVS, etc. head of the Sun radiate, to the right	60.5	- Very good.
11. <i>Rev.</i> —PIETAS COS. under a standing female figure, with ruder and cornucopia, and a stork at her feet - -	63.2	- Perfect. ¹⁹
12. <i>Rev.</i> —Head of Octavius -	60.5	- Perfect.

Of the following thirteen Denarii of Augustus, the first four, which appear to have been struck in Asia Minor, weighed:—

13. <i>Rev.</i> —CAESAR DIVI. F. a- cross the field, the Emperor standing	61.2	- Perfect.
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¹⁸ Coin remarkably over weight, and unfit to be taken into the average weight of so few coins.

¹⁹ Another coin remarkably overweight, and therefore, to be rejected in adopting the mean weight of so few coins.

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
14. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. CAESAR across the field, statue of the Emperor stand- ing on a base, etc. - - -	61.2 63.3	- Fine. ²⁰
15. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. CAESAR, under a quadriga, on a triumphal arch -	59.5	- Fine.
16. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. CAESAR, on the frieze of a build- ing, with three statues on the pedi- ment, and four short columns before it -	60.7	- Perfect.

Four, which were struck after A.V.C. 727=B.C. 27, with
the *cognomen* Augustus, weighed:—

17. <i>Rev.</i> —AVGVSTVS, bull to the right - - -	61.1	- Fine.
18. <i>Rev.</i> —AVGVSTVS, Capricorn with rudder, globe, and cornucopia to the right - -	58.5	- Fine.
19. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. XII., across the field, Apollo to the right, draped, hold- ing a lyre, under his feet ACT. -	60.1	- Fine.
20. <i>Rev.</i> —Car in a round temple with four columns, S. P. Q. R. under- neath - - -	59.1	- Perfect.

Four among the monetarii of Augustus weighed:—

21. <i>Rev.</i> —C. ANTISTIVS, etc., tripod, simpulum, lituus, etc. - -	60.5	- Fine
22. <i>Rev.</i> —M. DVMIVS III. VIR. Lion devouring a stag, to the left -	60.3	- Fine.

²⁰ Example of another coin remarkably over weight, and unfit
for an average of few coins.

	Weight in Troy Grains and Decimal Parts.	Condition of the Coins.
23. <i>Rev.</i> —C. MARIUS, etc., quad- riga bearing a palm branch - -	60.5 60.3 59.6 -	Perfect.
24. <i>Rev.</i> —L. MESCINIVS, etc., naked male statue on an inscribed base - - -	- - 60.0 -	Perfect.

A Denarius of Augustus, probably struck B.C. 27:—

25. *Rev.*—Head of M. Agrippa 61.1 - Fine.²¹

[P. S. *November*, 1845.—In consequence of the lapse of time which has intervened between the date of this paper and its publication, and moreover as an article on the same subject has appeared in the interval, in the *Revue Numismatique*, from the pen of a learned and noble Antiquary, for whom I entertain a deep feeling of respect, I wish distinctly to state, that the present remarks were written *previous to the date which they bear, and that they have not since been altered, except for the press.* Without this explanation, the different view of the subject which I have taken in the preceding pages, might appear in the light of a disguised reply, or indirect attack, of either of which I should be sorry to be thought capable. The delay in the final revisal for publication, was occasioned at first by indisposition, and afterwards by the consequent pressure of various occupations. T. B.]

²¹ In publishing the weights of coins it becomes absolutely necessary to note their *condition*, or *state of preservation*.—I usually adopt the use of the four following words, *good—very good—fine—perfect*; to be understood in their common acceptance, as used by numismatists. The first word being applied to coins, the weight of which, if they were more rubbed, would cease to be useful; and the last, reserved only for such coins as are in the state in which they came from the die, and perfectly clean; consequently, having neither lost nor gained any sensible weight.

VII.

TOKENS ISSUED BY WILTSHIRE TRADESMEN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dictum of Pinkerton, many persons are yet found, who collect *Tradesmen's Tokens*; and, even in Germany, where not a tittle of Numismatic evidence is slighted or despised, these media of "charitie and change" are not considered unworthy the attention of those who can appreciate a better and a more legitimate coinage. It must be confessed that, as mere works of art, they have nothing to interest us; but we submit that, as containing a list of names only, they are not deficient in information to the antiquary and the genealogist. Whether they are now "collected by some antiquaries with an avidity truly puerile," as the aforesaid authority states they were in his days, it is not our business to inquire; but we protest against his sweeping assertion, that "not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from them." "It need hardly be added," he continues, "that they are recommended to the supreme scorn of the reader, who may justly regard the studying, or collecting of them, along with the admiration of counters, as beneath any man of taste."¹

Now, though we yield to none in admiration of the classic beauty of the coins of Greece and Rome, we do not utterly reject the humble record of Tradesmen's Tokens: though they bear not "the representations of statues before which the politest nations of the world have

¹ Essay on Medals, vol. ii. p. 83. ed. 1789.

fallen down and worshipped:" though they record no victories, bear no pompous nor high-sounding inscriptions, nor the effigies of dynasties, which have gone down the stream of time, they are yet not without their interest in our eyes.

Evelyn in his "Discourse of Medals," thus prophetically alludes to these pieces:—"The tokens which every tavern and tippling-house (in the days of late anarchy and confusion among us) presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, though, seldom reaching further than the next street or two, may happily in after-times come to exercise and busy the learned *critic* what they should signifye."

The tokens, however, of this period, were not issued by the keepers of "taverns and tippling-houses" alone, but, as would appear, by tradesmen, generally, in every town in England. There must have been some great manufactory of them either in London or Birmingham, for with few exceptions, the style of their workmanship is the same, and the devices are in most instances perfectly uniform for the several trades.

It is observed by a celebrated writer, that those events which excite the wonder and surprise of posterity, occasion but slight remark at the period of their occurrence; and we, who now marvel that such a coinage as that under notice could be tolerated by an English Government scarcely two centuries ago, almost forget the spurious issue of the Birmingham Mints in the reign of George the Third.

The historian and numismatist will pardon our here taking a short review of the English coinage—

The weight of the earlier Saxon penny was 24 grains,

hence the term "penny-weight"; but it was soon reduced, and under the Norman kings it became still less. In succeeding reigns it gradually dwindled, until in the reign of Elizabeth it became a mere spangle. There must have been a considerable coinage of half-pence and farthings in the reigns of the first three Edwards, and in the reigns of Henry the Fifth and Sixth, for they are common at this day; and yet the Parliamentary rolls furnish us with abundant evidence of the inconvenience experienced by persons of the humbler ranks, through the want of small change. Many of these complaints state, that for want of small money the poor man lost his penny, an expression implying great inconvenience, whatever might have been its precise signification. From the specimens remaining of the half-pennies and farthings alluded to, it is evident that the greatest care was necessary to prevent their being lost or destroyed. The coinage of a piece in silver of less denomination than the farthing, was of course out of the question, (though, considering the value of the penny in those days, such a coin must have been required), and a sort of *pseudo moneta* appears to have had its origin in consequence. Many of the broad thin tokens, commonly termed "Abbey Pieces," might have represented a coin of less denomination than the farthing, though struck originally as jettons or counters.² Queen Elizabeth was obstinately averse to a copper coinage for England; but in the reigns of James the First and Charles the First, the royal antipathy was

² Vast numbers of these pieces bear the figure of a shield (Ecu), and were struck in Holland and Flanders. In old accounts the "Cu" is described as half a farthing, for which amount these tokens may have passed. For reasons similar to those which forbid our utterly disdaining "Tradesmen's Tokens," we hope some day to see these abbey pieces described and illustrated.

greatly modified, and authorized farthing tokens were minted in prodigious numbers, the locality of their coinage being still known to the metropolitan antiquary, as "Token House Yard." The whole history of this coinage may be seen in Ruding's Annals. The days of "anarchy and confusion" soon followed, and while

"The pulpit was usurped by each imposter,"

every tradesman issued HIS HALFPENNY or HIS FARTHING TOKEN, to the disgust of loyal Evelyn, and the contempt, in after-days, of the most irate and rabid of scribes.

We conclude this preface to the following list, by repeating our conviction, that as records of names and locations of families, these tokens may occasionally assist the inquiries of the antiquary and the genealogist; and in support of this opinion, we may cite the example furnished by Captain W. H. Smyth, in a most amusing article on the tradesmen's tokens of the town of Bedford.³

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that this list seems to shew, that the different classes of society, now so much amalgamated, were once better distinguished, since we find among these lists of Wiltshire tradesmen scarcely any but the commonest names borne by yeoman families in the county.

ALBORN.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. ADEE. OF. ALBORN. and three diamonds. In the field, a cinquefoil between I A.
R.—IN. WILTSHIERE. 1656. Three rabbits, feeding, two and one. (Plate, No. 1.)
2. *Obv.*—RICHARD. CLARK. IN. In the field 1668.
R.—ALBORN. WILTSHER. and a mullet. In the field, R. E. C. and three diamonds.

³ Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., p. 139.

BARFORD.

1. *Obv.*—MARY. BRINE. IN. The arms of the Ironmongers' Company.
R.—BARFORD, 1667. In the field, HER. HALFPENY, and a cinquefoil.

BISHOPSTON.

1. *Obv.*—I. CLARK. BISHOPSTON. and a mullet. In the field, I. C. divided by a mullet.
R.—IN. WILTSHIRE. 1656. and a mullet. The Mercers' arms. (Plate, No. 2.)

BRADFORD.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. COOKE. a cinquefoil, 1666, and another cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY. a cinquefoil, and two pellets.
R.—OF. BRADFORD. two cinquefoils and a mullet. In the field two cinquefoils, the stems interlaced; between the letters I. M. C.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. COOKE. AND. JOSHUA. FARRAND. a mullet. In the field, a lion rampant.
R.—OF. BRADFORD. THEIR. HALF-PENY. and a mullet. In the field, three bugle horns. (Plate, No. 3.)
3. *Obv.*—PAULE. METHWIN. and three mullets. A coat of arms. Crest, a cross. (Plate, No. 4.)
R.—IN. BRADFORD. and two mullets. In the field, a cross between the letters P. M.
4. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. BAILY. MERCER. and a quatrefoil. In the field, the bust of an ancient queen, like that on the shield of the Mercers' Company.
R.—IN. BRADFORD. 1668. and three cinquefoils. In the field, a horse's head *couped* bridled between the letters W. B.
5. *Obv.*—DANIEL. DEVERELL. and a cinquefoil. A regal crown of the period.
R.—IN. BRADFORD. 1663. and a cinquefoil. In the field, D. D. four pellets, and two cinquefoils.
6. *Obv.*—THOMAS. IBBOTSON. and three mullets. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENNY. and six pellets.
R.—MERCER. IN. BRADFORD. Three flowers, the stems twisted in a knot, between the letters T. I.
7. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. CHANDLER. and a mullet. The Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. BRADFORD. 16... In the field, w.c. and two cinquefoils.

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8. *Obv.*—IACOB. ELBEE. OF. and four cinquefoils. In the field, two tobacco-pipes crossed, saltier-wise.
R.—BRADFORD. 1665. two cinquefoils and a mullet. In the field, I. E. three cinquefoils, and four pellets.
9. *Obv.*—IOHN. PRESTON. OF. A shield of arms.
R.—BRADFORD. 1666. and a cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY. and a cinquefoil between two pellets.
10. *Obv.*—JOHN. GAGE. OF. The bust of an ancient queen, like that on the shield of the Mercers' Company.
R.—BRADFORD. 1649. a mullet, and two pellets. In the field, the letters I. G. divided by a pellet.

CALNE.

1. *Obv.*—ARTHUR. FORMAN. 1669. In the field, HIL. MAR. TEN. in three lines.
R.—CHANDLER. OF. CALNE. In the field, A. I. F. and three pellets.
2. *Obv.*—IOHN. JEFFREIS. three pellets and a large cinquefoil pierced. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
R.—OF. CAUN. 1668. and a cinquefoil. In the field, I. M. I. and five cinquefoils.
3. *Obv.*—GRACE. LAWRENCE. and a cinquefoil. In the field, an anchor.
R.—OF. CAULN. 1659. and two cinquefoils. In the field, I. G. L. and three cinquefoils.
4. *Obv.*—STEPHEN. BAILIE. The Mercers' arms.
R.—OF. CAULN. In the field, s. s. B. and three cinquefoils.
5. *Obv.*—AT. THE. GLASS. HOUSE. In the field, a square building with a tower or clock house on the roof.
R.—IN. CALNE. 1669. and a cinquefoil. In the field, A. I. S. and three cinquefoils.
6. *Obv.*—WITHERSTONE. MESENGER. and a cinquefoil. In the field, three rolls.
R.—OF. CALNE. BAKER. and a cinquefoil. In the field, W. M. M. and two cinquefoils. (Plate, No. 5.)
7. *Obv.*—JAMES. BARTLETT. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a regal crown of the period.
R.—OF. CALNE. 1669. and a cinquefoil. In the field, I. B. two cinquefoils, and four pellets.
8. *Obv.*—IOHN. FORMAN. and two mullets. In the field, two tobacco-pipes crossed in saltier.
R.—IN. CALNE. The words divided by two mullets, and three cinquefoils.

9. *Obv.*—WIL. IEFFREY. ELDER. The Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. CALNE. and two cinquefoils. In the field, w. i. and two cinquefoils.
10. *Obv.*—JOHN. DASH. and four cinquefoils. In the field, a shield of arms.
R.—IN. CALNE. 1669. and two cinquefoils. In the field, I. P. D. and three cinquefoils.
11. *Obv.*—JOHN. NORMAN. and two sunflowers. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. CAULNE. and three mullets. In the field, I. M. N. and two mullets.

CASTLE COMBE.

1. *Obv.*—THOMAS. BERY. MERCER. and a mullet. In the field, T. I. B. and three mullets.
R.—IN. CASTLE. COMBE. 66. A castle, surmounted by an ancient crown. (Plate, No. 6.)

CHIPPENHAM.

1. *Obv.*—SAMUELL. GAGE. OF. In the field, three birds to the left, each holding a branch in its beak.
R.—CHIPPENHAM. 1653. and a mullet. In the field, the letters S. E. G. and three pellets.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. EDWARDS. and a mullet. In the field, I. E. between six cinquefoils.
R.—OF. CHIPPENHAM. 1665. and a mullet. In the field, LINEN-DRAPER. two cinquefoils, and four pellets.
3. *Obv.*—HENRY. LAMBERT. IN. A shield bearing the Mercers' arms.
R.—CHIPPENHAM. MERCER. and a mullet. In the field, the letters H. S. L. and three cinquefoils.
4. *Obv.*—JOHN. STEVENS. OF. and a mullet. In the field, I. M. S. and three pellets.
R.—CHIPPENHAM. 1652. and a mullet. In the field, I. M. S.
5. *Obv.*—JOHN. WILLSHEARE. OF. and a cinquefoil. In the field, CHIPPENHAM. in three lines.
R.—ANDREW. WILCOX. 1668. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a cinquefoil and two pellets.
6. *Obv.*—SAMUELL. ELLIOTE. and a mullet. In the field, two swords crossed in saltier, and a carbine, with four cinquefoils.
R.—OF. CHIPPENHAM. A cluster of four pellets, and a mullet. In the field, S. A. E. 1666. and three cinquefoils.

CLACK.

FRANCIS. ROGERS.

OF. CLACK. 1658. In the centre, F. I. R.

CORSHAM.

1. *Obv.*—EDITH. A^D. DA^D. WOODMAN. In the field, a distillery.
R.—MERSER. IN. CORSHAM. and a diamond. In the field,
D. M. W. three mullets, and a diamond.
2. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. GIBBONS. In the field, a true lovers' knot (?)
between the letters W. G.
3. *Obv.*—EDW. SALWAY. CLOTHIER. A pair of shears.
R.—IN. CORSHAM. WILTS. In the field, E. K. S.

CRICKLADE.

1. *Obv.*—THOMAS. DEIGHTON, and a mullet. A cross placed
on steps.
R.—MERCER. IN. CRICKLAD. and a mullet. In the field,
T. S. D. two pellets, and a cinquefoil. (Plate, No. 7.)
2. *Obv.*—ANTHONY. WORME.
R.—CRIKILAD. CARRIER. In the field, A. A. W.

DEVISES.

1. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. GOULDING. A castle.
R.—IN. Y^E. DEVISE. GROCER. A shield, charged with the
Grocers' arms.
2. *Obv.*—EDWARD. HOPE. a ship in full sail.
R.—OF. THE. DEVIZES. 1652. an anchor.
3. *Obv.*—IOHN. FREY. OF. a shield ermine, charged with a
chevron.
R.—THE. DEVISES. In the field, I. F.
4. *Obv.*—IOHN. HAMMOND. In the field, H. I. S. and three
cinquefoils.
R.—OF. THE. DEVIZES. three closed books with clasps.
5. *Obv.*—RICHARD. WOTTEN. and a mullet. In the field, R. W.
two cinquefoils or mullets, and four pellets.
R.—GROCER. IN. DEVISES. In the field, R. W. two cinque-
foils, and four pellets.
6. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. PARADICE. A shield charged with the
Tallow Chandlers' arms.
R.—CHANDLER. IN. Y^E. DEVIZES. In the field, three
cinquefoils between the letters F. M. P. and the date
1669.

7. *Obv.*—GRACE. NASH. OF. THE. A castle.
R.—DEVIZES. 1652. In the field, three cloves.
8. *Obv.*—RICHARD. SLADE. and a mullet. In the field, a shield charged with the Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. THE. DEVIZES. 1663. and a mullet. In the field, r. s. two mullets, and four pellets.
9. *Obv.*—JOHN. FRY. 1664. two cinquefoils. In the field, a right hand open.
R.—IN. THE. DEVIZES. two mullets, and a cinquefoil. In the field, two tobacco pipes saltier-wise, the letters I. F. and a cinquefoil.
10. *Obv.*—STEPHEN. BAYLEY. OF. A mermaid.
R.—DEVIZES. MERCER. In the field, s. B. 1668.
11. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. SOMNER. OF. and a mullet. A shield charged with the Grocers' arms
R.—THE. DEVIZES. GROCER. and a mullet. In the field, w. s. 1652.
12. *Obv.*—JOHN. SLADE GROCER. and a mullet. In the field, a sugar loaf.
R.—IN. THE. DEVIZES. 1668. In the field, i. s. three cinquefoils, and four pellets.
13. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. STEVENS. and a mullet. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. THE. DEVIZES. and a mullet, In the field, w. A. s. and two mullets.

DOWNTON.

1. *Obv.*—PHILIP. ROOKE.
IN. DOWNTON. 1670.

GREAT BEDWIN.

1. *Obv.*—IOHN. BUSHELL. OF GREAT. and a pellet. In the field, three birds to the left, each with a branch in its beak.
R.—BEDWIN. MERCER. 1669. and a cinquefoil. In the field, I. E. B. and four cinquefoils.

HIGHWORTH.

1. *Obv.*—LEONARD. BOLI. IN. a mullet. A shield ermine, charged with a chevron.
R.—HIGHWORTH, GROCER. and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters L. B.
2. *Obv.*—THOMAS. OSBORNE. and a mullet. A shield.
R.—OF. HIGHWORTH. 1653. and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters T. O.

3. *Obv.*—JOHN. TOMES. and a mullet. The Grocers' arms.
R.—OF. HIGHWORTH. 1652. and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between I. T.
4. *Obv.*—RICHARD. WILLIAMS. and a mullet. In the field, a pair of spectacles.
R.—WILLIAM. FRANKLIN. OF. HIGHWORTH. In the field, W. F. and two mullets.
5. *Obv.*—JOHN. ELTON.
HIGHWORTH. In the field, I. E. C.

HUNGERFORD.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. BUTLER. and a mullet. In the field, three birds, each with a branch in its mouth.
R.—IN. HUNGERFORD. and a mullet. In the field, I. E. B. and three diamonds.

KINGSWOOD.

1. *Obv.*—EDWARD. TANNER.
IN. KINGSWOOD.

LAVINGTON.

1. *Obv.*—ROBERT. HAYWARD. A ship in full sail.
R.—IN. LAVINGTON. 1668. In the field, three flowers the stalks terminating in a knot, between the letters R. H.

LAYCOCK.

1. *Obv.*—RICHARD. GRYST. and two cinquefoils. In the field, a lion rampant.
R.—IN. LACOCK. 1669. and a cinquefoil. In the field, R. G. five pellets, and two cinquefoils.
2. *Obv.*—RICHARD. GRIST. In the field, a pair of scales.
R.—IN. LACOCK. 1669. and a large cinquefoil pierced. In the field, R. G. G. two small, and two large cinquefoils, the latter pierced.

LUDGERSHALL.

1. *Obv.*—A castle.
R.—OF. LUGGASALE. 1665. In the field, WL in monogram. (Plate, No. 8.)

MAIDEN BRADLEY.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGE. AVDREY.
IN. MAIDEN. BRADLEY. In the field, G. A.
2. *Obv.*—JAMES. ISHER. The Grocers' arms.
R.—OF. BRADLEY. 1669. In the field, I. I. and three cinquefoils.

MALMESBURY.

1. *Obv.*—EDWARD. BROWNE. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a workman standing near a still.
R.—OF. MALMESBURY. two pellets, and a cinquefoil. In the field, E. M. B. a diamond, four pellets, and a cinquefoil.
2. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. WAYTE. and a mullet. A shield, charged with the Grocers' arms.
R.—IN. MAMSBURY. 1651. and a mullet. In the field, W. W.
3. *Obv.*—WALTER. WOODMAN. and a cinquefoil. A shield, charged with the Grocers' arms.
R.—CARIER. MALMESBURY. In the field, XXX a cinquefoil, and an M inverted.
4. *Obv.*—ELIAS. FERRIS. APOTHECARY. and a large cinquefoil. The Apothecaries' arms.
R.—IN. MALMSBURY. 1669, and a cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF. PENY. E. A. F. and three cinquefoils. (Plate, No. 9.)
5. *Obv.*—NICO. IAFERIS. WOOL. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a Woolstaplers' comb(?)
R.—MALMESBURY. ABYE. In the field, N. M. I. and three cinquefoils.
6. *Obv.*—ROB. THOMAS. OF. and a mullet. In the field, an ox.
R.—MALMESBURY. 64, a mullet, and two pellets. In the field, R. H. T. and four diamonds.
7. *Obv.*—THOMAS. . . . ANER. CARIER. In the field, a wool-pack.
R.—IN. MALMES. BURY. two diamonds, and a mullet. In the field, T. O. L.
8. *Obv.*—JOHN. GOLDNEY. IN. and a mullet. In the field, I. M. G. and three small mullets.
R.—CLOTHY^R. MALMSBURY. and a mullet. In the field, I. M. G. and three small mullets.
9. *Obv.*—PHILIP. EDWARDS.
IN. MALMSBURY. 165. R. M. F.

10. *Obv.*—JOHN. SANSUM. A pump.
OF. MALMSBURY. 166... I. I. S.
11. *Obv.*—THOMAS. TANNER. CARRIER
IN. MALMSBURY.
12. *Obv.*—THOMAS. TANNER.
IN MALMSBURY.
13. *Obv.*—RICHARD. THORNER.
MALMSBURY.
14. *Obv.*—THOMAS. EVANS.
MALMSBURY. IN. WILTS.
15. *Obv.*—RICHARD. PLAYER.
MALMBURY.

MARLBOROUGH.

1. *Obv.*—JEREMIAH. SLOPER. and a mullet. In the field, a sugar loaf.
R.—IN * MARLBOROUGH. and a mullet. In the field, the letters I. E. S. and two muliets.
2. *Obv.*—IOHN. HAMMOND. OF. a cinquefoil. In the field, a closed book with clasps.
R.—MARLBOROUGH. 66. and a cinquefoil pierced. In the field, the letters I. K. H. five cinquefoils pierced, and three pellets.
3. *Obv.*—JOHN. SMITH. IN. two cinquefoils pierced, and a mullet, In the field, two tobacco pipes saltier-wise.
R.—MALBROUGH, 1665. and a mullet. In the field, I. K. S. and three cinquefoils.
4. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. CRABBE. two small, and one large cinquefoil. A half-length figure dipping candles.
R.—OF. MARLBROUGH. 1668. a large cinquefoil. In the field, W. M. C. and three large cinquefoils.
5. *Obv.*—RICHARD SHIPRE, and a mullet. A shield, charged with the Salter's arms.
R.—OF. MOULBROUGH. a pellet, and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters R. S.
6. *Obv.*—THOMAS SHIPERE, and a mullet. Full-faced bust of an ancient queen.
R.—IN. MARLBOROUGH. and a cinquefoil. In the field, T. A. S.
7. *Obv.*—IANE. PEARCE.
8. *Obv.*—MARBROUGH. FARTHING. A castle.
R.—IN. THE. COUNTY. OF. WILTS. 1668. An ox standing, to the left.

9. *Obv.*—JOHN. MORGAN. 1656. and a mullet. A shield, charged with the Grocer's arms.
R.—AT. MALBURROW. a mullet, and a pellet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters I. M.
10. *Obv.*—OLIVER. SHROPSHIRE. and a mullet. An angel with clasped hands, standing full-faced,
R.—IN. MARLBROUGH. 1665. and a mullet. In the field, s. o. two mullets pierced, and four pellets.
11. *Obv.*—THOMAS. KEENE. In the field, three birds, one and two, each with a branch in its beak.
R.—IN. MARLBOROUGH. and a mullet. In the field, T. K. divided by a diamond; below 1652.
12. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. PUREUR. PINN. The Mercers' arms.
R.—MAKER. IN. MARLBROW. In the field W. D. P. and three diamonds.
13. *Obv.*—HENRY. COLEMAN.
IN. MARLBOROUGH. 1657.

MEERE.

1. *Obv.*—RICHARD. PITMAN.
OF. MEERE. 16 In the centre, R. I. P.

MELKSHAM.

1. *Obv.*—A. A. OF. MELKESHAM. and a cinquefoil. A shield, charged with the Mercers' arms.
R.—I. A. OF. STEEPLE. ASHTON. In the field, 1665. four pellets, and two cinquefoils pierced.
2. *Obv.*—RICH. LUKEY. AT. and a mullet. In the field, a pump with the water issuing from the spout.
R.—LOWER. END. MILK. S. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a shield. (Plate, No. 10.)

PURTON.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. EARMER. In the field, F. I. E. and five mullets.
R.—OF. PYRTON. 1668. In the field, HIS. HALF. PENY. and three mullets.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. FARMAR. 1656. A tobacco roll in the field.
R.—IN. PYRTON. In the field, the Grocer's arms. (Plate, No. 11.)

RAMSBURY.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. STON. OF. and a mullet. Full-faced half-length figure of a man dipping candles.
R.—RAMSBURY. 1653. and a mullet. In the field, I. M. S. and three diamonds.

2. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. WHITE. and two mullets. A shield.
R.—IN. RAMSBERY. and three mullets. In the field, w.r.w.
 two mullets, and two pellets. (Plate, No. 12.)

SARUM.

1. *Obv.*—SIMON. BOLEE. A shield, charged with three birds passant; crest, a similar bird.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1666. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY.
2. *Obv.*—EDWARD. FRIPP. and a cinquefoil. A shield of arms.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1668. and a cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY.
3. *Obv.*—SIMON. ROLFE. A coat of arms; the shield, charged with three partridges passant; crest, a partridge passant.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1666 ∴. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY. and four pellets.
4. *Obv.*—THOMAS. HAYTOR. OF. SARUM. and a mullet. A shield, charged with three goats' heads erased between a chevron or.
R.—HIS. HALFE-PENY. 1666. with a cinquefoil and four pellets; three cinquefoils meeting at the stems, which are interlaced; on either side, T. H.
- 5.—*Obv.*—HENRY. COLE. and a mullet. A full-faced bearded bust, probably intended for the Saracen's head.
R.—OF. SARUM. 1655. and a mullet. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters H. C.
6. *Obv.*—THOMAS. PARISH. IN. two pellets and a mullet. In the field, I. D. P. two pellets, and a cinquefoil.
R.—CHEESE. CROSSE. SARUM. and a mullet. A shield, ermine, charged with a chevron.
7. *Obv.*—EDWARD. LISTER. IN SARUM. and a large cinquefoil. In the field, the rising sun.
R.—AT. WINCHESTER. GATE. and a large cinquefoil. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY. and a cinquefoil.
8. *Obv.*—EDWARD. PENNY. IN. and a cinquefoil. The Butchers' arms.
R.—SARU.....1667. In the field, HIS. TOKEN.
9. *Obv.*—EDWARD. MASON. a mullet pierced, and three pellets. In the field, a grotesque figure of a naked boy; his left arm a *kimbo*, his right extended.
R.—....SARUM. 1658. In the field, E. E. M. with two diamonds and a pellet.

10. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. MANNINGE. and a mullet. In the field, an animal resembling a he-goat, but with the tail of a leopard.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1664. a cinquefoil and a mullet. In the field, F. I. M. and three cinquefoils.
11. *Obv.*—EDMOND. MACKS. and a cinquefoil. A mitre.
R.—OF. SARUM. and four cinquefoils. The letters E. M. and two cinquefoils.
12. *Obv.*—EDWARD. FALCONER. and a mullet. A shield ermine ; three arched crowns on a chief.
R.—IN. NEW. SARUM. 1659. and a mullet and two diamonds. In the field, E. M. F. and three diamonds.
13. *Obv.*—IN SARUM. 1667. two pellets and a mullet. In the field, C. E. F. four cinquefoils, three of them large, and pierced.
R.—HIS. HALF-PENY. and a mullet. In the field, two snakes twined together.
14. *Obv.*—THOMAS. CUTLER. IUNIOR. and a mullet. In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1666. three mullets and six pellets. In the field, T. I. C. three cinquefoils pierced, and a mullet.
15. *Obv.*—GEORGE. GODFREY. a mullet pierced, and a pellet. In the field, a rabbit squatting.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1659. a pellet, and a mullet pierced. In the field, G. G. and two diamonds.
16. *Obv.*—ROGER. GODFREY. IN. and a star of five points. A cleaver, and some other object.
R.—NEW. SARUM. 1660. In the field, R. E. G. and three stars.
17. *Obv.*—GEORGE. CLEMENS. a mullet, and a cinquefoil. In the field, a dragon passant.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1664. three cinquefoils, and a mullet. In the field, G. A. C. and two cinquefoils.
18. *Obv.*—JOHN. GILBERT. AT. THE. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a large bell.
R.—BELL. IN. NEW. SARUM. In the field, I. H. G.
19. *Obv.*—THOMAS. CUTLER. SENIOR. and a mullet. In the field HIS. HALF-PENY, a mullet, and two pellets.
R.—IN. SARUM. 1666. three mullets, and four pellets, two and two. In the field, two serpents entwined between the letters T. C.

20. *Obv.*—ROGER. GODFREY. IN. and a mullet. In the field, a cleaver, and some other instrument.
R.—NEW. SARUM. 1666. and a mullet. In the field, R. E. G. and three mullets.
21. *Obv.*—IOHN. HALE. and a mullet and a pellet. In the field, a lion passant.
R.—GROCER. IN. SARUM. and a mullet. In the field, I. H.
22. *Obv.*—IOHN. HANCOCKE. IN. NEW. and a diamond. In the field, I. H. and two mullets, with five diamonds.
R.—APOTHECARY. SARUM. and a pellet. In the field, a Turk's bust, full-faced.
23. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. JOYCE. A camel couchant.
R.—IN. SARUM. 165... In the field, W. I. and a cinquefoil.
24. *Obv.*—FOR. THE. MAIOR. OF. THE. 1659.⁴ and a spread eagle, with double head for a mint-mark. In the field, a spread eagle, with double head.
R.—CITY. OF. NEW. SARUM. and a spread eagle, with double head for a mint-mark. In the field, the arms of the city. (Plate, No. 13.)
25. *Obv.*—THOMAS. PARISH. IN. In the field, I. D. P. two diamonds, and a cluster of four pellets.
R.—CHEESE. CROSSE. SARUM. and a mullet. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
26. *Obv.*—CHRISTOPHER. EGG. and a mullet. In the field, the Ironmongers' arms.
R.—IN. SARUM. and two mullets. In the field, C. E.
27. *Obv.*—THOMAS. SHERGOOD....SARUM. and a large cinquefoil, pierced. In the field, a regal crown of the period.
R.—HIS. HALFE-PENNY. 166... In the field, two flowers, the stalks entwined together between the letters T. S.
28. *Obv.*—VAUGHAN. RICHARDSON. and a mullet. In the field, a dolphin.
R.—KATHERINE STR. IN. SARUM. In the field, V. C. R. 1668. two pellets, and two cinquefoils.
29. *Obv.*—GEO. G. PAGE. GROCER. and a mullet. In the field, a bird with expanded wings, holding a branch in its beak
R.—IN. SARUM. 1657. a mullet and a cinquefoil. In the field, G. K. P. and two cinquefoils pierced.
30. *Obv.*—HENRY. M. . . . ERSHAW. and a mullet. The object in the field, detrited.

⁴ In the engraving of this piece, the date is erroneously 1699.

- R.—IN. SARUM. COOKE. 58. In the field, H. F. M. and three diamonds.
31. *Obv.*—GEORGE. GODFERY. and a mullet. A rabbit.
R.—RAT. KILR. (*sic.*) IN. SARUM. In the field, G. G.
32. *Obv.*—GEORGE (?) GODFERY. and a mullet pierced. In the field, a rabbit.
R.—RAT. KILR. IN. SARUM. In the field, G. G. and two diamonds.
33. *Obv.*—JOSEPH. SAXTON.
R.—IN. SALISBURY.

STEEPLE-ASHTON.

1. *Obv.*—ROB. JEFFREYES. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a building resembling a chapel.
R.—STEEPLE. ASHTON. and a cinquefoil. In the field, R. M. I. and two mullets.

STOUR.

1. *Obv.*—THOMAS. IHONSON. and a star of five points. The Grocers' arms.
R.—AT. STOUR. 1650. and a star of five points. In the field, a cinquefoil between the letters T. I.; above, a fleur de lis.

SWINDON.


1. *Obv.*—JOHN. SMITH. four pellets and a mullet. A shield, charged with the Bakers' arms.
R.—IN. SWINDON. 1664. and a mullet. In the field, I. C. S. and three cinquefoils pierced.
2. *Obv.*—HENRY. RESTALL. and a mullet. Two tobacco-pipes, crossed saltier-wise.
R.—IN. SWINDON. 1668. and a mullet, three sugar loaves.
3. *Obv.*—AMOS. WILKINS. M. and a mullet. In the field, the Grocers' arms.
R.—SWINDON. IN. WILTSHER. and a mullet. In the field, the letters A. W.
4. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. HEATH. and a cinquefoil. In the field, W. E. four pellets, and two mullets pierced.
R.—IN. SWINDON. four mullets pierced. In the field, W. E. four pellets, and two mullets pierced.
5. *Obv.*—HENRY. RESTALL. and a mullet. In the field, two tobacco-pipes crossed in saltier.
R.—IN. SWINDON. 1664. and a mullet. In the field, two tobacco-pipes crossed in saltier.

6. *Obv.*—AMOS. WILKINS. AT. and a diamond and two pellets.
The bust of an ancient queen, like that on the
Mercers' arms.
R.—SWINDON. IN. WILTS. and a diamond. In the field,
A. M. W. and three diamonds.
7. *Obv.*—HENRY. MUNDAY. CHANDLER.
R.—IN. SWINDON.
8. *Obv.*—HENRY. MUNDAY. CHANDLER. In the field, the
Grocers' arms.
R.—HIS. HALF-PENY. IN. SWINDON. the words divided by
diamonds. In the field, the letters H. M. divided
by a branch; below, 1669, a cinquefoil, and two
pellets.

TINHEAD.

1. *Obv.*—JOHN. BERRY. OF. and a mullet. The Mercers' arms.
R.—TINHEAD, 1668. and a mullet. In the field, I. A. B.
a cinquefoil, and two diamonds.

TROWBRIDGE.

1. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. SMITH. two tobacco-pipes crossed in saltier.
R.—IN. TRUBRIDGE. In the field, w. s. Another bears,
"IN. TW. BRIDG."
2. *Obv.*—ROBERT. DARCKE. 1669. In the field, 
R.—IN. TRUBRIDGE. IN. In the field, six large pellets;
between them, WILTS.
3. *Obv.*—TROWBRIDG. IN. WILTIS. In the field, H. D. four
pellets, and two mullets pierced.
R.—Precisely the same, except that the field bears the letters
E. D.

WARMINSTER.

1. *Obv.*—THOMAS. TOOMER. and a mullet. In the field, a bird
with expanded wings, holding a branch in its mouth.
R.—OF. WARMESTER. 1651. and a mullet. In the field,
cinquefoil between the letters T. T.
2. *Obv.*—IOHN. SLADE. 1667. and a mullet. In the field, a heart.
R.—IN. WARMISTER. three pellets, and two mullets. In
the field, three flowers, the stalks terminating in a
knot, between the letters I. S.
3. *Obv.*—JAMES. ELLIOT.
R.—OF. WARMISTER.

4. *Obv.*—JOHN. BUCCHER.
R.—IN. WARMISTER. 1651. In the field, I. B.

WESTBURY.

1. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. PASHENT. the Tallow-Chandlers' arms.
R.—OF. WESTBURY. 1668. In the field, P. F. K.
2. *Obv.*—THOMAS. HANCOCKE. In the field, a cock.
R.—IN. WESTBURY. 1656. and a mullet. In the field, a right hand open.
3. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. COCKELL. OF. WEST.
BURY. COUNTY. WILTS.
4. *Obv.*—WALTER. HAYNES.
OF. WESTBURY.
5. *Obv.*—JOHN. MATRAVERS. IN.
WESTBURY.

WILTON.

1. *Obv.*—FRANCIS. WACE. OF. two swords crossed saltier-wise.
R.—WILTON. 1658. and a mullet. A shield, charged with three ancient crowns.
2. *Obv.*—STEPHEN. BRASSIER. 1667. and a mullet. In the field, four stars between the letters S. H. B.
R.—WILTON. IN. WILTSHIRE E.* In the field, HIS. HALF-PENY.
3. *Obv.*—THOMAS. CLARK. a cinquefoil and a mullet. In the field, three leopards' heads cabossed.
R.—OF. WILTON. 1664. and a mullet. In the field, T. C. a cinquefoil, and five pellets.
4. *Obv.*—WILLIAM. NEWMAN.
WILTON. HIS. HALF-PENNY.

WOOTTON BASSETT.

1. *Obv.*—GABRIEL. ARMAN. A shield, bearing the bust of an ancient queen.
R.—IN. WHETEN. BASSETT. In the field, A. G. E.
2. *Obv.*—JOHN. KNIGHTON. and a cinquefoil. In the field, a crown like that of Charles I.
R.—IN. WOOTTON. BASSETT. and a cinquefoil. In the field, the letters I. I. K. and three cinquefoils.
3. *Obv.*—JOHN. KNIGHTON. four pellets, and a cinquefoil. In the field, two keys crossed saltier-wise.
R.—IN. WOOTTON. BASSETT. and a cinquefoil. In the field, I. I. K. and three cinquefoils.

VIII.

LEADEN TOKENS FOUND IN LONDON.

THE tokens engraved in the accompanying plate were recently discovered on the site of the ditch without the ancient London Wall, during some excavations near Aldersgate-street. There were several hundreds; but the specimens engraved comprise all the remarkable varieties.

The extreme rudeness and quaintness of style of these pieces favours the conjecture that they are of a much earlier period than the end of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth century, as a friend supposes; the occurrence of the Roman letter R on one of them indicating, as he conceives, a period not earlier than the reign of Elizabeth.

It will be observed, that the reverses of Nos. 4, 5, 7, and 9 are varied; and on this account, the R applied as one of the reverses to No. 7, may probably be of a later date. At any rate, the devices are for the most part of a character and execution which remind us of much earlier work.

The history of the English coinage furnishes us with many anecdotes, illustrating the inconvenience and misery arising from the want of a proper supply of the fractions of the commonest current coin, the penny, which, considering the commodities it would then procure, was much too large for very general use among the poor. The practice of dividing that coin must have been found extremely inconvenient, and the issue of its half and quarter, mere spangles of silver, does not appear to have remedied the evil. In such an extremity, recourse seems to have been had to the issue of tokens in the baser metals. Before the coinage of farthings in our own time, almost every circular piece

of metal, even a button without a shank, often represented that coin; and it may be readily imagined, that in the middle ages similar substitutes were readily found. It is not unlikely that *leaden* tokens were more commonly used in taverns, and that the specimens engraved bear some allusion to the signs, as the spread eagle, the bishop, the palmer, the lion, the hart, the fleur de lis, etc. etc. A passage in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii. p. 58, alludes to the currency of *lead* in taverns; and it appears, from the following extracts from the parish-account book of St. Peter's, of Mancroft, Norwich, communicated by Mr. Goddard Johnson to the British Archæological Association, that they were commonly used on solemn occasions.

A. D.		£	s.	d.
1632.	Paid for moulds to cast tokens in - -	0	4	0
1633.	Paid to Norman for leaden tokens - -	0	0	6
1640.	Paid to Thomas Turner for 300 tokens -	0	3	0
1644.	Paid to Howard the plomer for tokens -	0	0	0
1659.	Paid to goodman Tenton for cutting a mould for the tokens - - - - -	0	2	6
1680.	Paid to the widow Harwood for lead tokens	0	5	0
1683.	Paid Mrs. Harrold for new tokens - -	0	1	0
1684.	Ditto ditto ditto - -	0	1	0
1686.	Paid for tokens bought, and herbs for the church	0	2	6

The following is an account of the receivings by tokens of the communicants at various times:—

1682.	Paid for bread and wine, more than received by tokens - - - - -	0	19	1
1683.	Paid for bread and wine, more than received by tokens - - - - -	0	15	1
1685.	Received by tokens - - - - -	3	0	11½
1686.	Received by tokens at eleven communions in the said year - - - - -	3	18	6
1687.	Received by tokens at ten communions in the said year - - - - -	3	2	3

The last similar entry in the book is in 1696.

IX.

OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN GREEK AND
ROMAN COINS.

In a Letter to the Editor.

Bromley, in Kent, 13th Nov., 1845.

DEAR SIR,

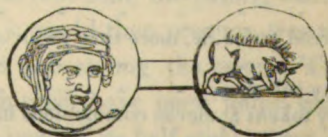
If you consider the following notices of a few coins in my possession, sufficiently interesting to be inserted in the Numismatic Chronicle, they are much at your service.

Locri. Æ, size 7.

Obv.—Galeated head of Pallas. Above EY.*Rev.*—ΑΟΚΡΩΝ. Female seated with patera and poppy. On each side, a star.

It was probably from having seen only an imperfect specimen of this coin, that Sestini describes the poppy as "sceptrum cum globo," and Eckhel "sceptrum."

Tyra. AR, size 4, weighing 86 grs.

Obv.—Head of Ceres, full faced, veiled.*Rev.*—TYPANON. Bull butting. Between his legs A.

Procured through Mr. Curt from the Revil Collection. This coin claims attention not only because unpublished, but because it is the only autonomous coin hitherto discovered of Tyra. It is further interesting, as shewing a

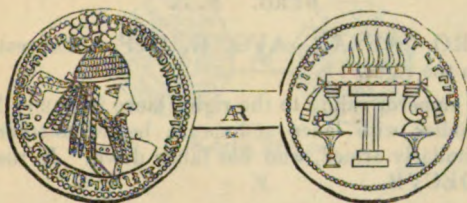
very good state of art in one of the remotest corners of Numismatic Geography. The types much resemble those found on the coins of the neighbouring city of Olbiopolis.

DEMETRIUS II. OF SYRIA. TETRADRACHM.

Rev.—Apollo seated. In the exergue “Sidon.”

This coin weighs $258\frac{1}{2}$ grains, being adapted to the Attic talent. (Vide observation under Lot 2562 of the Thomas collection.) It will probably be found a general rule, that whenever Sidon or any of the neighbouring cities, for political or other causes, adopted the usual Syrian types, they adopted also the Syrian weight, and adjusted to the Ægyptian talent those coins only which bear the Ægyptian type of the eagle.

ARTAXERXES I. OF PERSIA. AR.



This coin is unique as to the style of the head dress on the obverse.

AUGUSTUS. DENARIUS.

Obv.—Head of Peace.

Rev.—CAESAR. DIVI. F. The emperor standing, his right hand raised; in his left, a spear reversed.

Of this coin Eckhel says, “aversæ sensus mihi ignotus.” Connecting the two sides, it appears to represent the emperor in the character of pacificator, extending his right hand to forbid further slaughter after victory. “Dextra

vetat pugnās." In fabric, it resembles the coins struck about the time of the battle of Actium.

AUGUSTUS. DENARIUS.

Obv.—Head and legend, as usual.

Rev.—Bull butting, &c., as usual.

In noticing these very common coins, Eckhel gives a summary of the opinions of his predecessors, but being dissatisfied with them all, adds, "quis sit hujus typi explicatus, quin conjecturis indulgeam, adfirmare vereor." If after this, I might venture to give an opinion, it would be that the type, which is copied from the coins of Thurium alludes to the name Thurinus, which the emperor bore in youth. "Infanti cognomen Thurino inditum est, in memoriam majorum originis," &c., &c., says Suetonius *in vitâ*, cap. 7.

NERO. Æ. 3.

Obv.—NERO CAESAR AVG. G. IMP. Laureated head, to the right.

Rev.—The emperor riding to the right, lance in hand; behind, a soldier with lance and spear; before, another soldier, similarly armed, who has fallen down. In the exergue DECVR.

From the Thomas collection.

UNCERTAIN. Æ. 3.

Obv.—Head of infant, veiled, and crowned with sea weed.

Rev.—S. C. in an olive garland. Akerman, Roman Coins, vol. ii. p. 506.

Where certainty is not attainable, probability is desirable, and with this view, I would suggest the appropriation of this coin to the infant son of Domitian,—

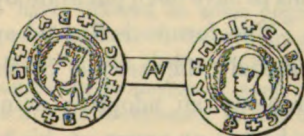
1st. Because the fabric resembles that of the other third brass of Domitian.

2nd. Because the infant is commemorated in other metals and sizes, and, therefore, is probably commemorated also in third brass; a coinage, which, under Domitian, was struck in such unusual quantities, and with such variety of type.

3rd. The infant is anonymous on all coins, and the omission on this coin of any inscription, such as DIVVS CAESAR, may possibly have arisen from his being the first deceased infant thus honoured. For testimonies as to the importance attached, at the time, both to his birth and death, see Eckhel, vol. vi. p. 400. With respect to the crown of sea weed, if sea weed it be, I have neither explanation nor conjecture to offer.

GEORGE SPARKES.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.



Weight, 22.2 grs.

X.

ON AN UNEDITED COIN OF ONE OF THE EARLY KINGS OF ABYSSINIA.

Frankfort on the Maine,
5th November, 1845.

DEAR SIR,—I have received through the medium of Mr. J. E. Gray, the impression of the small gold coin of an Abyssinian king, which I pointed out to you among the unclassified medals of the British Museum. Having examined this impression carefully, I think I can refer the coin to one of the rulers of Axum, a list of whom I published in the second volume of my *Travels in Abyssinia*.

There can be scarcely any doubt, that the coin in question dates its origin to the century in which Aphidas reigned in Axum, A.D. 530—542, its workmanship so much resembling the gold coin of this king I published in my Travels (pl. viii. fig. 6). The description of the coin belonging to the British Museum would be—

Obv.—Crowned head, turned to the right, between two ears; a sword in the right hand, surrounded by the inscription,

ACA + BAL + LI¹ + BAX +
Asa(hel) Bas(ileos) Sin (?) Thach (?)¹

Rev.—Shaved head, turned to the right, between two ears; in the right hand three leaves.

CIB + $\frac{1}{2}$ ME + IAN + A Λ Φ +
Gebise. Ian. Alph.

The second successor of Aphidas bore the name Esahel (No. 45 of my list, vol. ii. p. 346). He reigned only two months, and seems to have been put aside by his minister, or servant, Egabes. The former is figured and named in the obverse of the medal; the second in the reverse. Ian Alph is most probably an adoptive name which Gabes assumed. Since he has no crown on his head, he seems to have governed as a substitute of the legitimate sovereign Asahel. The adoptive names, *Ian* and *Aelaf*, were used by several Abyssinian kings; for example, Johannes (No 125 of my list) was named Aelaf Saged.

I hope this short notice may be of service to you; it is given by me as mere conjecture. I am yours most obliged,

D. EDWARD RÜPPELL.

TO SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., British Museum.

[This coin was obtained from Colonel Claude Steuart, who procured it at Aden. The weight of these coins corresponds with that of the small gold coins of Justin, weighing 23.2 grs. The drawing having been made from a cast, is unfortunately reversed; the description is, however, correct.]

¹ The meaning of Sin Thach I do not know.

MISCELLANEA.

COINS OF THE CONQUEROR DISCOVERED AT YORK.—In the month of August last, I spent a day or two in the city of York, and endeavoured to ascertain all the circumstances of a discovery which had been accidentally made a few months before, of a number of pennies of William the Conqueror. I was informed, that, in digging out the foundation of a house near Jubbergate, a number of silver coins were found, which turned out to be pennies of the Conqueror, of type No. 234 of the *Silver Coins of England*. It was said, that the total number discovered was about 600; but with the able assistance of Mr. Wellbeloved, who took much pains to assist me, I could obtain a sight of only 167; and I am therefore inclined to believe, that the total number found is somewhat less than that stated above. I have given below a list of the moneyers and mints, with the number of their respective coins; by which it will be seen, that by far the greater number have been struck at York, as might be expected, especially as all the pieces seem to have suffered in some degree from wear, and must, therefore, probably have been withdrawn from the local circulation of the place where they were deposited. It will be perceived, that amongst the moneyers of even this small number, twenty-eight names are not mentioned, or are differently spelt, in Ruding.

With these there was one penny with a profile head; but I was not able to procure a sight of it, and cannot therefore say what was the type.

There was also one penny of Edward the Confessor.

SIEG....	ON BEDEFO
2. COLBRAN	— DVRR
2. ORDRIC	— GLEPECEI
GODRIC	— HAMTV
GODRIC	— HAMTI
2. SPETMAN	— AMT
2. BRIHTRIC	— HERE
2. GODRIC	— HVNTI
3. AELFPEARD	— LEHI
2. ELFSI	— LEGECI
FRITHCIGT	— LEI
LIERI.	— LERECE
ANEMVND	— LI

E...PINE	ON LI
2. GIFEL	— LINCO
3. IELNER	— LINCO
3. OVTHGRIM	— LINC
SEFPARD	— LIN
2. PVLSI	— LINCO
AELFSI	— LVNDEN
AELEFSIC	— LVNDEN
2. AELPINE	— LVNDEN
AEOLFSI	— LVNDEN
4. ALDGAR	— LVN
ALDOVR	— LVN
ELDOVR	— LVND
2. EADPINE	— LVNI
EALDGAR	— LVN
4. IDEN	— LVNDENI
3. GODRIC	— LVNDE
2. GODRIC	— LVNDI
GODRIIC	— LVNDNE
2. GODPINE	— LVNDI
GODPINE	— LVNI
EADPINE	— NORTH
LIOFOLD	— NOR
ELFSI	— SNOT
FORN	— SNOTI
3. ELFPI	— OXEFORD
PVLFPi	— OXEN
DERMON	— STA
3. COLENIC	— TAMVN
ERVN	— TAMP
CINRIC	— +IEOTNF, i.e. Thetford
3. GODPINE	— THEOT
....O....	— THEOTFOR
OLPVRN	— THETOI
GODRIC	— PILTVN
2. SEFAR	— PILTVI
ERSTNER	— PIHR
2. ALEIF	— EOFERD
4. ANTHOLF	— EO
26. ANTHOLF	— EOFE
4. ARCETEL	— EOF
2. HARTHVL	— EOF
2. LEIGSING	— EO
7. OVTHBEORN	— EO
2. OVTHGRIM	— EOFE
ROSFETEL	— EO

SPEARTCOL	ON EO
SPEATCOL	— EO
19. THORR	— EOFEK
9. THORR	— EOFEKD
2. VLFCETEL	— EO
MANNA	— ...AM.

NAMES DIFFERING FROM RUDING'S LIST.

ÆLFPEARÐ	EALDGAR	LEIGSING
ÆLEFSIC	ELDOVR	LIOFOLD
ÆOLFSI	ELFPI	OLPVRN
ALDOVR	ERSTNER	ORDRIC
ANEMVND	ERVN	PVLSI
ARCETEL	HARTHVL	SEFAR
BRIHTRIC	FRITHCIGT	SPEATCOL
COLBRAN	IDEN	SPEATCOL
COLENIC	IELNER	VLFCETEL.
DERMON		

NUMISMATIC SCRAPS.—No. III.

Ston College, October 11, 1845.

SINCE I last wrote to you, some new coins have fallen in my way, which I think sufficiently interesting to describe to you:—

I. A penny, which I hesitate not to ascribe to Henry IV., and to one of his earlier coinages. It is very much clipped, on one side down to the inner circle, and is worn considerably about the edges; but in spite of this it weighs $14\frac{3}{4}$ grs., and must have weighed 18 when perfect. The workmanship, too, is that of an period earlier than Henry VI., the head and hair precisely like that of the last coinage of Richard II.; and the reverse almost a *fac simile* of the Durham penny of that king. The letters are old English, and where the N can be decyphered, it is not the Roman N which is employed.

Obv.—HENRICVS *****. On the right of the crown, a star; on the left, an annulet, or pellet.

R—***** DVNOLM. Cross and pellets, as usual.

I think the weight and workmanship of this coin, both on the obverse and reverse, justify its attribution to Henry IV.; and it presents us with a new mint of that sovereign, and an instance earlier than any yet known, in which private marks are placed by the sides of the crown.

II. A specimen of the heavy groat of Henry IV. This coin, like the other, is clipped. Indeed it is cut down to the middle of

the outer legend all round, yet it weighs 60 grs. Here, too, as in the former case, the old English N is substituted for the Roman N.

Obv.—HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC.

Head resembling that of Richard II. MM. cross.

R—POSVI, etc. CIVITAS LONDON. Crosses between the words.

III. A penny of the *first* coinage of Edward IV. clipped *considerably*, but otherwise well preserved. Weight, 12 grs. MM. Cross.

Obv.—EDWARD DEI. GRA. REX ANGLI.

R—CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets, as usual.

IV. A halfpenny of the heavy coinage of Henry IV. Weight, 8 grs. nearly, more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ (clipped).

Obv.—HENRICVS REX ***.

R—CIVITAS LONDON.

These coins are all remarkable for being cut down to the exact weight of a subsequent coinage, but exhibiting at the same time, by the extent to which they have been clipped, that they belonged to an earlier and weightier issue. There seems to have been a determination not to reduce any of the coins in question below the legal weight of the last coinage current, when the clipping took place. May it not have been done by authority?

I have also been fortunate enough to obtain specimens of two open crown pennies of Henry VII., but as they are engraved in Mr. Hawkins' work (367) (370), they only serve to confirm the accuracy of that excellent treatise.

V. A York half-groat of Henry VII.'s second coinage, resembling the London ones, with the open crown, MM. lis. On the breast, a lis; in centre of reverse a lozenge, inclosing a pellet; before, CIVI, and EBO, and after TAS, roses; rose also after MEVM.

Obv.—HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AGL. Z FRA.

R—POSVI, etc. CIVITAS EBORACI.

VI. A denarius of Augustus.

Obv.—Head of Augustus. No legend.

R—Temple of a peculiar form; unpublished, so far as I have been able to ascertain. No legend.

VII. Egyptian coin of Philip the elder (brass 5, ordinary size).

Obv.—AK. M. IOY. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. ΕΥΣ. Head of the emperor, laureate.

R—Jupiter borne on an eagle, with expanded wings; in the field, S. HENRY CHRISTMAS.

NUMISMATIC SCRAPS.—No. IV.

I CONTINUE my notes, with a notice of a coin of Plegmund. Ruding gives one with a moneyer's name, SIGEHEIM NOR,

but suspects that NOR must be a blunder for MON. I am happy in being able to confirm this idea. I possess a penny of this archbishop in fine preservation, which reads—
 I. *Obv.*—+PLEGMVND. ARCHIEP. Small cross.

R.—+SIGEHELM. MON. In two lines, three crosses between.

Thus it appears that the *name*, as well as the designation of the moneyer, was blundered on the coin described by Ruding. It is singular, too, that considering the extreme rarity of the coins of Plegmund previous to the Cuerdale find, not one among the sixty specimens there found should bear the name of Sigehelm.

II. A penny of Henry I., the most usual type, three-quarter face, the reverse presenting a new moneyer, ESTMVND ON. LVND. The coin is in a high state of preservation.

III. A halfpenny of Edward VI. in a fine state of preservation; base metal. Weight, 6 grains.

Obv.—The king's head, in profile, to the left. ED. 6 D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA.

R—Cross and pellets. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. Between each of the forks of the large cross, a small cross.

This is the second halfpenny of Edward VI. which has been made known, and by a singular piece of numismatic good fortune, both have been communicated by me. The first, which is of London, is now in the cabinet of J. B. Bergne, Esq.; the second, now described, in my own.

IV. A billon coin of Otacilia Severa, one of the small Alexandrian series.

Obv.—M. ΩΤΣΕΟΥΗΡΑ. ΣΕΒ. ΣΣ. Head of Ot Severa.

R—L.E. A female figure to the knees; helmeted, and looking to the left; holding out her right hand, and having a spear in the left.

V. A coin of Volusian, of Alexandria Troas; size between second and third brass.

Obv.—IMP. CAES. C. VIBI. AFIN. VOLVSSIAN (*sic*). Laureated head of the emperor.

R—COL. AVG. TROAS. A horse grazing, to the left; above the horse, a man's bust.

VI. Coin of Thurium, much clipped. Weight, 108 grs. AR.5. F.*.

Obv.—Head of Pallas, to the right; behind, the head TIMO.

R—ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ ΕΥΦΑ. A bull, butting, to the right; beneath, a fish.

This coin differs from the one described by Mionnet (vol. i. p. 169, No. 661), by having the letters TIMO, behind the head, inclosed in a kind of circle, by the crest of the helmet; doubtless an abbreviation of the magistrate's name, by whose order the coin was struck.

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

FROM THE BULLETTINO DELL' INSTITUTO DI CORRISPONDENZA
ARCHEOLOGICA.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1844.—P. 21.

Signor Cavedoni gives a very full notice of a new edition of Riccio's important work, entitled, *Le Monete delle Antiche Famiglie di Roma, etc.*, Naples, 1843, pp. 288, 4to., and 72 plates, in which a great number of new coins are made known, partly from the author's collection, partly communicated by the Chevalier Borghesi, the celebrated Baron d'Ailly, and other collectors. Signor Cavedoni adds some interesting remarks on the types of certain new coins of various families, among which are those of Afrania, Horatia, Lutatia, Minucia, Plætoria, Pompeia, Pomponia, Sempronia, Servilia, etc. etc.

MARCH, 1844.—P. 42.

At the meeting of the Institute, January 19, Signor Kestner exhibited an unpublished coin of Tiberius, on the reverse of which is the legend PONTIF. MAX., within a wreath. It is to be regretted, that no indication of size or metal is given.

P. 46.

Signor Cavedoni contributes some remarks on certain coins of the kings of Cyprus.

1. *Evagoras*, Neumann, pars ii. p. 106; *Eckhel*, *D. N. Vet.* p. 305; and *Sestini. Mus. Hederv.* pars iii. p. 72, n. 14, are quoted to prove the reading not to be always BA, but sometimes BIA, which Signor Cavedoni supposes to mean BIAστης, a title in Cyprus equivalent to δυνάστης, as appears from Schleusner, *Lexic. N. T.* v. βιαστής.

2. The coin, reading EY, and attributed by M. Lenormant, *Trésor de Numismatique*, pp. 73—76, pl 31—32, to Evagoras, Signor C. thinks may belong to Eunostus, king of Solus, in Cyprus. See *Athenæus*, xiii. p. 576, E, as the coins of Evagoras usually read EYA.

3. On a coin with the letters MEN (attributed by Borrell to Menelaus), Signor C. thinks, that the object called the double cross, behind the head on the reverse, is the Phœnician letter *aleph*, and supports his opinion by several pertinent quotations.

4. The legend NI, on a coin, *Eckhel*, *D. N. Vet.* p. 305, he supposes to refer to NIΘΑΔΩΝ, the son of Pnytagoras, one of the trierarchs of Alexander the Great, *Arrian*, *Indic.* xviii. 8, not to Nicocles, whose name is written NIK.

5. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laurelled, with bow behind, and BA. *Rev.* Female head, diademed and turreted; behind, NK, in a monogram. (*Mus. Este.*) This coin differs from four others described by Lenormant, *Trésor*, l. c. pl. 31, n. 16—18.

6. The coin, *Obv.* female head with long hair, necklace, and ear-rings, etc.; behind, IIN. *Rev.* Similar head, with short hair; behind, BA (*Mus. Este.*), is considered to be of Pnytagoras; as it is contended that the letters IIN, as read by Borrell, ought to be read IIN.

7. *Obv.* Female head, laurelled. *Rev.* IIA. Head of Diana, Sestini, *Mus. Hederv. in Cyren.* No. 17. This coin, if not of the Pallenses of Cephalonia, is considered to be probably of Pasicrates, king of Solus, in Cyprus. *Arrian, Exp. Alex.* ii. 22, 2. *Plutarch in Alex.* p. 681, D. Signor Cavedoni further considers the restitution of these coins to Cyprus, particularly No. 5, to confirm the attribution of the Roman copper money to that island, struck by M. Canidius Crassus. See *Morell, Famil. Rom. Licin.* tab. 3, lit. B; *Liebe, Gotha Num.* p. 393. See also Signor Cavedoni's further remarks, *Bullettino*, July, p. 124.

APRIL, 1844.—P. 49.

Contains the interesting and elaborate arguments at length of Dr. Emilius Braun, and Signor Capranesi, in favour of the genuineness of the *Quinipondio Borgiano*, said by Signor Raffaello Gargiulo to be false.

MAY, 1844.—P. 96.

A notice of Signor Avellino's work, "*Rubastinorum Numorum Catalogus.*" Neapol. 1844, in 4to. cum tab. 2, by Signor Cavedoni.

This work, observes Signor C., is executed with the greatest care. The coins of Rubastini are admirably arranged and described, with full references to the works of former numismatists. The perfect resemblance of some of the silver coins of Rubastini, to those of Metapontum and Tarentum, is referred by Signor Avellino to a peculiar monetary system in Apulia, the result, as he supposes, of a commercial relation with Metapontum and Tarentum, the emporia of Magna Grecia. Signor Avellino follows Mr. Millingen, in supposing the Rubastini were derived from Rhypæ, in Achaia.

JULY, 1844.—P. 116.

Dr. Koehne publishes four unedited medallions, in copper, from the cabinet of the Chevalier Schmidt, of Berlin, namely,

PERINTHUS, IN THRACE.

Sep. Severus.

1. *Obv.*—ΑΥ. ΚΑ...CEΠ. CEYHPOC II. Head of Severus, to the right, laurelled.

R—ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Female draped figure standing, with mural crown, holding in each hand a temple. AKTIA ΠΥΘΙΑ, in the field.

Dr. K. traces, with much research, the history of Perinthus till the time of Severus, by whom it was much favoured, and in honour of whom the public games, *Philadelphia*, inscribed on the coin, were instituted. The female figure he explains to represent the tutelary goddess of the city, or the city itself. The two temples are those dedicated to Apollo and to the emperor, which stood in the circus of the city.

Alexander Severus.

2. *Obv.*—ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CEYH. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC.... Bust of the emperor, in the paludamentum, with radiated crown, to the right.

R—ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΙC. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Victory in a biga.

PHILIPPPOPOLIS, IN THRACE.

Caracalla.

3. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CEYH. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Laurelled bust of the emperor, to the left, with the *Ægis*.

R—ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΡΑΚΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ. The emperor, on horseback, to the right, crowned with a wreath, clad in the tunic and paludamentum; in his left hand, the sceptre, his right raised; between the legs of the horse, ^{HT} _{OI}; below, ^{ΕΝΘΙΑΙΗ} _{ΠΟΠΟΛΙ}.

Dr. K. remarks, that this type of the emperor on horseback is quite unknown. The legend, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ, refers to the games in honor of Alexander the Great, which must have been instituted by Caracalla, when, during his visit to Thrace, he celebrated the memory of that monarch.

HERACLEA, IN BITHYNIA.

4. *Obv.*—ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙCΤΑΝ. Bust of Hercules, with the lion's skin, and club on the right shoulder, to the right.

R—ΙΡΑΚΑΕΩΤΑΝ. Theatre, full of spectators; in the centre, a seated figure of Hercules, opposite whom stands the victor, placing a wreath on his own head with his right hand, and holding, in his left, a palm-branch. On his left hand is a temple; in the exergue, ΜΑΤΡΟC ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΩΝ. This coin Dr. K.

considers to have been struck, probably, in the reign of Gordian III. Cf. Mionnet, ii. 443, n. 174. Dr. K. is unable to find, in any ancient writer, a notice of the public games, to which the type of the reverse refers.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1844 — P. 153.

Signor Cavedoni publishes an archaic coin, recently brought from the coast of Africa, which he supposes to be of Cyrene, with the type of the Gardens of the Hesperides. On the obverse of this coin (which is of silver, and size 4 of the scale of Mionnet), are two objects, like *hearts*; their bases joined by a kind of bar, out of which, on each side, spring objects like flowers. On the reverse is an incuse square, bisected by a bar, in one division of which is an oblong space, containing three globules; on each side a globule, and at each end, three oval objects, like a flower. In the other oblong division is a lozenge-shaped object, having a globule in the middle, and at each end of which is a flower(?). Comparing the representation on this reverse, with the well-known reverses called the Gardens of Alcinoüs, on the coins of Corcyra, Apollonia, and Dyrrhachium, and also with the plan of the Cretan labyrinth on the coins of Cnossus, Signor Cavedoni conjectures that it may represent the celebrated Gardens of the Hesperides, near Cyrene. The two objects, like *hearts*, he supposes to be buds of the silphium.

In the same number of the *Bullettino*, at p. 156, is a notice by Signor Cavedoni, of Mr. Millingen's "*Supplément aux Considérations sur la Numismatique de l'Ancienne Italie*." Florence, 1844. 8vo. Pp. 32, and 2 plates.

The learned writer of this article does ample justice to the importance and candour of the corrections and additions in this valuable supplement, although he does not uniformly coincide in the opinions promulgated by Mr. Millingen. The coins which he particularly discusses are those of Heraclea, Lucaniæ; Hipponium, and Terina, in Bruttii; Uxentum, or Uzentum; Cuma, Campaniæ; and Asculum, Apuliæ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged to our foreign correspondents who occasionally forward us a sale catalogue of coins, but necessity compels us to say, that unless sent by private hand, the expense of carriage is considerable. It is mortifying to be compelled to refuse a packet containing a pamphlet of the value, perhaps, of one shilling, upon which there is a charge of *ten*, and this has been our lot on several occasions.

C. R. The barbarous imitations of the Macedonian tetradrachms are *not* Gaulish, but should be classed to Illyria, Pannonia, etc. It does not follow, that because a coin is an imitation it is necessarily British or Gaulish.

J. K. The leaden token, with "God save ye Queene," is of the time of Elizabeth, and is not uncommon.

D. H. We do not believe that the coin was really discovered where it is stated to have been, but the owner doubtless thinks so. Careless or unauthenticated statements of "finds" are not only worse than useless—they are mischievous in the highest degree, and lead to much embarrassment and perplexity.



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R



5



R



6

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Æ



Æ



8



9
Æ



Æ



10

Orig. del. et sculp.

COINS OF VESPASIAN AND OF TITUS.

XI.

NUMISMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NARRATIVE
PORTIONS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY JOHN YONGE AKERMAN.

MANY ancient coins, both Greek and Roman, so strikingly illustrate the historical, or narrative portions of the New Testament, that it is surprising no detailed notice of these interesting and significant monuments has been undertaken by some practical hand. It is true that commentaries have been written by the learned, and an occasional coin has been intercalated in their text by way of illustration, but, with scarcely an exception, they have been carelessly copied from some already very imperfect engraving, although the originals exist in many public and private cabinets. The most impudent forgeries have also found a place among these illustrations.

It is with no desire to disparage the labours of those who have attempted to avail themselves of the evidence to be derived from numismatic sources, that this deficiency is noticed, but simply to guard the inexperienced from being misled by representations which cannot be relied upon. With infinite disgust we have often discovered, in the cabinets of collectors of coins, specimens highly prized by the possessors as illustrative of Jewish history, which the slightest acquaintance with ancient art would have enabled

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them, at a glance, to pronounce forgeries of the most clumsy description.

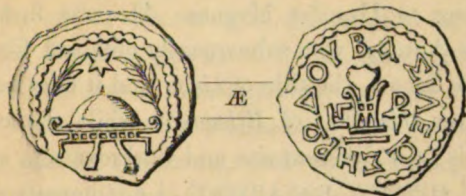
But the blind zeal of some commentators is a more serious stumbling-block in the pathway of the student. Writers have been found indiscreet enough, not only to cite false coins as illustrating their theme, but also to publish explanations opposed to sound numismatic interpretation, at utter variance with the truth, and calculated to do much permanent injury to the cause they undertake to advocate.

The aim of the writer, in the following pages, is not to prove the truth of divine revelation by an appeal to ancient monuments, however striking and significant. He indulges no hope of reclaiming one erring doubter by the production of such representations, however vivid and curious. Among those who are of that creed, which teaches them to receive the words of eternal truth with child-like simplicity, they may merely interest or amuse, but they cannot fail to shew to *all*, that the inspired penmen of the New Testament Scriptures wrote of the times in which they or their immediate predecessors lived, agreeing "not only in articles of public history, but sometimes in minute, recondite, and very peculiar circumstances, in which, of all others, a forger is most likely to have been found tripping."¹

The following descriptions were originally written and mingled with other foot-notes of an historical character for an edition of the New Testament, but the printing of the entire text being found too expensive, the design has been abandoned, and the numismatic illustrations are here given by themselves.

¹ Paley. Evidences, part ii. ch. vi.

§ 1.—COINS OF HEROD THE GREAT AND ARCHELAUS.



THE following coins are classed to this prince by Mionnet:—

1. *Obv.*—HPΩΔHC. A bunch of grapes.
R.—ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ. A helmet, with cheek-pieces: on one side a small caduceus. (*Liebe*, p. 139.) Æ3. R.4.
2. *Obv.*—HPΩΔΟΥ. A bunch of grapes.
R.—ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ. A helmet, as on No. 1.; on one side, a small caduceus. Æ3. R.4.
3. *Obv.*—HPΩΔΟΥ. A bunch of grapes.
R.—ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ. A caduceus. (*From the Chamillard Cabinet.*) Æ3. R.5.
4. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΑ. ΗΡΩ. An anchor.
R.—*No legend.* Two cornucopiæ and a caduceus, crossed saltier wise. Æ3. R.4.
5. *Obv.*—The Macedonian shield.
R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΑΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. A helmet, with cheek pieces; in the field, ΕΙ (year) 15. Æ5. R.5.
6. *Obv.*—Another, without date. Æ5. R.4.
7. *Obv.*—A helmet; on one side, a palm branch.
R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΑΕΩΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. An altar, with the fire kindled; in the field, ΛΓ (year 3 of Herod's reign), and a monogram. Æ6. R.4.
8. *Obv.*—Another, similar. Æ6. R.4.

The coin engraved above appears to be a variety of the last number. The altar, if such is the object intended

to be represented, is of a tripod form, and there are *two* branches and a *star*, a most remarkable type, when the great event of the first Herod's reign is taken into consideration. It appears doubtful, however, whether all the above coins belong to Herodes Magnus. He was first made a *tetrarch* by Antony, who subsequently obtained for him, of the Roman Senate, the title of *king*; and it does not appear that he ever bore that of *Ethnarch*; while the coin here engraved is of a different size and workmanship, and bears the legend $\text{HP}\Omega\Delta\text{OY E}\Theta\text{NAPXO(Y)}$, i. e. (money) of *Herod, Ethnarch*.



It is proposed, therefore, to assign this example to Herod's successor, whom the Evangelist calls *Archelaus*. This prince was the son of Herod the Great, by a Syrian woman named Malthace. His father disinherited him, in consequence of the false accusations of his eldest brother, Antipater; but the treachery of that prince being discovered, he was put to death by order of Herod, at the time of the massacre of the innocents;² and Herod, making a new will, appointed Archelaus his successor, with the title of King, a title which he refused to accept, until he had submitted his claim to Augustus; for which purpose he proceeded to Rome, where he succeeded in obtaining the style of *Ethnarch* only, and was appointed governor of

² It was on this occasion that Augustus is said to have uttered the sarcasm, "*Melius est Herodis porcum esse quam filium!*" It is better to be one of Herod's swine than his son.—*Macrobius, Saturnalia* lib. ii. c. 4.

Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa. The word βασιλεύει (did reign)³, must not, however, be objected to; for when Archelaus preferred his claim, it was alleged that he had already exercised the kingly prerogative, and that this submission to Augustus was an affectation of deference to the emperor. Besides this, Josephus⁴ speaks of the province governed by Lysanias, which was a tetrarchy only, as "*the kingdom of Lysanias*"—*βασιλείαν τὴν Λυσανίου*. The government of Archelaus was so tyrannical, that the Jews accused him before Augustus, who banished him to Vienne, in Gaul, where he died. The coins of Antipas bear the name of Herod only; and the conjecture that Archelaus also bore it as a ruler, and that it was common to the Herodian family, receives something like confirmation from Dion Cassius, who calls him Ἡρώδης ὁ Παλαιστίνος.⁵

§2.—COIN OF SYRIA IN GENERE.

The phrase, "throughout all Syria,"⁶ is illustrated by an interesting, and not uncommon coin of the province of Syria, with the legend of the reverse in the generic form, a



not unfrequent practice among the Greeks. The piece here engraved bears on the obverse the legend ΑΥΤΟΚρατωρ

³ Matthew ii. 22.

⁴ Bell. Jud. lib. ii. c. xi. § 5.

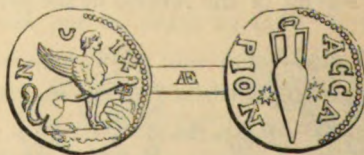
⁵ Lib. lv. p. 567, ed. 1606.

⁶ Εἰς ὅλην τὴν Σύριαν. Matt. iv. 24.

KAICap NEPova TPAIANOC CEΒαστος ΓΕΡΜανικος, i.e., *the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus*. The female head typifies the province, and the legend is KOINON CYPIAC, i.e. *the community of Syria*.

§3.—OF THE WORDS RENDERED “FARTHING.”

Although the word *Ἀσσαρίου*, in Matthew,⁷ and in Luke,⁸ are, hereafter, with *κοδράντης*,⁹ rendered in our version of the New Testament indifferently “farthing,” it nevertheless cannot be objected to. The Assarion, or Assarius, a term derived from the Latin, *As*, *Assis*, appears to have been adopted by some Greek cities, when under the Roman dominion. Its size and weight, which were probably accommodated to those of the obolus, must have differed at various periods, and in different cities. The whole subject of the relative value of Greek coins is one of the most perplexing questions in numismatics. Thus, though the coin here engraved is indubitably a specimen of



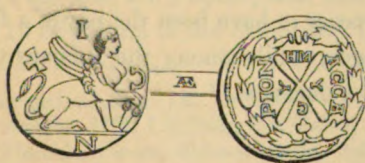
the Assarion, struck in the island of Chios, we find others, similar in fabric, and of the same nominal value, twice as large in weight and circumference. The multiples of the

⁷ Matt. x. 29.

⁸ Luke xii. 6.

⁹ Matt. v. 26. Mark xii. 42.

Assarion struck at Chios, and inscribed with their designation ΔΥΟ and ΤΡΙΑ, frequently bear no relative proportion to each other. The coins of the numerous cities of Judæa and Phœnicia, doubtless, circulated at Jerusalem in the time of our Lord's ministry; and it is not improbable that the brass pieces struck by Simeon the high priest, in the time of the Syrian king Antiochus Soter, 140 B.C. (Maccabees, i. 25), continued to be current in the Holy City; but these bear no indication of their value. Being especially Jewish money, and bearing the impression of no pagan idol, they would naturally be preferred before the Greek coins, which bore the representation of objects held in abhorrence by the Jews. The Chian Assarion here given, from a specimen in the British Museum, bears on one side a sphinx, with the word ΧΙΩΝ, i. e. (money) of the people of Chios. Reverse, an amphora between two stars, and the denomination ΑCΚΑΡΙΟΝ. A *half* Assarion, bearing the words ΑCΚΑΡΙΟΝ ΗΜΥCΥ (ἡμίονος), is also represented; but it will be perceived that it is of the same size as the Assarion.



§ 4.—“A PENNY A DAY.”—Matt. xx. 2.

The penny here mentioned was the *denarius*, which, at the time of our Lord's ministry, was equivalent in value to about sevenpence half-penny of our money. With the decline of the Roman empire, the denarius was, by degrees,

debased; and, before the time of Diocletian, had entirely disappeared, or, rather, had ceased to be struck in the imperial mints; but this emperor restored the coinage of silver, and denarii were again minted, though reduced in weight. This reduction went on after the division of the empire, until the denarius, once a very beautiful *medalet*, became a coin of very inferior execution, low relief, and reduced thickness and weight. On the model of these degenerated coins *some* of the types of our Anglo-Saxon money were struck, under the denomination of *penny*, and of the weight of twenty-four grains: hence the term "penny-weight." The weight of these pennies declined before the Norman Conquest; and, in subsequent reigns, they were gradually reduced until the time of Elizabeth, when the penny in silver was a mere spangle, as it is at this day. The term "denarius" is yet preserved in our notation of pounds, shillings, and pence, by *£. s. d.* The relative value of money in ancient and modern times is a subject of much difficulty of illustration, and need not be discussed here; but it is worthy of remark, that in this country a penny a day appears to have been the pay of a field labourer in the middle ages; while among the Romans the daily pay of a soldier was a denarius.¹⁰

§5.—COINS OF TYRE AND SIDON.

Of these great and famous cities of antiquity we have many numismatic monuments, the types of which shew that idol worship reigned in them. Though often in the neigh-

¹⁰ Tacitus, Ann. lib. i. c. 17.

bourhood of both, our Lord appears not to have entered within them. In the mention of these cities in the same sentence with Bethsaida and Chorazin, he seems to allude to the idolatrous practices of the people. Even an outline of the histories of Tyre and Sidon could not be comprised in this article. Specimens of their earliest known coins are here given; but these are not anterior to the days of the Seleucidæ, who struck money in both these cities on the same model. The first is a tetradrachm of Tyre, with the laureated head of Hercules, the Baal or lord of their city;¹¹ reverse, an eagle standing on a rudder. Legend: ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, i. e. (money) of *Tyre the holy and*



inviolable. In the field are a monogram, and the characters ΘΙ, i. e. year 19 of the era of the Seleucidæ.

¹¹ Arrian. Exped. lib. ii. c. 16. "Among the people of Phœnician origin," observe MM. Lindberg and Falbe, "Baal (Molok), and Melkart (Hercules) were, without doubt, different divinities; but both ancient and modern authors have confounded them. The cause of this confusion was evidently the sense of the word בעל 'Dominus,' signifying the supreme or tutelar divinity of the city. The Phœnician inscription, found at Melita, shews, beyond doubt, that Melkart (Hercules) was the Baal of Tyre מלכרת בעל צר."—*Announce d'un ouvrage sur les Médailles de l'Ancienne Afrique*, p. 18. This was well understood by Milton, who says of the divinities of these countries, that they

— "had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth; those males,
These feminine."—*Paradise Lost*, b. i. l. 421.

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This is probably an example of the pieces mentioned by Josephus¹² as coins of Tyre, containing four attic drachmas. The titles of "holy," or "sacred and inviolable," boasted by many Greek cities, and pompously inscribed on their coins, were probably of service to Tyre and Sidon at a later period, when Cleopatra endeavoured to persuade Antony to give her those cities.¹³

The other coin is of Sidon, and of the same denomination. The obverse bears a turreted female head, personifying the city; the reverse has the eagle and palm branch, with the legend, ΣΙΔΟΝΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, i. e. (money) of the *Sidonians the holy and inviolable*; with a monogram, and the date L. ΑΠ, the 81st year of the era of the Seleucidæ.



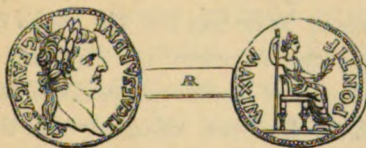
§ 6.—“WHOSE IS THIS IMAGE AND SUPERScription?”

Although the money of Augustus was, doubtless, circulating in Judæa at this, and at a much later period, we may reasonably suppose that the denarius exhibited on this occasion bore the effigies of the Cæsar then reigning, namely, Tiberius. The titles of Cæsar and Augustus were common to *all* the Roman emperors, as their coins testify. The

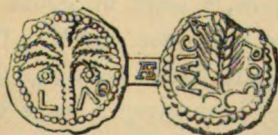
¹² Bell. Jud. lib. ii. c. 21. § 2.

¹³ Joseph. Ant. lib. xv. c. 4. § 1.

names of Caius (Caligula), and Tiberius, being given in a contracted form, the former denoted by C only, the latter by TI, as in the example here given, while the word CÆSAR is given at length. There is a denarius of Tiberius much more common than all the rest, and the numerous examples yet remaining, and repeatedly found in almost every country included within the Roman empire, shew that this particular type must have been struck more frequently, and was in more general circulation than the others. It is extremely probable, therefore, that the coin submitted to our Lord's inspection was of this common type. The engraving here given is from an unusually fine specimen. It bears on one side the portrait of Tiberius, with the legend *Tiberius CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS.* i. e. *Tiberius Cæsar, Son of the Divine Augustus.* The reverse has a seated female figure, holding the hasta and an olive branch, the legend being a continuation of the Emperor's titles, *PONTIFEX MAXIMVS.*



The reply to the question, (*οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ;*) is aptly illustrated by a small brass coin circulating in Judæa at this period.

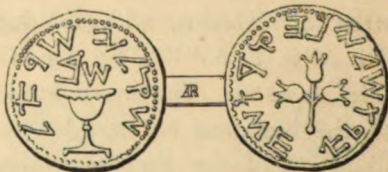


The obverse has the type of a palm-tree with fruit, and the Greek numerals, *L. ΑΘ.* i. e. *λυκαβας λθ*, year 39, from

the battle of Actium. The reverse bears an ear of corn, and the legend KAICAPOC, i.e. (money) of *Cæsar*, or *Cæsar's*.

§ 7.—“THE HOLY CITY.”

This was the common appellation of Jerusalem, and the epithet, קדושה *Kadusha*, is constantly found on the Jewish money. An example is here given of the shekel of the age of the Maccabees, the type of which exactly resembles that of the half shekel, or didrachma.



The Samaritan legend of the obverse is expressed by the Hebrew characters, שקל ישראל i.e. *the shekel of Israel*; that of the reverse by ירושלים הקדושה i.e. *Jerusalem the holy*.

It has been held that Herodotus speaks of Jerusalem under the name *Cadytis*, Καδυτιος πόλις;¹⁴ and that the victory obtained by Necho, king of Egypt, described by that historian, and the subsequent capture of Cadytis, the great city of Syria, Κάδυτιν πόλιν τῆς Συρίας ἐοῦσαν μεγάλην εἶλε, compared with the account of the defeat of Josiah, and the events which follow,¹⁵ leave no doubt that Cadytis and Jerusalem denote the same city.¹⁶ This, however, has been objected to; and it has been maintained, that a mere epithet would not have given a name to a city; but it is

¹⁴ Thalia, c. 5.

¹⁵ 2 Kings xxiii. 33, 34.

¹⁶ Lightfoot, Chorograph. Decad. § vi.

worthy of observation, that the Evangelist Matthew styles Jerusalem "the holy city," even after the murder of our Lord.¹⁷ The modern Arabic name, *El Kods*, favours the supposition, that *Kadusha* was the name by which Jerusalem was known to the ancients, the termination being altered, to agree with the Greek pronunciation.

§ 8.—THE TRIBUTE-MONEY.

It is not necessary to remind the scholar, that in the original of the passage, rendered in our version of the New Testament, *Doth not your master pay tribute?* mention is made of the *didrachma*.¹⁸ This was the *half-shekel*, which the Jews were commanded to pay yearly for the support of the temple.¹⁹ On the taking of Jerusalem by the Romans, they were compelled to pay this sum to Jupiter Capitolinus.²⁰

The *hemi-staters* current in Syria at this time, in all probability were occasionally used for the half-shekel, the stater being equal to the shekel.²¹ But as the half-shekel, struck at an earlier period, was doubtless still in circulation, and examples have been preserved to this day, an engraving of one of these coins is here given. It bears, on the obverse, the legend in Samaritan characters השקל חצית i. e. *ghatzee hashehkel*, and the figure of a cup, above which

¹⁷ Matt. xxvii. 53.

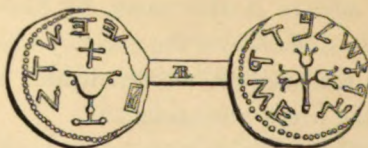
¹⁸ Ὁ διδάσκαλος ὑμῶν οὐ τελεῖ τὰ διδραχμα. Matt. xvii. 24.

¹⁹ Exod. xxx. 13.

²⁰ Xiphilin. lx.; Joseph. Bell. Jud. vii. 6. § 6.

²¹ This is shewn by Christ's words, "Thou shalt find a piece of money (ἐνρήσεις στατήρα): take that, and give unto them for me and thee."—Matt. xvii. 27.

is the letter \aleph , denoting the year (the first) of the reign of Simon Maccabeus.²²



The reverse has the budding rod, and ירושלים קדושה Jeru-
salem the holy.

§ 9.—COIN OF CÆSAREA PHILIPPI.—Matt. xvi. 13.

The more common name of this city was *Cæsarea Panias*, from the worship of the tutelar deity *Pan*, who is figured on many of its coins, of which specimens exist from the time of Augustus to the days of Elagabalus. It was comprised in the tetrarchy of Iturea, and was anciently called *Dan*; but Philip, having enlarged and improved it, gave it the name of *Cæsarea*, in honour of the emperor: and, to distinguish it from other cities of the same name, it was called *Cæsarea Philippi*, though, on the coins of Augustus, as in the specimen here given, the city is indicated by the letters CA, *Cæsarea Augusta*. These coins must have been in circulation at the time of our Lord's visit to that district.



²² Maccab. xiv.

This coin was erroneously ascribed to Cæsaraugusta in Spain, by the earlier numismatic writers.

§ 10.—“THERE WILL THE EAGLES BE GATHERED TOGETHER.”—Matt. xxiv. 28.

Nothing can illustrate the force and significance of this metaphor better than the type of many of the coins struck by the Romans in the various cities subject to them. Jerusalem was soon to become the prey of a nation, whose thirst for blood and conquest was insatiable. It will be seen by the two tetradrachms of Tyre and Sidon, that the eagle, being a type of kingly power, was a favourite badge of the Syrian monarchs. There is a whole series of the legionary denarii of Antony bearing representations of the Roman ensigns surmounted by the eagle; and as they are to this day very common, and are found repeatedly in the East, there can be no doubt that they were circulating in Judæa in the days of our Lord's ministry, bearing the appropriate symbols of conquest and possession.²³

These ensigns were objects of especial horror and disgust to the Jews, not only as evidence of their subjection and degradation, but, also as the idols of the legions, by whom they were regarded with the greatest veneration.²⁴

²³ The legionary eagles are a perpetual type of Roman colonial coins.

²⁴ See Josephus Bell. Jud. lib. ii. c. ix. § 3, for an account of the tumult on Pilate's bringing the legionary ensigns to Jerusalem.

§ 11.—“THE COUNTRY OF THE GADARENES.”—

Mark v. 1.

In Matthew²⁵ *χώραν τῶν Γεργεσηνῶν*, but in Mark and Luke,²⁶ *χώραν τῶν Γαδαρηνῶν*. Notwithstanding the remarks and conjectures of some commentators, it seems probable that Gergesenes in the Gospel of Saint Matthew is an incorrect reading. Lightfoot says that there was a city called *Gergesa*; but it is not found in Strabo, Pliny, or Stephanus. The “country of the Gergesenes” was doubtless the metropolis of Perea, in Decapolis,²⁷ of which city many coins exist, the types shewing that the people were heathens, their tutelary divinity being Astarte, as seen on this coin of Nero, which bears, on the obverse, the bust of the Emperor, and ΝΕΡΩΝ (ΚΑΙ)ΣΑΡ. Reverse, ΓΑΔΑΡΑ; Astarte holding a garland and a cornucopiæ: a star and a branch in the field, and the date, L.AMP.

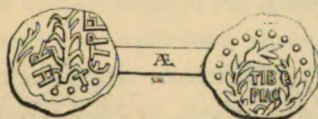


Wiclif, and the translators of the Rhemish Bible, apparently perplexed by this discrepancy in the two Evangelists, have used *Gerasa* (*Γερασσηνῶν* being found in several MSS.); but a reference to the maps will at once shew, that Gadara was much more likely to be the town which gave the name to the district. *Γαδαρηνῶν* is now found in the most approved texts.

²⁵ Matt. viii. 28.²⁷ Josephus, Bell. Jud. lib. iv. c. vii. § 3.²⁶ Luke viii. 26.

§ 12.—COIN OF HEROD ANTIPAS.—Mark vi. 14.

The prince mentioned in this chapter was Antipas, the son of Herod the Great, nominated in the will of that tyrant Tetrarch²⁸ of Galilee and Petrea. His sway appears to have been mild, especially when compared with that of his brother Archelaus: hence Joseph found a refuge when "he turned aside into Galilee."²⁹ He enlarged and improved several places within his dominions; among others *Bethsaida*, to which he gave the name of *Julias*, in honour of the empress; and *Cinnereth*, which he called *Tiberias*, in compliment to Tiberius, then Cæsar, and afterwards Emperor. The coin here engraved is of Antipas, and was struck in the newly endowed city of *Tiberias*. The Obverse bears HP(sic) ωδov ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ, i.e. (money) of *Herod, Tetrarch*: the Reverse has the name of the city ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑC, within a garland.

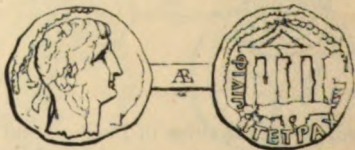


²⁸ See the remarks on the titles of Basileus and Tetrarch in § 1. There appears to be much misconception regarding the office or rank of Tetrarch. In the "table of offices and conditions of men," appended to our version of the New Testament, Tetrarchs are erroneously described as having "kingly power in four provinces." Whatever might have been its original signification, it certainly did not imply at this time the rule of a fourth part of a kingdom, for Herod the Great divided his kingdom into three parts only. Lightfoot (Harmony, part 1.) appears to give the best definition of the title: "a tetrarch," he says, "seemeth rather to be one that was in the fourth rank or degree of excellency and government in the Roman empire: the emperor, that was lord of all the empire, being first; the pro-consul, that governed a province, the second; a king, the third; and a tetrarch, the fourth. So טשנה שליט in the Hebrew signify a man second or third to the king."

²⁹ Matt. ii. 22.

§ 13.—COIN OF PHILIP.—Mark vi. 17.

The Evangelist calls this prince Philip, but Josephus speaks of him as Herod.³⁰ Both Lardner and Paley, remarking on this discrepancy, account for it by supposing that the sons of Herod "bore some additional name, by which they were distinguished from one another." Of this there can be no doubt; and it appears equally clear, that *Herod*, like *Cæsar*, was the common name of the family as *rulers*. Its absence on the coins of Philip may be connected with the appearance of the emperor's head and titles, which are not found on the money of the earlier Judæan princes. The example here engraved is ill preserved, and bears the head of the Emperor Augustus; reverse, a temple, and the legend ΦΙΛΙΠ(ΠΟΥ) ΤΕΤΡΑΧΟΙ (*sic*).

§ 14.—"THE TABLES OF THE MONEY-CHANGERS."—
Mark xi. 15.

Τραπεζας τῶν κολλυβιστῶν. Lightfoot seems to be somewhat in doubt as to the precise nature of the office of money-changer; but the term appears to explain itself. Suetonius tells us, that Augustus was said to be the grandson of a

³⁰ Ant. lib. xviii. c. vi. § 1, 4.

money-changer, or *nummularius*, “*nepos nummularii*.”³¹ And a little further on, this author quotes a sarcasm of one Cassius of Parma, who wrote of the emperor thus:—“*Materna tibi farina; siquidem ex crudissimo Ariciæ pistrino hanc finxit manibus collybo decoloratis Nerulonensis mensarius.*” The word *collybus* (a small coin), which occurs in this passage, shows the origin of the designation *Κολλυβιστής*, a money-changer. According to the Talmudists, money-changers took their seats in the Temple on the 15th of the month Adar, and exchanged the coins of those who came up to Jerusalem to pay the half-shekel.³² This tax was not allowed to be paid in any other than Jewish money; and the great variety of coins circulating in Judæa rendered such accommodation necessary: but the money-changers took care to profit by it, by charging a small commission, contrary to the spirit of the law.³³

But there was another office of the money-changer, as we learn from a passage in Apuleius; namely, the inspection of sums of money, and the detection of false coins, which abounded in those days; so much so, indeed, that the denarius of Tiberius, circulating at this very period in Judæa, will be generally found to be copper plated with silver.³⁴ The term *Mensarius*, with which the above quotation concludes, is derived from the *Mensa*, or table, on which those men counted their money. “A man of this trade,” observes Lightfoot, who has a long note on the subject,

³¹ In Aug. c. 4.

³² The half-shekel, as is well known, was the annual tribute of every adult Jew towards the repairs and maintenance of the temple. For an account of the immense treasure which thereby flowed into the temple, see Josephus, *Antiq. lib. xiv. c. vii. § 2.*

³³ Deut. xxiii. 20, 21.

³⁴ See an article on the Forgeries of Public Money, *Num. Chron.* vol. vi. p. 59.

“was called שולחני *Shulchani*, or ‘a man of the table,’ among the Jews.”

§ 15.—“TWO MITES, WHICH MAKE ONE FARTHING.”—
Mark xii. 42.

Λεπτὰ δύο ὃ ἐστὶ κοδράντης. See the note on Matt. x. 29, where specimens of the Chian assarion and half-assarion are given, and where it is observed that the relative sizes of Greek coins are no guide to those who attempt to ascertain their relative value. But for this, the coin of Chios, here represented, might be supposed a specimen of the lepton, seeing that it is about half the size of the piece illustrating the note in question. It bears the name of the place in which it was struck, namely, the island of Chios, and the figure of a sphynx, crouching on a caduceus; reverse, an amphora, the usual Chian type, and the name of the magistrate, ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗΣ.



The Gospels of Ulphilas, in the rendering of this passage, give us the value of the Anglo-Saxon *styca*—*τρεγεν τριαρ, þ* *17, feorðung penninges*.

§ 16.—“AND THEY SHALL FALL BY THE EDGE OF THE SWORD, AND SHALL BE LED AWAY CAPTIVE INTO ALL NATIONS.”—Luke xxi. 24.

The fulfilment of this prophecy came to pass forty years after our Lord's ascension. The details of the destruction of Jerusalem are given at great length in Josephus, and are of course known to all readers. The city was defended

with unparalleled obstinacy; upwards of a hundred thousand people are said to have perished in the siege and the final assault, of whom six thousand were burnt in the porch of the temple. Nearly a hundred thousand Jews were dragged away into miserable captivity, some to wear out their lives in hopeless slavery, others to furnish actors in the bloody sports of their merciless enemies.³⁶

The Romans did not fail to record on their coins the conquest of this unhappy country; and the money of Vespasian and of Titus bears very significant types and legends.

It is a remarkable fact that the year of the consulship noted on the coins of Titus corresponds with that of the *year after* the destruction of Jerusalem,³⁷ though coins of

³⁶ Great numbers were thrown to wild beasts, or pitted against each other as gladiators, in the public shows given by Titus at Cæsarea Philippi.—Joseph. lib. vii. c. ii. Titus has been severely censured by some writers for his indulgence of the popular taste for these truly horrible exhibitions, and some have expressed their surprise, that “the darling of mankind” should have tolerated them; but it should be remembered that this was not the time to curb it. To check the most favourite amusement of a licentious soldiery, flushed with the pride of conquest, after an obstinate and protracted siege, would have been a task greater than even the subjugation of Judæa. Julius Cæsar, on his election to the Dictatorship, did not distribute presents among the people, but entertained them with sixty couple of gladiators, as the most popular form of acknowledging the honour conferred upon him. So utterly barbarous and savage were these people in their tastes, that, not content with the excitement of combats of armed men, they made a jest of the dead and dying left on the Amphitheatre. Two figures entered, after the fight was over, one dressed as Mercury, the other as Pluto; and the first having discovered and pointed to any dying wretch with his wand, the other dashed out his brains with a hammer!—*Vide* Tertullian Apolog. c. xv.

³⁷ The earliest coin of Titus with IVDAEA CAPTA, records the second consulship, (cos. II.,) corresponding with the year of Rome 825, or A.D. 72. The specimens engraved, bearing the sixth consulship, are selected on account of their preservation.

Vespasian occur which were minted in the actual year of the conquest.

History is silent as to the motives which influenced the Conscript Fathers to delay the striking of these records of the Cæsar's military fame; and we know not whether it may be attributed to any jealousy which Vespasian felt towards his son,³⁸ or to the reluctance of the senate to strike coins in his honour and thereby give offence to the emperor. This appears to have been compensated for by the striking of coins with Greek legends commemorating the event, as hereafter noticed.

Most of these coins appear to have been issued in great numbers: many differ in details of type, though in the greater part the devices are essentially the same. The female figure recalls the prophetic words, "and she desolate shall sit on the ground." The male captive is doubtless intended for the obdurate Simon, the chief actor in that ever-memorable siege. On some of these coins he is depicted looking straight forward with a bold or dogged air, contrasting well with the dejected attitude of the seated woman; but in one type he appears to be regarding her with attention.

³⁸ If this could be ascertained, it would furnish a very opposite picture to that of our third Edward, who refrained from taking any part in the famous battle of Crecy, that his son might have the sole honour of the victory.

VESPASIAN.

LARGE BRASS.

No. I.—IMPerator CAESar VESPASIANus AVGustus, Pontifex Maximus, TRibunitia Potestate, Pater Patriæ COS. III. Laureated head of Vespasian to the right.

R.—IVDAEA CAPTA. A female figure seated on the ground at the foot of a palm tree, near which stands the emperor holding the hasta and parazonium, his foot on a helmet; in the exergue, S.C. (*Senatus Consulto.*)
(See Plate, No. 1.)

This coin was minted in the very year of the destruction of Jerusalem, namely, when Vespasian was consul for the third time, in the year of Rome 824, or 71 of our era.

No. II.—IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VIII. Laureated head to the left.

R.—IVD. CAP. (*Judæa Capta*) across the field. A female figure seated on a heap of arms in an attitude of dejection, at the foot of a palm tree; near which stands a male figure regarding her; a helmet and long shield at his feet: in the exergue, S.C. (*See Plate, No. 2.*)

This coin was struck four years after the preceding one, and shows that the Romans still remembered with pride their subjugation of the rebellious Jews.

SILVER.

No. I.—IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureated head of the emperor to the right.

R.—IVDAEA. A female captive with her hands bound behind her back, seated on the ground at the foot of a palm tree. (*See Plate, No. 3.*)

No. II.—(CAESAR) IMP. VESP. P. PON. TR. POT. Laureated head to the right.

R.—(No legend.) A female figure seated on the ground at the foot of a palm tree; near which stands the emperor, holding the hasta and parazonium, his left foot resting on a globe. (*See Plate, No. 4.*)

No. III.—IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureated head to the right.

R.—IVDAEA. A female figure seated on the ground at the foot of a trophy. (*See Plate, No. 6.*)

No. IV.—IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureated head to the right.

R.—IVDAEA DEVICTA. A female figure, with her hands bound before her, standing before a palm tree. (*See Plate, No. 5.*)

TITUS.

LARGE BRASS.

No. I.—T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. PON. COS. VI. CENSOR
(*Titus Caesar, Imperator, Augusti filius, Pontifex, Consul sextum, Censor*). Laureated, to the right.

R.—IVDAEA CAPTA. A female figure, in an attitude of dejection, seated on a heap of arms at the foot of a palm tree; on the other side of which stands a male captive with his hands bound behind his back: in the exergue, S. C. (*See Plate, No. 7.*)

No. II.—Legend as No. I. Head as No. I.

R.—Legend as No. 1. Type as No. 1, except that the male figure has his back to the palm tree, and turns to regard the captive female.³⁹ (*See Plate, No. 8.*)

³⁹ The coin from which the engraving is made was discovered in 1830 at Lincoln, five feet below the surface of the ground, while opening the postern of Newport Arch.

No. III.—IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. PM. TR. P. COS. VIII.
Laureated head to the left.

R.—IVD. CAP. S. C. Similar figures to those on the preceding coin, with slight variations. (*See Plate, No. 10.*)

No. IV.—T. CAES. VESPASIAN IMP. PON. TR. POT.
COS. II. Laureated head of Titus.

R.—S. C. (*Senatus consulto.*) Titus in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses, holding an olive branch.

The consular date of this coin agrees with the year 72 of our era, and doubtless therefore refers to the triumph of Titus on the subjugation of Judæa.

MIDDLE BRASS.

No. I.—CAES. IMP. AVG. TR. P. COS. VI. CENSOR. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—IVDAEA CAPTA. A female figure seated at the foot of a palm tree, against which is placed a heap of arms, among which is seen a military standard.

(*See Plate, No. 9.*)

No. II.—T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. TR. P. COS. VI. CENSOR. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—IVDAEA NAVALIS. A female figure seated beneath a palm tree; on the other side, a heap of arms; in the exergue, S. C.

This remarkable and unique coin was first communicated by M. Dumersan of the Bibliothèque Royale, to the Numismatic Journal,⁴⁰ with the following observations:—"The legends, *Judæa Capta* and *Judæa Devicta*, are well known on the coins of Vespasian and Titus; but *Judæa Navalis* was, until the discovery of this example, unknown. The Jews never enjoyed a great reputation as seamen; but I think I have found in Josephus a narration of the event to which

⁴⁰ Vol. i. p. 88.

the legend and type of this coin allude, the character of which is rather derisive than triumphal. This author relates in his history of the war with the Romans (lib. iii. c. 9), that when the town of Joppa was destroyed by Cestius, the inhabitants, driven by famine, sought refuge by sea, the Romans having destroyed the neighbouring towns and villages. They built vessels (*σκάφη*) and committed piracies on the shores of Syria, Phœnicia, and Egypt. The town being attacked a second time by the Roman troops, the Jews fled during the night towards their ships; but a violent tempest drove them on the rocks which border on the coast of Joppa, and they were exterminated. Soon after this they were defeated on the Lake of Gennesaret, their barks being unable to cope with the war-like vessels of Vespasian. To these events, and most probably to the first, the legend *Judæa Navalis* must allude, Titus, as is well known, having accompanied his father in the Judaic war. This curious coin illustrates that of a large brass example of Vespasian with the legend *Judæa Capta*, upon which a Roman warrior is represented resting his right foot on the prow of a vessel, a type but imperfectly explained until the discovery of this coin."

In an editorial note appended to these observations, some doubts were expressed as to the coin having been blundered in the striking, and also as to the idiomatic propriety of the legend; but subsequent inquiry has removed all suspicion of its genuineness.

No. III.—Legend as No. 2. Head as No. 2.

R.—VICTORIA NAVALIS. Victory holding a garland and palm-branch, standing on the prow of a vessel.

This coin commemorates the naval action already spoken of, and more distinctly recorded on the preceding one.

In addition to the foregoing, coins of Titus were struck (probably in Judea) with the following types and legends:

No. I.—ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΩΚΥΙΑΣ. (*Judaea deperdita.*) A female figure seated at the foot of a trophy: on the other side, a buckler.

No. II.—ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—*Legend as the foregoing.*⁴¹ Victory inscribing a buckler attached to a palm tree.

Pellerin⁴² gives a coin of this type, with ΝΕΙΚΗ ΚΑΙC. on the shield.

§ 17.—“AND THEY THAT EXERCISE AUTHORITY UPON THEM ARE CALLED BENEFACTORS,”—Luke xxii. 25.

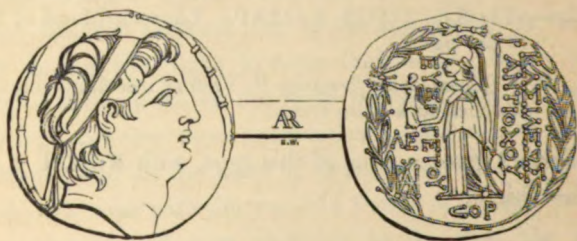
Καὶ οἱ ἐξουσιάζοντες αὐτῶν ΕΤΕΡΓΕΤΑΙ καλοῦνται. The title *Εὐεργέτης* is found on the coins of Mithridates king of Pontus, and on those of Pylæmenes of Paphlagonia, and also on the money of the Syrian monarchs, Demetrius the third, Antiochus the seventh, Evergetes and Alexander the first. It was assumed, too, by Ptolemy the third, and by some of the Parthian kings,⁴³ but it is found more frequently on the regal Syrian coins, which in the days

⁴¹ The characters sometimes vary on these coins, Γ being used for Σ and Ω for Ω.

⁴² *Récueil*, tome iii. pl. 134, fig. 1.

⁴³ A coin of Laodicea, in Phrygia, cited by Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* vol. iii. p. 159, and *Num. Vet. Anecd.* p. 249, is remarkable for this title, given, as it would seem, to a *citizen* named Andronicus.

of Christ's ministry were of course circulating in Judæa. The very beautiful tetradrachm here engraved, is of the Syrian king, Antiochus Evergetes. The obverse bears the royal portrait; the reverse, Pallas holding a figure of Victory; legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, i. e. (money) of *King Antiochus Evergetes*, and the date ΕΟΡ year 175 of the era of the Seleucidæ.⁴⁴



§ 18.—“ OUR FATHERS WORSHIPPED IN THIS MOUNTAIN.”—John iv. 20.

Although Josephus, himself a Jew, gives us a very unfavourable picture of the Samaritans, there is no reason for doubting its accuracy. According to that historian, the Samaritans were ever ready to change their religion and their customs, when advantages tempted or danger threatened them. When Alexander granted to the Jews immunities and privileges, these people, whose capital was Shechem, invited him to come to Mount Gerizim and do honour to their temple, as he had done to that of Jerusalem, alleging that they were of the posterity of Joseph, Ephraim, and Manasseh;⁴⁵ but, being pressed to say if they were really

⁴⁴ The first year of the era of the Seleucidæ corresponds with the year of Rome, 442.

⁴⁵ Josephus, *Antiq. lib. xi. c. viii. § 6.*

Jews, and not Sidonians, they answered that they were Hebrews, but had the name of Sidonians, living at Shechem. Alexander dismissed them, saying, that what he had granted was to the Jews; but, that, if he afterwards found they were of that stock, he would consider their petition. At a later period, we learn from the same authority,⁴⁶ that when the Syrian king Antiochus pillaged Jerusalem, and inflicted horrible tortures on its inhabitants, the Samaritans protested that they were not of Jewish origin, but Sidonians, and entreated that they might be permitted to dedicate their temple, hitherto without a name,⁴⁷ to Jupiter Hellenius.

The coin here engraved bears the head of the Emperor Antoninus Pius; legend, ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΚΕΒ(αστος) ΕΥΣΕ(βης). i. e. *The Emperor Cæsar Antoninus Augustus Pius*. Reverse, A Temple on the summit of a mountain, with a flight of steps, etc. Legend, ΦΛ. ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΥΠΙΑΣ ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΙΝΗΣ. i. e. *(Money) of Flavia Neapolis, of Palestine in Syria*.



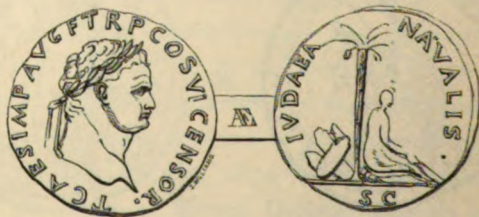
⁴⁶ Josephus, *Antiq. lib. xii. cap. v. § 5.*

⁴⁷ The *ἀνώνυμον ἱερὸν* of Josephus furnishes a singular concordance with the words of our Lord, "Ye worship ye know not what," and is evidence of the vague religious notions of these people. The coins of the Samaritans show their Sidonian predilections, many of them having representations of the goddess Astarte, the Ashtoreth of Scripture.

Photius in his *Bibliotheca*⁴⁸ notices the assertion of Marinus, a Samaritan writer, that *Abraham* erected a temple to Jupiter Maximus, at Neapolis, in Palestine, close to Mount Argarizus!

§ 19.—“THOU ART NOT CÆSAR’S FRIEND.”—
John xix. 12.

Οὐκ εἶ φίλος τοῦ Καίσαρος. Among the various titles found on Greek coins are those of *Lover of his Father*, *Lover of his Mother*, etc.⁴⁹ This style appears to have been adopted by the princes of other countries tributary to the Romans; and we accordingly find Φιλορώμαιος, *Lover of the Romans*, on the money of the kings of Cappadocia.⁵⁰ The Parthian Princes frequently added to their other high-sounding titles, Φιελλήνος, *Lover of the Greeks*; but the money of some of the princes of Judæa more strikingly illustrates the phrase φίλος τοῦ Καίσαρος. Agrippa the first, of Judæa, inscribed on his coins φιλοκαίσαρ, and Herod of Chalcidene, φιλοκλαύδιος.



⁴⁸ Edit. 1824, p. 345. ⁴⁹ Vide Num. Manual, p. 17. ⁵⁰ Ib. p. 19.

XII.

NOTES ON TYPES OF CAULONIA.

ONE of the most interesting types of the currency of Magna Græcia, and at the same time the most difficult to explain, is that of Caulonia, among the Bruttii. It has engaged the attention of the most celebrated numismatists of the continent; but the attempts to solve it are all rather plausible conjectures, than satisfactory determinations of what it is intended to represent. A *précis* of the literary history of this type has been given by M. De Witte and Panofka; and to the last-mentioned *savant* we owe a most elaborate analysis of its history in the "Archäologische Zeitung," October 1843, No. 10, p. 166. I consider this *précis* so valuable and instructive for the history of numismatical progress and research, that, although I differ as to the ultimate conclusion arrived at, yet I shall give a succinct review of it previously to offering my own views of this archaic type.

The obverse of the early incuse coins of Caulonia represents a naked figure with long hair, falling in regularly disposed curls on the neck, and bound by a fillet; stretching forth the left hand, in which is held a small figure in the attitude of running; and elevating the right, with which the figure brandishes a laurel branch. In the area is generally a deer, to which, on some specimens, is added a swan. The larger figure is constant on the archaic coins, but the smaller figure is sometimes omitted, and replaced, so to speak, by a fillet, or tunic, thrown over the arm. The smaller figure generally holds in the hands some object, on all the specimens which I have seen, very

indistinctly struck; on one most important variety in the Museum it more resembles a crown than any other object. The same general type, differing only in the distribution of the parts on the obverse and reverse, and by the introduction of adjuncts into the field, is continued down to the cessation of the monetary issue of this town, which was destroyed before the time of the elder Dionysius, Olymp. 97.4. B.C. 388. It is impossible to fail remarking, in style and attitude, the general appearance which this type has with that of Poseidon in the archaic coins of Poseidonium; but to this I shall subsequently refer. Hardouin¹ and Mazocchi² have represented the larger figure as a Jupiter, and mistaken the bush or tree for a thunderbolt; Eckhel contented himself with pointing out the errors of his predecessors, and left to posterity the discovery of the meaning of the type.

The first attempt, after Eckhel's abandonment of the question, was that of Avellino, who conjectured that the laurel branch was employed as a whip, that the large figure represented Dionysus, that the deer was a Dionysiac symbol, and the small figure "madness," or *Oîστρος*, as the stimulating influence of the god exerted over mankind.³ This is so unsatisfactory, considered in reference to art, and so totally dissonant to the principle of archaic interpretation as scarcely to deserve serious refutation. Müller⁴ considered the type to represent the purifying Apollo, holding in his hand Orestes, who is known to have received purification in this locality; but the age of the early types is certainly prior to the great development

¹ Opp. Select. p. 81.

² Tab. Heracl. p. 527.

³ Giorn. Numism., tom. ii. p. 24; Opuscoli diversi, vol. ii. p. 110, sq., following Nonnus, ix. 262.

⁴ K. O. Denkmäler, A. K. 1, xvi, 72; Handbuch, p. 516.

of the Oresteid of Æschylus, and the small figure cannot, either in attitude or attributes, be identified with any known representation of Orestes.⁵ After Müller, the Duc de Luynes⁶ proposed the subject of Apollo and Aristæus [*Aristeas*], who were particularly worshipped at Metapontum in the character of *καθάρτης*, or *καθάρσιος*. Subsequently M. Raoul-Rochette, in his observations on the types of the coins of Caulonia, put forth the conjecture, that the larger figure represented the *δῆμος*, or people of Caulonia, in the attitude of lustration, and that the smaller was the *Agnismos*, *ἀγνίσμος*, or *καθάρμος*, "the genius of lustration," represented in the hands of the principal figure, in the same manner as the three Graces were in the right hand of the Apollo at Delos, and the three Sirens in the hand of the archaic Hera at Coronæa, or Nike in that of Zeus, or of Pallas-Athene,⁷ or Damas in the hands of the Chrysorhoas.⁸ After Rochette, M. Streber,⁹ at Munich, reviewed the whole discussion of the type; he dismissed an erroneous conjecture made by Steinbüchel, that the small figure was a Satyr, or rather Pan, which it, in some respects, on some of the secondary specimens, seems to resemble, and would have it to be the return of Hercules from the land of the Hyperboreans, accompanied by the golden-horned stag, and bringing with him the branch of the olive, the reward of the Olympian games, and

⁵ Panofka, l. c. p. 167.

⁶ Nouv. Ann. de la Sect. Fr. de l'Inst. Archæol., tom. i. p. 426.

⁷ Raoul-Rochette, Observations sur le type des monnaies de Caulonia, in the Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions et de Belles Lettres, tom. xiv.; cf. Memoires de Numismatique et d'Antiquité, pt. 48; Rev. Num., 1843, 67.

⁸ De Witte, in Revue Numismatique, 1844, p. 1844, on an imperial coin of Damascus.

⁹ Gel. Anz. d. k. Bayer. Ak. d. W. Juni 1837, No. 128-9; Juni Intelligbl. s. 1052; Sitz. v. Jan. 1837.

holding in his hands one of the Cercopes: but the two fatal objections to this explanation, offered by Panofka, are, first, that the figure is destitute of all the attributes of Hercules, and that the Cercopes in art are always represented in the dual number, and seldom, or indeed never, as "one." The conjecture of Cavedoni,¹⁰ that this type may be referred to Apollo and Cyparissus, is deserving of some attention. Cyparissus, it is to be remembered, was the son of Telephus,¹¹ or of Amydicus, of Cea;¹² the former of whom would be directly connected with the deer. The Cyparissus myth is referred to Crete, and Cyparissus himself is beloved of Apollo and Zephyrus,¹³ or according to the later authorities,¹⁴ of Silvanus,¹⁵ who has a tame stag¹⁶ which was killed by Cyparissus. The type of Silvanus particularly coincides with the Cyparissus myth,¹⁷ as he holds in his hand the cypress, or brandishes lilies and flowers.¹⁸ But this divinity, who is alternately compared with Pan,¹⁹ and interchanged, as we have seen, with Apollo, is a purely Latin rustic divinity; possibly, it is true, derivable from the Apollo Hylates, the Latin Sylvanus, and connected with Hercules through the youthful Hylas. My objection to the Cyparissus myth is, that it is too recent, that it is restricted in its appearance to the Latin mythologists, and that it is consequently not sufficiently early to be referable to the archaic currency of Caulonia; that the appearance of Sylvanus is late in art, and entirely differs from

¹⁰ *Bullet. d. Cor. Arch.*, 1843, June.

¹¹ *Serv. ad Æn.* iii. 680.

¹² *Lact. Mir.*, fab. x. 3, p. 857; *Ovid, Met.* x. 120.

¹³ *Serv. ad Georg.* i. 20; *Ovid, Met.*, x. 107.

¹⁴ *Serv. ad Æn.*, iii. 64, 680.

¹⁵ *Rer. tres Myth. Lat. Myth.*, a Bode. p. 174.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* ¹⁷ *Georg.* i. 40.

¹⁸ *Ecl.* x. 24.

¹⁹ *Prob. ad Georg.* i. 20; *Virg. Æn.* viii. 600.

that of the early Hellenic Apollo. Neither does the branch held in the hand resemble the cypress; it possesses an infinitely nearer relation to the olive, or to the laurel branch.

The conjecture of Panofka,²⁰ that the larger figure represents a colossal statue of the divinity Apollo Hylates,²¹ who was revered at Magnesia, and allied with the particular ceremony of lustration there practised by olive branches is particularly ingenious, as well as that the small figure represents the eponymous hero and founder of the town of Caulonia, or Caulon, Caulos, the son of the Amazon Clita.²² This would give the myth a local relation, in all cases exceedingly desirable; and my only reason for proposing another hypothesis is the peculiarity observable in some specimens of this type; the youth in the hand of Apollo, if without any attributes, may be, with equal possibility, any of the *eromenoi* of Apollo, as Hyacinthus,²³ Cyparissus, or Daphnis,²⁴ whom De Witte proposes, as alluded to by the appearance of the laurel branch, and who was not only connected with the laurel himself, but secondarily through the nymph Thaleia,²⁵ whose name would also be in relation with the branch held in the hand of Apollo. But the legend of Daphnis is not of an antiquity sufficient to refer to the archaic type.

Now Minervini²⁶ has remarked that the small figure

²⁰ Loc. cit. p. 174.

²¹ Paus. x. xxx. 4.

²² Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* iii. 552, 553.

²³ Cf. De Witte, *Rev. Numism.*, 1845, p. 400; Duc de Luynes, *Choix de Médailles Grecques*, pl. v. No. 69; Paus. i. 35; Virg., *Ecl.* ii. 18, iii. I think there is some confusion here with the Apollo Hyacinthinus of Tarentum.

²⁴ Serv. ad Virg., *Ecl.* x. 26.

²⁵ Sositheus apud Schol. ad Theocrit. *Idyll.* viii. 93.

²⁶ *Bulletino Archæologico da Napoli*, 4to. 1844, p. 108.

held in the hand of the Apollo, on a tetradrachm of Mr. Steuart's collection at Naples had winged sandals attached to the feet, although, he still continues to think, with Avellino, that the two represent Dionysus and Cæstrus. I find the same peculiarity on two coins in the cabinets of the British Museum; and, although not distinct on all the specimens of this type, yet its appearance suggests another hypothesis, and that is, that the figures are Apollo pursuing the young Hermes, after the theft committed by the juvenile divinity upon the sylvan god, while he was absent with Hymenæus from the cattle of Admetus,²⁷—the subject of the Homeric hymn to Hermes,²⁸ of the *Μεγάλοι Ἡώαι* of Hesiod, and of a hymn of Alcæus. The figure is naked, and consequently a male, as at this period of art female figures were always draped, while the winged sandals are only referable to Hermes or to Perseus. The latter, it is true, is occasionally seen upon the most ancient monuments, but almost always in connection with the Graiæ, or Gorgons, and only incidentally in relation with Apollo; but there are several monuments of the archaic or early school, which offer different portions of the incidents of the Hermes mythos.

The most celebrated of these, the cup of the Vatican, presents the theft of the oxen of Apollo,²⁹ under circumstances different to that of the Caulonian type. The youthful god has returned to his cradle, and lies surrounded by the cattle; but this does not prevent the subject of the pursuit itself, being that of the coins of Caulonia. The difficulty is the non-appearance of the cattle; for the bull seen

²⁷ Antoninus Lib. xxiii.

²⁸ Hymni Homerici, ii. p. 544, seq., Ed. Wolf, Halæ, 1784.

²⁹ Mus. Gregor. ii. 81, 1, 2, explained and republished by Panofka. Hermes der Kinderdieb, in the "Archäologische Zeitung," 4to. Berlin, Aug. 1844, No. 20, p. 321-26, taf. xx.

as an adjunct on one specimen, can scarcely be dragged into the mythos; and the constant appearance of the deer, suggests that this animal must be particularly connected with it. When arrived at the cave of Maia, in the Homeric hymn,³⁰ Apollo, after some inquiries, takes Hermes up in his hands, and placing the cradle on his back, he proceeds to the spot where the oxen are.³¹ Is the *λῆνος* the peculiarly large object resembling a wreath seen in the hands of one type? The winged sandals Hermes had already invented to commit the theft;³² and exactly resembles those seen on the archaic bas relief from Corinth,³³ where Hermes appears at the birth of Aphrodite, and the branch of Apollo is the *ῥάβδος*, which, transferred to the hands of Hermes, became the celebrated *κηρυκεῖον* of that god. The naked bronze statue of Apollo at the temple of the Olympian Jupiter,³⁴ had the bucranium of a bull under its foot, in allusion to this myth: but the great difficulty is not the connection of the stag in Apollo; for a statue of this god killing a deer, is known to have been dedicated by the Macedonian inhabitants of Dium at Delphi,³⁵ but with the Hermes mythos.

S. BIRCH.

³⁰ Hymn ii. l. 293-8.

³¹ Ibid 305.

³² Ibid 80, et. seq.

³³ Cf. Dodwell *alcuni Bassirilievi della Grecia*, Roma, 1812. *Travels in Greece*, vol. ii. p. 201. Müller's *Dorier*, l. 43, Gerhard's *Antike Bildwerke*, from a tracing of Stackelberg. Taf. xiv. Hymn, l. c., l. 525, strictly speaking *ῥάβδος* is a stick, a peeled branch, distinct from *θάλλος*, a branch. In the hymn it is called *τριπέτηλος*, l. 527. The subject of this hymn is given, Apollodorus, iii. 10, 2, and it had also formed that of another by Alcæus. Paus. l. c.

³⁴ Paus. *Achac.* vii. c. xx. p. 574.

³⁵ Paus. x., *Phœcic.* c. xiii. p. 829.

MISCELLANEA.

VARIETIES OF THE IRISH BASE GROATS OF PHILIP AND MARY.—Dear Sir,—In addition to the several varieties of the Irish Base Groats of Philip and Mary (Simon, Plate 5, No. 113), found in the Dungarvon hoard, as communicated by me, and inserted in the Numismatic Chronicle for January, 1842, (Vol. IV., pages 208, etc.) I have lately picked up the three following varieties, not included in that list, and which also belonged to the same deposit.

Obv.—1557. Philip. z. Maria. d. g. rex. z. regina. angl. No Mint-mark.

Rev.—Posuimus. deum. adiutorem. nostrum. Rose, Mint-mark.

Obv.—1557. Philip. z. Maria. d. g. rex. z. regina. No Mint mark.

Rev.—Posuimus. deum. adiuto. nostr. Rose, Mint-mark.

Obv.—1558. Philip. z. Maria. d. g. rex. z. regina. a. No Mint-mark.

Rev.—Posuimus. deum. adiuto. nostr. Rose, Mint-mark.

The first of these is the variety figured in Simon. The second is remarkable for having the double *s* in the word Posuimus.

I remain, very faithfully, yours,

EDWARD HOARE.

Cork, July 20th, 1845.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH PENNIES AT BERMONDSEY.—About twenty-five years ago, thirteen silver pennies were found at Bermondsey, by some workmen sinking for the foundation of a house. Eight were of William Rufus. Of these three were of type 246, one of 249, and four of 250. Five were of Henry I.; viz. four of type 251, and one very similar, but without the amulets over the shoulders.

This small find tends to show, that numismatists have been correct in considering 251 as the earliest type of Henry I., and in placing 246, 249, and 250, as the latest of William Rufus. E. H.

British Museum, 22d October, 1845.

SAXON COINS FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF GOTHLAND.—The Swedish newspapers state that a fresh hoard of coins has lately been brought to light in the Island of Gothland, where so many discoveries of the kind have already been made. The treasure consisted of two coins of Olaf Skötkonung of Sweden; nearly 600 Anglo Saxon, from Eadgar to Edward the Confessor; nine Irish of Sihtric III; ninety Danish, of Cnut the Great and Magnus the Good; upwards of 900 German coins, besides coins

of the emperors Otho I., II., and III. ; 4 Byzantine, 1 Persian, and 37 Cufic coins, and many silver ornaments. By the laws of Sweden, all treasure-trove must, in the first instance, be placed in the hands of the Government, which has the right of pre-emption. In the present case, the Government has exercised this right by purchasing, for the Swedish national collection, the whole of the find, with the exception of 50 of the Anglo-Saxon and Danish, and 376 of the German coins, of which there either were duplicates in the find, or the Swedish museum already possessed specimens.

A view of the Coinage of Scotland, with copious tables, lists, descriptions, and extracts from Acts of Parliament, and an account of numerous hoards or parcels of Coins discovered in Scotland, and of Scottish Coins found in Ireland, illustrated with upwards of 350 engravings of Scottish Coins, a large number of them unpublished. By JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, etc. etc. Cork: BOLSTER, 1845. 4to.

The coinage of few nations is more interesting, and at the same time more difficult, than that of Scotland; and the close connection which has ever been maintained between the ancient kingdom of Scotland and our own gives an additional value to all that concerns her history and antiquities.

In the work before us, Mr. Lindsay has given by far the most complete and accurate account of this subject, and henceforth the large book of Cardonnell may be laid aside.

Mr. Akerman in his "*Numismatic Manual*," published in 1839, has the following remarks, "It is a reproach to Scottish antiquaries, that we have no work of recent date on the coins of that country. The volume of Cardonnell is so imperfect, and the plates so execrably engraved, that little use can be made of them." This reproach is now wiped away, and the subject of Scottish coins is as fully discussed in the volume before us as that of the English Silver by Mr. Hawkins, and in a more philosophical spirit. The appropriation of the short cross pennies, bearing the name of Alexander, to the second monarch so called, is clearly made out, and an additional reason is thus given for the appropriation to Henry III. of the similar coins in the English series. This is not the first time Mr. Lindsay has done good service to the cause of numismatic science. His works on the Irish coinage, and on that of the Anglo-Saxons, are of the very highest degree of merit, and it is not a little owing to his exertions, that so vigorous a spirit has been infused into the minds of our more recent investigators into the antiquities of Ireland and Scotland. It would be unjust to close this brief notice without alluding to the successful researches in the same field, of Mr. Sainthill and Dr. Aquila Smith.

VOL. VIII.

A A

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

REVUE NUMISMATIQUE. MELANGES.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

I. *Eloi Johanneau*.—*Nouvelle Explication de la Legend "DUCISIT AQUITANIE."* Pp. 81—84.

Two opinions have been given upon the meaning of this word. 1. That of Ainslie, who thinks that it stands for *DUCISIA*; and, 2. That of M. Jouannet, who supposes that it is another word for the French, *Ducat*. *M. Johanneau* proposes a new reading, *Ducisita*, which he imagines may be a diminutive of *Ducissa*, and would suit Alienor, duchess of Aquitaine, in 1136. This seems to be a very probable idea.

MARCH AND APRIL.

II. *A. du Chalais*.—*Explication des Sigles Mérovingiens, C. A.*

There has been considerable doubt as to what these two letters refer. Many have thought that they should be interpreted *Clo-tarius*; others *Crux Ave*, *Crux Admirabilis*, etc. *M. du Chalais*, with M. Cartier, have come to the conclusion, from a sarcophagus which has been found near Herculaneum, that it should rather be *Crux Adoranda*.

III. *A. de Gourgue*.—*Denier de L'Abbaye de Sainte-Marie de Saintes.*

This is a short notice of an attribution by M. Barthélemy, in the *Revue* for 1843, of a denier to this abbey, which *M. de Gourgue* doubts. The whole question turns on the proper interpretation of the Chartulary of the Abbey of Saintes, which was first published by M. Barthélemy.

IV. *Discovery at Nogent-sur-Eure.*

A husbandman, in tilling the ground at *Nogent-sur-Eure*, in the *Arrondissement de Chartres*, has discovered lately a pot, in which were 610 Roman coins in silver, copper, and billon, and comprehending emperors from *Maximinus* to *Postumus*.

V. *Du Mersan*.—*Rectification Numismatique.* Pp. 238—239.

M. du Mersan notices a mistake which Mionnet has made in the translation of a Latin description by *Sestini*, of a coin of *Lacedæmon*, and adds, that *Sestini* is himself wrong in his attribution, as the coin really belongs to *Patraus*, king of *Pæonia*.

VI. *Marquis de Lagoy*.—*Evaluations pondérales sur les Monnaies*.
Pp. 239—243.

This is a reply to a paper in the last monthly number of the *Revue*, in which *M. du Chalais* calls in question some dates on Merovingian coins which *M. de Lagoy* had suggested. *M. de Lagoy* points out, that *M. du Chalais* has not quoted Eckhel to much purpose, in that, in the passage to which he refers, Eckhel does not state whether *drachma* means *value* or *weight*; and, secondly, That the modern French pieces, which *M. du Chalais* cites, are not money at all.

VII. *Anatole Barthélemy*.—*Dénier de Sainte Marie de Saintes*.
Pp. 243—244.

This is a reply to *M. de Gourgue*, who in the last number of the *Revue*, had disputed the attribution by *M. Barthélemy*, of a denier, to this abbey. *M. Barthélemy* fortifies his previous opinion, by reference to the charter of *St. Marie de Saintes*, and to the explanation given by *M. Du Cange*, of the words *moneta* and *monetarium*.

MARCH AND APRIL.

VIII. *J. de Whitte*.—*Nouvelles Annales publ. par la Section Française de l'Institut. Archéologique*. 1836—1839. *Second Notice*. Pp. 222—234.

M. de Whitte has already in the previous monthly number of the *Revue*, called attention to some numismatical essays in the *Nouvelles Annales*. He now proceeds to notice a very interesting one by *M. de Longpérier*, sur les *Médailles inédites de Samus, de Philadelphie et de quelques autres villes de la Cilicie*. *M. de Longpérier*, in the essay, gives an account of some coins, hitherto unedited, belonging to the Cilician town of Samus, Hierapolis, Coracesium, Philadelphia, and Dio Cæsarea, and examines, with considerable ability, the local legends and myths which have determined the types on the Cilician money. Under the head of Hierapolis, he discusses the questions, whether Eckhel is right in supposing *Hieropolis* and Megarsus to be one and the same place; and considers *Mionnet* is correct in his idea, that the coins which bear the united names of Hierapolis and Castabala, refer to an alliance between these two cities, an hypothesis which Eckhel had rejected, because he thought this Castabala was rather a city in Cappadocia than in Cilicia. *M. de Whitte* concludes his analysis of *M. de Longpérier's* paper, with some sensible remarks on the application of myths in the explanation of types.

IX. *J. de Whitte*.—*Nouvelles Annales publ. par la Section Française de l'Institut. Archéologique.* 1836-1839.

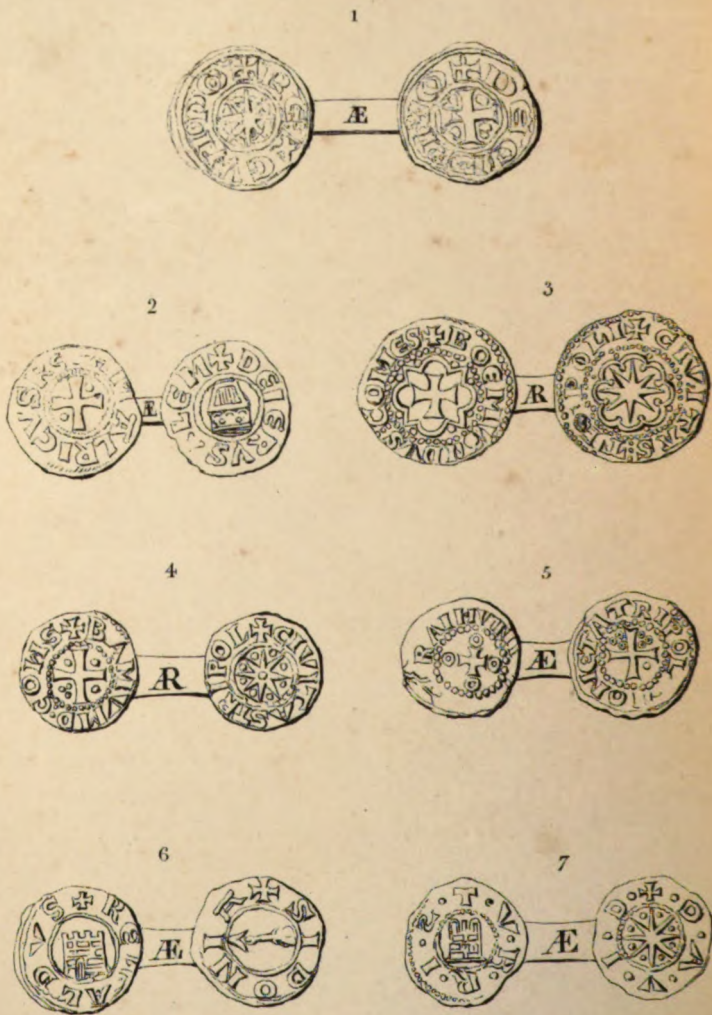
M de Whitte proposes to give a concise survey of the principal numismatic papers which have appeared in these *Annales*. The first he notices is a letter by *M. Raoul-Rochette* to *M. Grotefend*, entitled "*Lettre sur quelques Médailles des Rois des Odryses et des Thraces*," which *M. de Whitte* justly thinks of some importance, from the determination of certain coins (hitherto attributed to *Asplepon* in *Bœotia*) to *Sparadacus, king of the Odryseæ*. *M. Raoul-Rochette* then makes some remarks on the coins hitherto assigned to the *Ossæi*. The second paper *M. de Whitte* considers, is one by the *Duc de Luynes*, "*Sur les Monnaies incusées de la Grand Grèce*," in which he attempts to shew that these coins are as early as the time of *Pythagoras*, and are the result of an alliance between the Italian states, owing to the influence of that philosopher. For this purpose, the *Duc de Luynes* examines the topography, mythological traditions, and historical events of *Tarentum*, *Metapontum*, etc. etc., and concludes his paper, by attributing to the influence of *Pythagoras* the type of the crane standing by the tripod of *Apollo*, on the coins of *Crotona*. Thirdly, *M. de Whitte* mentions a review by the *Duc de Luynes*, of a work by *M. Millingen*, called a "*Sylloge of Ancient Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings*."

X. *E. Cartier*.—*Recherches sur les Monnaies des Comtes et Ducs de Bar, etc. etc. Par M. de Saulcy.* 1843.

This is a notice by *M. Cartier*, of a valuable addition by *M. de Saulcy* to the numismatic monographies of the French provinces, and especially to the ecclesiastical history of *Toul*, *Verdun*, and *Metz*, and the duchy of *Bar*. It is chiefly valuable as a supplement to the history of the ducal money of *Lorraine* since the duchy of *Bar*, which in early times had been severed from *Lorraine*, became, again, in the fifteenth century, subject to the dukes of *Lorraine*. The earliest known money of *Bar* is that of *Henry II.*, the eleventh count; but *M. de Saulcy* argues strongly in favour of the probability, that earlier coins will eventually be found, drawing his conclusion from the analogy of the similar case of the coins of the rulers of *La Basse Lorraine*.

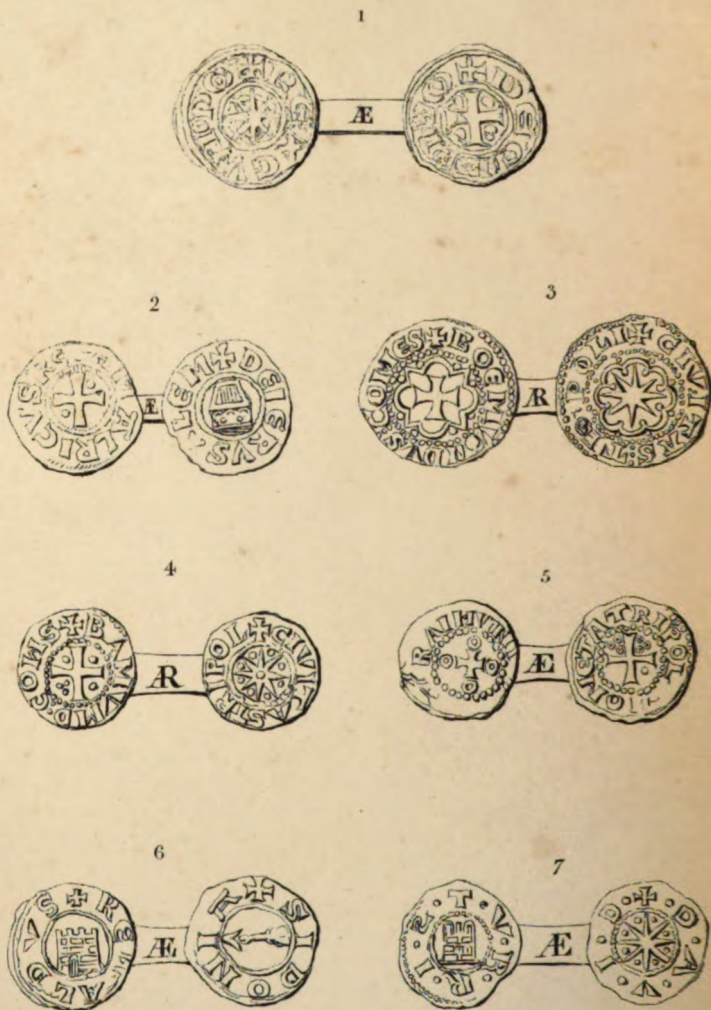
XI. *A. du Chalais*.—*Médaille inédite frappée à Lyons lors du passage de Louis XII., dans cette ville, par M. A. Barthélemy.* Paris, 1843.

This is a short notice of a curious medal, struck during the residence of *Louis XII.*, at *Lyons*, in 1499-1500, and published by *M. Anatole de Barthélemy*, in the *Revue de Provence et de Paris*, pp. 313 et seq. *M. Desains* published, not long ago, some *mereaux* of *Louis XII.*, with a similar legend.



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COINS OF PRINCES OF THE CRUSADES.



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COINS OF PRINCES OF THE CRUSADES.

XIII.

AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN SOME OF THE MONOGRAMS FOUND UPON THE GRECIAN COINS OF ARIANA AND INDIA.

THE subject of Grecian monograms has engaged the attention of several learned numismatists; but the results have been so unsatisfactory, that most have given it up in despair.

Both Montfaucon and Havercamp have attempted their explanation, but with only partial success. The former referred them all to cities and people.¹ Frölich candidly confesses that the signification of the monograms on the Syrian coins was a riddle²; but he has nevertheless given explanations of the eighty-six monograms contained in his twentieth plate. These explanations are probably copied from the work of Havercamp which was published fifteen years before he wrote. Spanheim admitted the value of the monograms, but did not attempt their explanation. Haym in his "Tesoro," declares with great simplicity that "because they are of unknown signification, they do not deserve to be described." No explanation is attempted of the four hundred and twenty monograms in Combe's catalogue of the Greek coins in the Hunterian Museum, nor of the four hundred and fifty-five monograms in Rasch's "Lexicon Numismaticum." Lastly Gusseme in his "Dic-

¹ Gough's Coins of the Seleucidæ, p. 7, 8.

² Annales comp. Regum et Rerum Syriæ, Prolegom. p. 55.—
"Oedipo Opus."

cionario Numismatico," quietly gives them up as of "uncertain signification, from their appearing on so many different coins."³

In 1841, I prepared the accompanying plate of monograms, found on the Ariano-Grecian coins of the several collections that had been kindly submitted to me for publication. At the same time, I laid before Professor Lassen many of the explications now published; of which several appeared to him decisive. Mine was, I believe, the first attempt; for M. Raoul-Rochette, in his learned papers on the Bactro-Grecian coins in the "Journal des Savants," had confined his accounts of the monograms to a notice of the simple fact that each was composed of a certain number of Greek letters. In 1836, however, Mr. Masson, after a careful comparison of his large collection, came to the conclusion that "as the same monograms occurred on the coins of more than one prince, they might be presumed [to be] monograms of locality."⁴ Professor Wilson also, writing in 1841 (although his work was not published till the year following), says that the monograms on the Bactrian medals denote "probably *the places where they were coined.*"⁵

Just one year before the publication of Havercamp's work, Bayer had issued his "Historia Regni Græcorum Bactriani," in which he describes a tetradrachm of Eucratides with the monogram HP forming, according to him, the two letters H and P, or one hundred and eight of the Bactrian era, 148, B.C.⁶ But the same monogram occurs on a coin of Alexander Balas, along with the date Γ, Ξ, P or one hundred

³ Gough's Coins of the Seleucidæ, p. 7, 8, 9.

⁴ Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, vol. v. p. 545.

⁵ Ariana Antiqua, p. 223.

⁶ Bayer, Hist. Reg. Græc.—Bactr. p. 56.

and sixty-three of the Seleucidan era, 149 B.C.; and again on a coin of Alexander II. of Epirus, B. C. 272, which is attributed by Frölich⁷ to Alexander the Great. It is clear, therefore, that this monogram cannot refer to a date. Indeed, I have always considered it impossible that any dates could have been expressed in monograms; for although the monogram just discussed may be read simply as H and P, yet it may also stand for H, I, P, or one hundred and eighteen; and for H, II, P, or one hundred and eighty-eight. This uncertainty is, in my opinion, alone sufficient to prove that dates could never have been expressed in monogrammatic characters.

Indeed, it seems to me obvious, that when the same monograms are found on the coins of several princes, they must represent the names either of persons or of places; that is, of mint-masters, or of mints. It was this conclusion, that led me to attempt the explication of the monograms, now offered.

In the accompanying plate, I have numbered all the monograms which have come to my knowledge, after a careful examination of several thousands of coins. I have also arranged them in a manner peculiarly convenient for reference; so that one may see at a glance, the names of all the princes who used any particular monogram, and all the monograms used by any one prince. Or, in other words, if my explication of the monograms is correct, this plate shews at one view all the princes who possessed any particular city, as well as all the chief cities over which any particular prince ruled. The monograms thus become of the greatest value and assistance in enabling us to fix the

⁷ Annales, tab. i. fig. 1.

localities of the different dynasties of the Greeks, the successors of Alexander in Ariana and India.

The number of mints which are found in the Kabul valley alone, is almost beyond belief; but Alexandria, Kartana, and Peukela, appear to have been the only three which were permanently established. Some others, such as Taxila, Nikaia, Ortospana or Kabul, and Dionysopolis, were used only occasionally: perhaps according to the caprice or necessities of their different rulers. Ortospana or Kabul, however, would appear to have been the favourite residence of Hermæus and his immediate successors.

There can be little doubt that the Kabul valley was the scene of fierce contention amongst the petty Indo-Grecian princes, for many years after the murder of Eucratides, until the whole country was effectually brought under the sole rule of Menander. It is possible, therefore, that the same city might have belonged to two, or even three different princes within the same year, according to the fortune of war. We may thus account for the same monograms appearing upon the coins of several princes who must have been contemporaries.

On some coins of Demetrius, Eucratides, Apollodotus, and Menander, the monograms are accompanied by single letters; and on a solitary specimen of Apollodotus, there occur two separate letters with the monogram. As these letters, with a single exception, all represent low numbers, they probably denote the current years of the reigns of the different princes. The exception is the letter Σ which is found in company with two different monograms on the coins of Diomedes, Lysias, Antialcidas, and Strato.

No. 1.—Also No. 1 of Wilson's monograms. This is found on the unique and beautiful tetradrachm of Diodotus, and on the unique didrachm of Euthydemus. From its occur-

rence on a coin of Diodotus, this monogram must represent some city in Bactria, Margiana, or Aria. It forms TAYKIANA the name of a city placed by Ptolemy near the Arius river, which should probably be read as TAAIKANA. The Chinese pilgrim Hwan Thsang mentions Ta-la-kian⁸ to the westward of Balkh, in A.D. 628—645. It is the طالقان, Tálíkán of the Arabian geographers. Jenghiz Khan took the place by storm, after a desperate siege of seven months; at which time it was considered “the strongest fort in all Asia.”⁹ It stood on a steep hill called Nukra-koh, or “silver mountain,” by the Moguls, because it possessed several silver mines. This last circumstance, combined with its natural strength, renders it highly probable that Tálíkán should have been chosen by the early Bactrian kings, as a convenient place for a mint as well as a safe place for a treasury. Tálíkán was one hundred and sixty-eight miles to the W. S. W. of Balkh, on the high road leading both from Merv and from Herat.¹⁰ It is probably the Tapauria of Polybius near the Arius river, where Euthydemus placed his army to oppose the advance of Antiochus the Great; and which must, therefore, have been on the high road between Aria and Bactria.

No. 2.—Also No. 57 of Frölich; Nos. 5, 9, and 46 of Gough. This occurs on a drachma of Diodotus, and on both the silver and copper coins of Seleucus Nicator, but not on those of his successors. The natural inference from these facts is, that this monogram represents the name of a city, which once belonged to the Seleucidæ, but was afterwards wrested from them by Diodotus. The monogram

⁸ Foe-kue-ki, Appendix, p. 378.

⁹ History of Jenghiz Khan by Petit de la Croix.—English translation, p. 286.

¹⁰ Idrisi.—French translation, vol. i. p. 478.

forms MAPTIANH, the name of the capital of Margiana, which was at first called Seleucia Margiané, and afterwards Antiochia Margiané; and which was undoubtedly one of the principal cities belonging to Diodotus.

No. 4.—Also Nos. 8, 84, 87 and 89 of Wilson. This monogram is of common occurrence on the coins of Agathocles, Euthydemus, Demetrius, Eucratides, Amyntas and Hermæus. As the coins of the last three kings are never found to the north of the Caucasus; and as those of Hermæus are found only in the upper and middle Kabul valley; it must be the name of some city either of the Paropamisadæ or of the Aspii and Nysæans. The monogram is formed of the letters OΦI which I take to represent OΦIANH, or “Alexandria ad Caucasum.” Stephen of Byzantium¹¹ calls this place *Alexandreia Opiané*, and the people Opiai. In A. D. 628—45, the Chinese pilgrim, Hwan Thsang,¹² calls Hu-phi-na the capital of Foe-li-shi-sa-tang-na, or Pa-rashasthán; that is the country of the Parashas, whom I identify with the Parsii of Ptolemy, in their towns Parsia and Parsiana; and with the modern Pachais, who yet inhabit the Panjshir valley in the neighbourhood of Opiyan. The Emperor Baber,¹⁵ in coming to Kabul from the north, crossed the Hupian Pass, which still bears the same name.

Masson says, “Hupian is distinguished by its huge artificial mounds, from which copious antique treasures have been extracted:” and again, “it possesses many vestiges of antiquity; yet, as they are exclusively of a sepulchral and religious character, the site of the city to which they refer,

¹¹ In voce *Ἀλεξανδρεία. πέμπτη, ἐν τῇ Ὀπιανῇ, κατὰ τῇν ἰνδικῇν.* The name of the people is *ΩΠΙΑΙ*, with the *Ω*.

¹² Foe-kue-ki.—Appendix p. 395.

¹³ Commentaries, p. 133.

may rather be looked for at the actual village of Malek Hupían on the plain below, and near Charikar.”¹⁴ The position of Hupían agrees also with that obtained from the measurements of Diognetes and Boeton; which place Alexandria fifty Roman miles, or forty-five and a half English miles, from Ortospana or Kabul. Now, the distance from Hupían to Kabul is only thirty-eight miles; but, as it is most probable that the old capital was situated at Begrâm, eight miles to the south-east of Kabul, this distance will be increased to forty-six miles, which is within half a mile of the measurement of Alexander’s surveyors.

Again the distance from Alexandria to Peukelaotis was two hundred and fifty Roman, or two hundred and twenty-seven British, miles. Now the distance between Hupían and Hashtnagar, *via* Charikar, Akseria, and the Luttabund Pass, is about two hundred and twenty-five miles. If the measurement be made along the northern bank of the Kabul river, the distance will be something more, or about two hundred and thirty miles.

These measurements alone are sufficient to point out that the position of Alexandria can only be to the north of Kabul. Many writers have fixed upon Bamian or its vicinity, for the position of Alexandria; but Bamian is ninety-nine miles to the westward of Kabul, or two hundred and ninety-four miles from Hashtnagar or Peukelaotis: that is, sixty-seven miles in excess of the measurement given by Alexander’s surveyors. Bamian, is besides, on the northern or Bactrian side of the Caucasus, which is a fatal objection to its identification with Alexandria.

No. 5.—Also No. 90 of Wilson—forming API.

¹⁴ Baluchistan, Afghanistan and the Punjáb, vol. iii. p.126, and p. 161.

No. 6. Forming APIPAL.

As these monograms occur on the coins of Agathocles and Apollodotus, they most probably represent the name of some town in the Kabul valley. The only one which I can propose is *Arigæum*, a place so commodiously situated, that Alexander ordered Craterus to rebuild it.¹⁵ Its position must be looked for on the right bank of the Kunar river, probably at Nûrgal or Chagân-Serai.

No. 7.—Nos. 2, 3, and 83 of Wilson ; forming KAP.

No. 44.—Nos. 56 and 73 of Wilson ; forming KAP.

This is the commonest of all the monograms, as it occurs on the coins of no less than eleven different princes from Euthydemus to Hermæus. It must, therefore, be the name of some place of great consequence which was once the capital of the upper Kabul valley. During the pure Greek period, there are but two princes whose coins have been found in any number, that do not use this monogram. These princes are Antimachus and Philoxenes: but on their coins there occurs a very common monogram, No. 10, and also another less common one, No. 46, neither of which have I found on any coin of Apollodotus. Now these two monograms form combinations of letters, which I take to represent the names of *Dionysopolis* and *Peukela*, or the modern Jelalabad, and Hashtnagar to the north of Peshawar. The greater number of the coins of these two princes have been discovered in the lower Kabul valley and in the Punjáb, while those of Apollodotus, which abound at Begrâm are but rarely found to the eastward of Kabul. These facts seem to point out that the city represented by the monogram now under discussion, must have been situated in the upper Kabul valley.

¹⁵ Arrian, book iv. chap. 24.

I believe it to represent the *Kartana* of Pliny, a town situated at the foot of the Caucasus, which was afterwards called *Tetragonis*.¹⁶ Ptolemy has a town named Kaisana or Karnasa, below the Lambage, and a little to the eastward of the Paropamisadæ; and in the Peutingerian tables, there is a large town called Karsania at four hundred and twenty-four Roman, or three hundred and eighty-six and a half British, miles from Bucefalos. All these various readings, Kartana, Karsania, Kaisana, and Karnasa, seem to me to be only slightly different spellings of the same name, which I shall call Kartana; although three readings are in favor of the *s* in preference to the *t*.

I propose to identify Kartana with the ruins of Begrâm to the north of Kabul. This emplacement agrees exactly with the measurement already quoted from the Peutingerian tables; for the distance from the town of Jehlam (Bucefalos) to the plain of Begrâm, by either the northern or the southern road, is between three hundred and eighty, and three hundred and ninety miles. The position of Begrâm is, besides, precisely as Pliny describes that of Kartana, "at the foot of the Caucasus." But the strongest proof in favour of the proposed identification of these two places, is the other fact mentioned by Pliny, that Kartana was afterwards called Tetragonos, or *The Square*; which agrees precisely with the description of the ruins at the present day. Masson¹⁷, who examined them carefully, says, "Tradition calls Begrâm, Shehr Yunân (a Greek city)." Again, south of Abdula Búrj on the northern side of the plain of Begrâm, there "are some mounds of great magnitude,

¹⁶ Pliny, lib. vi. sec. 25.

¹⁷ Baluchistan, Afghanistan, and the Panjáb, vol. iii. p. 155, 159.

accurately describing a square of considerable dimensions." These mounds are made of sun-dried bricks, and are the remains of walls sixty feet in thickness. It is probable, from these accounts, that the town was called Kartana; and that the gigantic brick mounds sixty feet in thickness, accurately forming a square, are the ruins of a Grecian citadel named Tetragonos.

The ruins of Begrâm are so extensive, and their situation at the junction of the rivers and roads of all the northern valleys is so happy, that there can be no doubt they are the remains of a great city which was once the capital of the upper Kabul valley. The number and variety of the coins that are yearly found there, ranging from Alexander the Great down to Mohammed Ghori, show clearly that Begrâm must have been one of the chief cities, if not the capital of the valley for a period of at least fifteen hundred years.

No. 10.—Nos. 34, 36, 41, 46, 51, 53, 62, and 80 of Wilson.

This is also a very common monogram; as I have found it on the coins of no less than eight different princes from Eucratides to Strato. Apollodotus, as before mentioned, is the only prince whose coins are common who does not use this monogram. I read it, with some hesitation, as ΠΕΥΚΕΛΑΖ, the Peukela of Strabo, which is a literal rendering of the Pali, *Pukkala*. The Sanscrit is Pushkala, the contracted form of Pushkalāvati, which is preserved by the Chinese pilgrim Hwan Thsang¹⁸ in Pu-se-ko-la-fa-ti. The other Greek readings, Peukelaotis, and Peukolaitis, are derived from Pukkalaoti, the Pali or spoken form of Pushkalāvati. According to Hwan Thsang, this city was

¹⁸ Foe-kue-ki.—Appendix, p. 379.

on the opposite side of the river at fifty *li* to the N.E. from Pa-lu-sha or Pu-la-sha-pu-lo; the Pershawur of Baber and Abul Fazl, and the Peshawar of the present day. This corresponds exactly with the position of Hasht-nagar.

A preferable reading of this monogram, in my opinion, would be $\Delta HMHT$, for Demetrius: but unfortunately we have no notice of any place of this name, either in the Kabul valley or in the Western Panjáb. It is quite possible, however, that Demetrius, following the example of his father, should have named more than one place after himself. We know of one Demetrias in Arachosia; and that there was a Euthydemia on the Hydaspes, besides one in Bactria.¹⁹ This reading is rendered highly probable by the addition of the letter P to this monogram, which is found upon the unique coin of Strato and Agathoklea (No. 34 of Wilson). It is just possible, that this addition owes its existence to the original engraver, Jas. Prinsep, a point which can easily be ascertained by an inspection of the coin itself, which is now in England in the possession of Dr. Swiney. If, however, the additional letter is correct, it is clear that this monogram can only represent some name containing the letter P. Amongst the few names in which that letter occurs, I do not find one that can be formed by the present monogram. The only natural combination that I can trace, is $\Delta HMHT$, extended on the coin of Agathoklea to $\Delta HMHTPI$, which is clearly *Demetrias*. This must be the name of a city founded or

¹⁹ Bayer was the first to correct Ptolemy's $EY\odot YMH\Delta IA$ to $EY\odot Y\Delta HMIA$. In the same way I propose to read Ptolemy's barbarous $EY\odot Y\sigma MOY ANAZZA$ as $EY\odot Y\Delta HMOY ANAZZA$, a correction which seems as natural as it is necessary.

rebuilt by Demetrius; and if my reading be admitted, I can suggest no position so probable as that of Peukela itself, or the Begrâm near Peshâwar; for there is only one other very rare monogram which can represent Peukela; and as that occurs upon but two coins of a single prince, we have not, as far as I can trace from the coins, any recorded city in the lower Kabul valley which possessed a mint. Peukela or Peukalaotis may therefore have either been rebuilt under a new appellation, or eclipsed by a new city established near Peshâwar at Begrâm; a name which signifies that the spot was once occupied by a capital city.

No. 11.—No. 66. of Wilson, MINNAΓAP.

No. 34. MINNAΓAP.

This monogram is not used by any of the purely Greek princes excepting Apollodotus; and only upon his coins which have the title of Philopater. It occurs afterwards upon the coins of the first Scythians, Mauas, and Azas. The name is distinct and unequivocal. Of the many coins of Mauas which have come to my notice, including no less than thirteen different types, all, save one solitary specimen from Peshâwar were procured in the Panjâb. Colonel Stacey, however, informs me that some few are met with at Kandahar. Of the coins of Azas also, which are particularly numerous, it is remarkable that not a single specimen was obtained by Masson at Begrâm. They are occasionally found at Kandahar; and in the Panjâb they are very common.

These facts point to the Panjâb as the seat of government of Mauas and Azas; who perhaps also possessed an indirect sway over Arachosia. Spalirisas, a prince certainly of Parthian origin, places the name of Azas on the reverses of two of his coins. Now it is remarkable, that all the Philopater coins of Apollodotus which have come to my knowledge have been found in the Panjâb. It is certain, therefore, that the city represented by this particular

monogram must have been either in the Panjáb, or at some place on the lower Indus leading to Arachosia. Such a place was *Minnagara*, which we know to have been a capital city shortly after the Christian era. It was probably Sehván.

The occurrence of this monogram upon the Philopater coins of Apollodotus alone of all those of the purely Greek princes, is of the greatest importance in illustrating a much disputed point in the history of these Indo-Grecian kings.

This point is, Who was the son and murderer of Eucratides?

This is not the place for me to discuss either the existence of a second Eucratides, or the assumed filiation of Heliocles by Mionnet. It will be sufficient for me to state here, that the former supposition was based upon very slight evidence, which has since been disproved; and that the latter was at first founded upon an absurd reason by Mionnet; and has since been continued by a misapprehension of the legends of the three-headed coin of Eucratides and his parents, obtained by Dr. Lord. On that coin, the persons represented are not, as stated by Professor Wilson, the paramount king Eucratides, and his associated son Heliocles, but the youthful ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ, King Eucratides the Great (*the son*) ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ, of Heliocles and of Laodike; who are both portrayed of a more mature age. The connection between the two legends is obvious,²⁰

²⁰ This is still more clearly shown by the opening words of the Adulitic inscription, Βασιλεὺς μέγας Πτολεμαῖος υἱὸς βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλισσῆς Ἀρσινόης, from which we may supply the three words omitted on the coin for want of space, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ υἱὸς βασιλεὺς ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ Βασιλισσῆς ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ.

and the marked difference of ages alone is sufficient to declare the relationship of the parties.

So far back as 1840, I published²¹ my own opinion, that Apollodotus was the son of Eucratides; and my first opinion has since been amply, and I think satisfactorily, confirmed.

My principal reasons for this belief may be shortly stated as follows.

1. We know that Mithridates the Great, of Parthia, wrested Arachosia and Drangiana from the Eastern Greeks, either during the latter end of the reign of Eucratides, or shortly after the accession of his son. Now there are found in those countries the coins of only four purely Greek princes, Euthydemus, Demetrius, Eucratides, and Apollodotus; agreeing exactly with the number of princes to whom the possession of Arachosia and Drangiana can be assigned from the brief notices of ancient authors. These are Euthydemus and his son, Demetrius; Eucratides and his son, whose name has not been recorded. This last prince must therefore be Apollodotus.

2. We know that the title of Philopater denotes association in the government. Now this title is borne by Apollodotus *alone* of all the Eastern Greek princes; and Eucratides is the only king who is recorded to have given his son a share in the government. It is therefore highly probable that Apollodotus was the son of Eucratides.

3. We know that Eucratides was murdered by his son, when on his return from his Indian campaign, which must have been directed from Arachosia against the country along the lower Indus; for the eastern extension of the

²¹ Jour. As. Soc. Bengal, No. 105, p. 869—70.

Grecian dominion was afterwards effected by Menander.²² Now Minnagara was one of the chief cities on the lower Indus; and as the Philopater coins of Apollodotus are the only pure Greek coins minted at that city, I believe that Minnagara was the scene of the association of Apollodotus in the government with his father, and that the Philopater coins were struck upon the occasion.

No. 14.—Nos. 7, 23, and 27 of Wilson—TAΞIA.

No. 18. TAΞIA.

The former of these monograms occurs on the coins of Euthydemus, Demetrius, Menander and Mauas; the latter upon the coins of Hippostratus and Azas. As the dominion of Mauas was confined to the Panjáb, we must look for the city represented by this monogram to the east of the Indus. *Taxila* answers this description; and it is at Rawal Pindi, the presumed site of Taxila, that the coins of Mauas are obtained in the greatest numbers.

No. 16.—No. 44 of Wilson.

This occurs only upon the coins of Menander, Archerius, and Mauas. For the reason just stated, we must again look to the Panjáb, for the city represented by this monogram. It forms NIK, which I believe to be intended for NIKAIÁ, or *Nicæa*, the city built by Alexander on the Hydaspes, to commemorate his victory over Porus. It was probably on the site of the modern town of Jehlam.

No. 19.

This occurs only upon the coins of Hermæus, whose dominions did not extend below the middle Kabul valley.

²² I attribute to Demetrius the extension of the Grecian dominion to the south, in Patalene and Syrastrene. His Indian territories must have embraced the country on the Lower Indus as well as Arachosia.

The combination appears to form KAB, for *Kaboura* the modern Kabul. The name in Ptolemy should certainly be KABOYAA, for he calls the people KABOAITAI.

No. 20.—No. 118 of Wilson.

This is found upon the coins of Azas alone, and only upon those large square copper pieces which have Neptune on one side, and the river Indus personified on the reverse. It forms the name of BAZAPIA, the modern Bajâwar; from which place my brother procured me upwards of one hundred of the coins of Azas. This explication is therefore probably correct. The combination, however, also forms ANΔPA, and there is a town named *Andrapana*, to the west of the Indus, which may possibly be the modern Drâbund near Dera Ismael Khan. It may also represent BANA, for *Banagara*, which I believe to be the modern Kana-guram.

No. 22.—No. 119 of Wilson.

This occurs only upon the coins of Azas; and as it forms the syllable AZ, I suppose that it may represent AZEIA, the name of a city either founded or rebuilt by Azas. It is true, that we have no record of such a place; but neither have we any mention of Azas himself: and it is quite in accordance with Oriental as well as Greek usage, for princes to found or rebuild cities with their own names. As the Indians would have pronounced this name *Ajaya*, "the unconquered," it might have been given as a punning alteration of name to Alexander's city of victory, *Nicæa* on the Hydaspes.

No. 23.—No. 113 of Wilson.

This is found only on the coins of Diomedes and of Azas. As the dominions of Azas certainly did not extend to the westward of the Khaiber pass, although they most probably embraced the Kuram valley, to the south of the Safed Koh,

we must look for the city represented by this monogram, somewhere near the banks of the Indus. It forms the syllable ΝΑΣ, which I suppose to be the abbreviation of ΝΑΣΒΑΝΑ, a town to the west of the Indus. This is possibly intended for the celebrated fortress of *Naghz* in the *Banee* country, which was strengthened by Timur.

The monogram is, however, always accompanied by another in the native character, of which one component letter is certainly *s*, which is likewise one of the letters of the Greek monogram.

The lower portion may be either *shi*, or *l* and *pi*. We have thus the syllables *Salapi*; which can also be clearly traced in the Grecian monogram. The only name like this is the ΣΑΛΑΓΓΕΙΣΑ of Ptolemy, for which if we might read ΣΑΛΑΠΕΙΣΑ, the identification would be complete. This place is probably the modern Syalkot.

No. 25.

This monogram occurs only upon the silver coins of Hermæus and his Queen Kalliope, of which I have seen two specimens. At first, I read the combination as forming the name of ΝΙΦΑΝΔΑ, a town of the Paropamisadæ mentioned only Ptolemy; but I think that it may equally well form the name of □ΦΙΑΝ or □ΠΙΑΝ, for *Alexandria Opiané*, which has already been discussed under the head of Monogram, No. 4. It seems to me highly probable that Ptolemy's *Niphanda* may be a misreading for *Ophiané*.

No. 26.—Also No. 26 of Wilson.

This is a rare monogram, as it occurs only upon single coins of Euthydemus and of Eucratides. It forms the letters ΩΞΙ, or ΩΞΥ for ΩΞΙΑΝΗ; which may be either *Oxiané* itself, or *Alexandreia Oxiané* founded by Alexander. Both towns were on the northern bank of the Oxus, in the neighbourhood of Termed.

No. 27.

This monogram I have found on a single beautiful tetradrachm of Heliocles. It is very doubtful what name it may represent; but I believe it must be some city of Bactria. It is just possible that it may be a new combination of the syllable KAP for *Kartana*, of which I have treated under the head of Monogram, No. 7.

No. 32.—No. 13 of Frölich.

This monogram I have found only upon the coins of Eucratides. It forms the syllable KAI, which is probably intended for KAIPIA, a town of the Paropamisadæ, perhaps still existing as *Kushân* at the entrance of the Kushân, or the Hindu-Kush pass. This, however, is a very doubtful reading; for I believe that Kushân is a name derived from the Kuei-shang tribe of Yuchi, who did not settle in this locality until some time after the era of Eucratides. But Kapissa is particularly mentioned as a town which had been destroyed by Cyrus. My identification of Kushân as a town of the Kuei-shang tribe may therefore be erroneous.

No. 33.—No. 82 of Wilson.

This likewise occurs only upon the coins of Eucratides. It possibly forms MAΣΣA, for *Massaga*, the chief city of the Assakani, which is probably the modern Manglor on the Swât River.

No. 35.—NIA.

No. 36.—NIAAY.—No. 7, 8, 9, and 68 of Frölich.

These monograms occur only upon the coins of Apollodotus. They probably represent the town of *Nilaubis* or *Naulibis*, the modern Nilâb in the Ghorband valley. "Near this place" says Masson,²³ "we find the remains of a most stupendous fortress."

²³ Jour. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. v. p. 7.

No. 37.—Nos. 5, 17, and 29 of Wilson.

This monogram is found on the coins of Euthydemus, Heliocles, Eucratides and Apollodotus. It forms the syllable ΠΑΗ, which probably represents the city of *Plegerium*, or *Plemyrium*, mentioned by Strabo²⁴ as on the bank of the river in the lower Kabul valley. I am unable to offer even a conjecture as to its actual position.

No. 38.

This occurs only upon a single square copper coin of Apollodotus. It forms ΑΔΕΞΑΝΔ, for *Alexandria Opiané*, or the Caucasian Alexandria. Below the monogram are two separate letters ΕΙ, or fifteen, which may probably denote the fifteenth year of the reign of this prince.

No. 42.—Nos. 15 and 24 of Wilson.

This is found only upon the coins of Eucratides and Apollodotus. I read the combination as forming ΠΡΟΦ, for *Prophthasia*, the capital of Drangiana, in which country the coins of these two princes are still found. In Professor Wilson's examples, where the upright central stroke is wanting, the monogram simply forms ΟΠΙ, for *Opiané*. In my own examples, and I have examined several coins with this monogram, the central stroke is as distinct as the others.

No. 45.

This monogram I have found only upon a single coin of Apollodotus. It forms the syllable ΟΥΖ, possibly for ΟΥΖΗΝΗ, the city of *Ujain*, which we know has existed from a very early period. I believe that Patalene and Syrastrène formed part of the dominions of Demetrius, which were wrested from him by Eucratides during his Indian campaign. It is possible also, that some part of the

²⁴ Strabo, lib. xv.

province of Lariké was subdued by the Greeks; and I should certainly not be surprised to find this monogram on the coins of Demetrius and Eucratides. Apollodotus may very probably have succeeded to the possession of these southern conquests; but he could only have held them for a very short time.

No. 46.—Nos. 9, 13, 50, and 59 of Wilson.

This monogram is found only upon the coins of Eucratides, Antimachus, and Menander. It forms ΔION, no doubt the abbreviation of *Dionysopolis*, called also *Nagara*; which is placed by Ptolemy just to the south of the junction of the Choës with the Cophes; or very near the position of Jelálábád. To the west of this place, there is a spot called Begrâm; which I believe to have been the actual position of Dionysopolis. Ptolemy's *Nagara* is no doubt derived from the name of the district, which is still called Nangrihar; a name more accurately preserved in the travels of Hwan Thsang,²⁵ where it is spelt Na-ko-lo-ho. Dionysopolis I suppose to be the Nysa of Alexander's historians. It was the capital of the middle Kabul valley.

No. 48.—No 60 of Wilson.

This monogram is found only upon a single coin of Menander. It forms the syllable EY, probably representing Euthydemia, a city on the Hydaspes, which was also called *Sagala*. As Pliny places the Dungalæ in this neighbourhood²⁶ I believe that we should read *Dangala* in Plotemy, and so identify the place with the modern Dángali on the Jehlam river, which is certainly an old site, as there is a Begrâm in its vicinity.

²⁵ Foe-kue-ki.—Appendix, p. 378.

²⁶ Pliny, lib. vi., chap. 22.

No. 53.—No. 46 of Frölich, and No. 43 of Wilson.

This is found with only slight differences, upon the coins of Heliocles, Eucratides and Archerius. It forms ΠΑΡΣΙΑΝΑ, which is the name of a town amongst the Paropamisadæ according to Ptolemy, which probably still exists in Panjshir.

No. 55.

This monogram occurs only upon a single coin of Antialcidas. It may be composed of the letters KAZM, for KAZMEIPA, or Kashmir; for although Ptolemy calls the place *Kaspeira*, and the people *Kaspeiræi*, yet the M and Π might easily have been interchanged in MSS of his work; and it is scarcely possible that the Greeks dwelling in the Panjáb would have misspelt the name. It may, however, also represent the town of Kush-áb or Kush-áb-pur on the Jehlam; a name which is most probably derived, like Kashmir, from the Kás tribe—Kás-apa is the river of the Kás, or the Jehlam; and Kás-ápa-pura is “the-town-on-the-river-of the-Kás.” This last is certainly the *Kaspapuras* of Scylax.

No. 56.—Nos. 33 and 85 of Wilson.

This is found only upon the coins of Amyntas. I read it as forming ΠΕΥΚΕΑΑ, the city already mentioned, as No. 10 monogram.

No. 57.—No. 86 of Wilson.

This monogram, whether with the round O or square □ may possibly form OPΘO, or □PT□□ΠIANA, the modern Kabul.

No. 58.

This occurs only upon the coins of Spalygis, or Spalagrames. It seems to form KABOAITων, for Kabul.

No. 59.

This also is a unique monogram, which I found upon a well-preserved coin of Eucratides. The combination probably forms ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ, the *Alexandria Opiané* already mentioned.

No. 60. From Wilson's plate of monograms, No. 12.

This is found only upon the coins of Demetrius; the letters are but two, forming the syllable ΟΞ, probably for *Oxiané*, or for *Alexandria Oxiané*, both of which towns were on the northern bank of the Oxus, somewhere near Termed.

Of all these monograms, that which occurs most frequently is No. 7, or KARTANA, which I have found upon the coins of no less than eleven different princes. No. 4. OPHIANE, and No. 10. PEUKELA or Demetrias, I have found upon the coins of eight different princes. These were apparently the three great mints of the Greeks of Ariana and India. Masson says, that No. 10., PEUKELA, is the commonest monogram on the coins of Eucratides. It certainly is so on those of Menander: and the fact may easily be accounted for; for in the lower Kabul valley, there was but one mint of any consequence, at Peukela; whilst among the Paropamisadæ there were the great mints of Kartana and Alexandria Opiané, besides the lesser mint of Ortospana. It will be observed that Eucratides uses more monograms than any other prince; which we could have foretold must have been the case, from his long and chequered reign, and from the great extent of country which he at different times possessed.

In conclusion, I beg it may be clearly understood, that the foregoing remarks are offered only as an attempt to explain what must always be considered a very difficult subject. I do not believe that all the monograms found upon these coins represent the names of cities where mints were established.

I simply contend that dates cannot possibly be expressed in monogrammatic characters. I think, however, that the illustrations which I have given of most of the principal monograms bear the stamp of great probability, if not the actual impress of truth.

A. CUNNINGHAM.

XIV.

ON A COIN OF GUY DE LUSIGNAN, KING OF
CYPRUS.

[To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.]

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you a drawing of a coin discovered amongst a collection of small value, which came to the British Museum a few days ago. It seems to be a coin of some interest, having been struck, as I believe, by Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, and afterwards of Cyprus. There is no mention made of any money of this prince, either by M. Cousinéry, who published many of the coins of the crusaders in the last volume of M. Michaud's *Histoire des Croisades*, or by M. Lelewel in his *Numismatique du Moyen-âge*. Indeed I find that M. Buchon,¹ who has devoted much attention to the subject, adopts and confirms the opinion of M. Münter,² that no coin of Guy de Lusignan is known to exist "even in the richest cabinets of Italy."

¹ Recherches, etc., sur la Domination Française en Orient, etc. Par J. A. C. Buchon. Paris, 1840.

² Om Frankernes Mynter i Orienten. Ved F. Münter. Vidensk. Skrifter, Deel. iv. Kiob. 1807.

Before entering on the immediate subject of the coins, let us take a short glance at the history of the period.

On the death of Baldwin V., king of Jerusalem, in 1185, Guy de Lusignan, who had married his sister, and had for some time conducted the affairs of the kingdom, was made regent during the minority of Baldwin VI., and, on the death of the young king, which occurred not long afterwards, was elected to the throne, and was crowned on the second of October, A.D. 1187. Within a year after this, Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens; but Guy de Lusignan continued to reign, with the same title as before, at Tyre and Ptolemais, until the year 1192, when he exchanged the kingdom of Jerusalem for that of Cyprus. Richard Cœur de Lion, on his way to join the Crusaders in the Holy Land, had conquered, and had been crowned king of Cyprus, in the previous year. He had then pledged the island to the Templars for a sum of money, to enable him to carry on the crusade; and now, in the year 1192, he gave the sovereignty of his new conquest to Guy de Lusignan, on condition that the latter would resign the authority and title of king of Jerusalem in favour of Marie, a daughter of Conrad de Montferrat who married a sister of King Baldwin IV., and of her husband, Henry, count of Champagne; and that he would also repay the money which Richard had borrowed from the Templars.

Guy de Lusignan immediately took possession of the island of Cyprus, over which he reigned for nearly three years. He died A.D. 1194, and was succeeded by his brother Amaury, whom he had successively created constable of Jerusalem and of Cyprus.

In the year 1197, the throne of Jerusalem was again vacant by the death of Henry de Champagne; and the princes of the kingdom requested Amaury de Lusignan,

the king of Cyprus, to accept at once the crown and the widow of their late sovereign. Hence the kings of Cyprus acquired the title of king of Jerusalem, and continued to enjoy the name, though without the possession of that monarchy.

This short notice of the principal events of the period will be sufficient for the present purpose. I shall next describe a few coins, by which the attribution of that which is the object of these remarks may be determined.

Fig. 2.—AMALRICVS RE. Within a circle of dots, a cross patee, having a pellet in the second and third quarters.

R.—DEIERVS [A] LEM. Within a circle, a building. Æ.

3.—BOEMVNDVS COMES, between two circles of dots. Within a tressure composed of four arches and four angles, having a pellet in each spandril, a cross patee.

R.—CIVITAS TRIPOLI, between two circles of dots. Within a tressure of eight arches, having a pellet in each spandril, and each point ending in a pellet, a star of eight rays. Æ.

4.—BAMVND COMS. Within a circle of dots, a cross patee, having a pellet in the first, second and fourth quarters, and three pellets in the third.

R.—CIVITAS TRIPOLI. Within a circle, a star of eight rays, having a pellet in the middle and in each angle. Æ.

5.—RAIMVN....Within a circle of dots, a cross patee, having an annulet at the extremity of each limb.

R.—[M]ONETA TRIPOL. Within a circle of dots, a cross patee, having three annulets in the first and second quarters, and one in the fourth. Æ.

6.—RENALDVS. Within a circle, a building, with battlements, and an arched doorway in the middle.

R.—SIDONIA. Within a circle, an arrow. Æ.

The first of these coins, fig. 2, has been taken from
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M. Buchon's engraving.³ There seems to be no reason for doubting the attribution of it to Amaury de Lusignan, who was made king of Jerusalem, A.D. 1197, and died A.D. 1205.

All the rest are taken from M. Cousinéry's Catalogue.⁴ Fig. 3 is attributed by him to Boemond VII., Duke of Antioch. He also publishes a coin which reads SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES.⁵ It is of a larger size than this coin, but of similar workmanship, and, like it, of pure silver. This similarity is assigned as the reason of the attribution. As far as it is possible to judge from engravings, there can be no doubt that both these coins are of a very much later date than the others, which I have described above.

I am unable to discover from M. Cousinéry's Catalogue at what period he supposes figs. 4 and 5 to have been struck. With respect to fig. 4, it is not easy to tell from an engraving whether the reading is correct, or whether the coin may not read RAMVND; but, supposing the first letter to be a B, there seems still to be some doubt remaining whether the name of Boemond, or of Raimond be intended. If the latter, from the evidence of its fabric, we cannot suppose it to have been struck by either of the two first princes of this name; and we must therefore assign it, either to Raimond Rupin, duke of Antioch, 1216, who, like Boemond VII., may have struck money with his title of Count of Tripoli, or to his predecessor, Raimond III., who was the contemporary of Guy de Lusignan, and occupies a prominent place in the history of the period.

On reference to the series of counts of Tripoli, it will be seen that these two names occur in immediate chronological

³ See Note ¹.

⁴ Michaud, *Hist. des Croisades*, tom. v.; Tab. iii. 4, 6, 7. Paris, 1822.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Tab. iii. 1.

juxtaposition; and, consequently, though the probable date of this coin can be inferred from its fabric, the inference will not enable us to determine the attribution of it to one of these contemporary princes in preference to the other. Fig. 5, is unquestionably a coin of one of the Raimonds, counts of Tripoli.

On the whole, therefore, looking at the great similitude in fabric, workmanship, and the forms of the letters (at least as far as we can judge of these points from an engraving) between these two coins, figs. 4 and 5, and that of Amaury de Lusignan, and seeing moreover, from a comparison of these with the coins of Boemond VII. (fig. 3), how much they differ from those of a later period, I am inclined to believe that No. 5 should be attributed to Raimond III.; and No. 4, either to the same prince, or to his immediate successor, Boemond, the duke of Antioch, who usurped the county of Tripoli.

No. 6 was unquestionably struck at Sidon; and has been, with great probability, attributed to a Renaud, lord of Sidon, who was a contemporary and friend of Raimond III., and "retired with him into that town after the battle of Tiberias."⁶ Its similarity in workmanship to the three coins, figs. 2, 4, and 5, confirms the date which I have proposed for them.

Having stated these preliminary attributions necessary to my argument, I now come to the coin which is the immediate subject of these remarks. It is of copper or base metal.

Fig. 1.—REX GWIDO. Within a circle, a star with eight rays, having a pellet in each angle.

R.—The inscription is not distinctly legible. The two first letters are DE; afterwards there is a C, and the last

⁶ Michaud, *Hist. des Croisades*, page 545.

letter is an O. I read the whole, DE CVPRO. The type is : within a circle, a cross patee ; a pellet in each quarter.

With respect to the type: the *form* of the star, having pellets between the rays, is exactly similar to that found on the contemporary coins of the counts of Tripoli ; and, as far as I can discover, is peculiar to those of the crusaders. I shall not attempt any explanation of this emblem. The star is sometimes found in conjunction with a crescent:⁷ and, in this case, M. Cousin  ry supposes it to symbolise the light of Christianity rising over the darkness of Islamism. Some doubt may be thrown on this interpretation, by the question whether the crescent was at that time the emblem of the Mahomedan power. A star in conjunction with a crescent is found on Babylonian cylinders, on some of the imperial Greek coins, those, for example, of Byzantium, and on those of Carrh  , in Mesopotamia, as well as on the coins of the Sassanian princes, at the end of the sixth and the beginning of the seventh century of our era.

The worship of Apollo and Diana sufficiently accounts for the adoption in classical art of these symbolical representations of those deities, in accordance with the feelings which actuated the ancients, in the selection of the subjects which appear on their money ; and Oriental astrology may have adopted the same symbols which a mythological motive stamped on the money of the Greeks. But why the star and crescent were adopted by the Crusaders, or to what Christian feeling, the mythological or Oriental motive accommodated itself ; or whether these symbols were by them introduced into the West, and so made their appearance on the coins and seals of the kings of England, commencing from that of Richard I., and also on the seals of

⁷ Michaud. Hist. des Croisades, Tab iii. 3, 5, also p. 543—544.

monasteries, are questions beyond the limits of these remarks.

The other type, the cross, is exactly similar to that on the coins of the other princes of the Crusade, and approaches in form to that which was adopted by the knights of St. John, and was subsequently called the Maltese cross.

With respect to the legend, some doubt may be thrown on the reading I have proposed, by the unusual introduction of the *DE*, instead of the common form, *REX CVPRI*. It is remarkable that on the coin of Amaury de Lusignan fig. 2, the same use of the *DE* occurs. It is true that M. Buchon reads this coin *REI*, and not *REX*: however, from the engraving, it would appear that the last letter is illegible; it may therefore, possibly, have been an *X*. There are coins of the later kings of Cyprus in which *DI* appears; but these legends seem to be a sort of Italian, not Latin. I do not know any actual authority for the use of such a form as this; but, considering the *probability* that the coin of Amaury may offer either such an authority; and, at any rate, the near approximation it presents to the same form; considering also the apparent impossibility of reading any other letters than those I have proposed, I cannot think the irregularity of sufficient importance to be urged as an objection to my interpretation.

On the whole, then, keeping in mind the history of the period, I conclude that this coin was struck by Guy de Lusignan, after he had received the kingdom of Cyprus, and had dropped the title of king of Jerusalem; that is, between the years A.D. 1192, and 1194. The analogy of its legend with that of fig. 2, may be accounted for, by the supposition that Amaury, on acquiring the title of King of Jerusalem, adopted the same style which his brother had introduced upon the money of Cyprus.

The only other coin I shall notice is the following:—

Fig. 7.—TVRRIS. Within a circle of dots, a building.

R.—DAVID. Within a circle of dots, a star of eight rays, a pellet in each angle. Æ.

This coin was published by M. Cousinéry, from whose plate mine has been taken, and was by him attributed to Godefroi de Bouillon,⁸ the first king of Jerusalem. M. Lelewel publishes the same coin, but offers sufficient reason for questioning the correctness of M. Cousinéry's opinion.⁹ There is no coin known which can be unquestionably attributed to the first king of Jerusalem. Those of his immediate successors are of a fabric totally different, not unlike the oriental coins current in the country; the legends moreover are Greek. But the coin before us has a Latin type and inscription, and is European in its fabric. For these reasons, it seems, M. Lelewel is of opinion that it is not earlier than the thirteenth century. He assumes also, from the evidence of the type and legend, that it must have been struck at Jerusalem; in order, therefore, to satisfy these two hypotheses, he attributes it to the year A.D. 1229, when the Emperor Frederick II. recovered, for a short time, the holy city.

The type, the representation of a tower, and the inscription, *Turris David*, may be taken as sufficient evidence of the coin having been struck at Jerusalem. The tower of David was a place of considerable strength and importance in the time of the Crusades. It is thus mentioned by William of Tyre, giving a description of the holy city, "In occidentali ergo, quasi in supremo montis vertice, ecclesia est, quæ nomine montis dicitur Syon, et non longè

⁸ Michaud. Hist. des Croisades, tom. iii. Tab. ii. 1, and p. 538.

⁹ Numismatique du Moyen âge. Lelewel. Paris, 1835. Vol. iii. p. 29.

ab ea turris David opere constructa solidissimo, quæ quasi præsidium civitatis cum turribus muris, et ante muralibus sibi annexis universæ sub se positæ præeminet civitati.”¹⁰

We may, then, admit it to be highly probable, that this coin was struck at Jerusalem; but there seems to be less reason for adopting the other supposition, that it was not struck before the thirteenth century.

It has been shewn in the preceding remarks, that the Latin legends, types, and fabric, were in use in the Holy Land before the year A. D. 1200. The type, moreover, of the coin of Amaury de Lusignan, the building, though not identical with, is very similar to that on the coin before us; whilst the other type, the star, is exactly the same as that on the coin of Guy de Lusignan, now published. I hope I shall not be considered presumptuous in offering an opinion, differing from that of so learned and distinguished a numismatist as M. Lelewel; but, taking a review of all the coins before us, and of the reasons I have given for their attribution, I had rather believe that this coin is contemporary with those of Raimond, of Renaud, and of Guy de Lusignan, than that it belongs to so late a period as 1229. Besides, unless there were some historical evidence of the fact itself, the circumstances under which the Emperor Frederick II. occupied the holy city, and the shortness of his stay there, would not lead one to suppose it very probable that he had struck money. I would therefore suggest, both as a more probable hypothesis, and also as one more consistent with the evidence of the coins themselves as regards date, that the coin before us was struck by Guy de Lusignan, during the early part of

¹⁰ Hist. Bell. Sac. William of Tyre. Basilicæ, 1564, lib. viii. chap. 3.

his reign, previously to the taking of Jerusalem by the Saracens, that is to say, in the year 1187 or 1188.

If this conjecture be true, this coin will probably be found to be the earliest instance, at present known, in which the Latin legends and types are introduced on the coins of any of the princes of the Crusades. Indeed, the peculiar inscription, in honor, as it were of the holy city, and not of its ruler,¹¹ seems to support the idea that this coin preceded the period when the name of the prince and the declaration of his title is uniformly found upon the coinage; whilst at the same time the fabric and language place it after the period when the Greek legends were in use, and which, if they introduced the name of the king, always accompanied it by some pious invocation.

I fear I have troubled you with lengthy observations on a subject which may not be thought very interesting to the generality of your readers; but I have done so, not only because the coin which has occasioned this letter, is, I believe, unique, but also, because the name of the king which it bears (there being but one of that name), leaves no uncertainty as to its date; and thus it seems to determine the arrangement of several coins of its class, and also to throw some light on a branch of numismatic study hitherto too much neglected in this country.

I beg to remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

J. E. FITZGERALD.

BRITISH MUSEUM, *April 21st*, 1846.

¹¹ I am indebted to my colleague Mr. Burgon, for this observation, which I consider of great importance.

XV.

CONCURRENT MEDAL MONEY AND JEWEL
CURRENCY.

IN previous communications which I have had the honor to submit to the Numismatic Society, and to the editor of the Numismatic Chronicle, I have endeavoured to make some small addition to the information afforded by others, upon the subject of bullion currency and jewel money. I now beg permission to offer a few observations upon the concurrent use of jewel currency with medal money.

Established as it is, upon the highest authority known in the world, that bullion, passed by weight, was the medium of exchange during the life-time of the sons of Noah; and almost equally certain as it is, that bullion was generally kept for such purpose in the form of personal ornaments, or of articles of domestic use, as cups, and other vessels; it may be imagined that when the convenient and ready form of medal money was invented, jewel currency would speedily be laid aside. But such was not the case: and if we duly consider the state of society in many places, in ancient, and also in modern times, we shall find abundant reason why it should not be so. In rude countries, where the habits of people were migratory, and the state and usages of society uncertain, an extensive medal-money circulation could scarcely be maintained. The stamp of one petty chieftain or tribe would be little respected by other chiefs or tribes; nay, often it would be so offensive to the prejudices of the people, that it would be changed as soon as possible, by recoinage with the impress of the fresh possessors. Again, the weights and values of money might be so different amongst various people, that coined

money would pass little by tale, but almost exclusively by weight, as before the invention of the medal form. There would be little inducement, therefore, to coin bullion beyond what was needed for smaller payments; and the chief wealth, as heretofore, would be kept in the jewel and vessel form.

In those states in which the rule of governors was despotic, and the possession of property insecure, bullion, in like manner, would be preferred in a form carriageable about the person, and not more of the precious metals would be coined than was absolutely needful; and bullion ornament, and bullion coin, would both be used as exchangeable media.

What from theory we should surmise, history proves to have been the practice. It is stated by Herodotus, in his history (*Calliope. Sec. xli.*), that when Mardonius was left by Xerxes in Greece, the Persians had in their possession a great quantity of coined and uncoined gold, with an abundance of silver and plate; and it was recommended to send these, with no sparing hand, to those in chief authority amongst the Greeks, to induce them to surrender their liberties (*Beloe's translation*).

But it is chiefly in the mediæval ages, that we find authentic accounts, in the records of the northern nations, of this intermixture of jewel and medal money, and of the use of the former in a manner closely like that of the Eastern nations before the invention of coinage. This is so decidedly manifested in various scattered passages in Mr. Laing's translation of the *Heimskringla*, or *Chronicles of the Sea Kings of Norway*, from the Icelandic of Snorro Sturleson, a writer of the twelfth century, that it strikes me it will be interesting to numismatists to see these evidences collected together. In one instance, a gold

ornament, a collar, is given as part of a marriage dower, as thus stated: "Visbur inherited after his father Vanland. He married the daughter of Aude the Rich, and gave her, as her marriage gift, three large farms and a gold ornament" (vol. i. p. 229). This ornament was a collar; for King Agne, her son, who had it, was told by Skialf to "take care of his gold ornament which he had about his neck; therefore he took hold of the ornament, and bound it fast about his neck before he went to sleep" (p. 233). "Egvind had a great gold ring, which was called Molde, that had been dug up out of the earth long since. This ring, the king said, he must have as the mulct for the offence; and there was no help for it." Then Egvind sung,—

— from the falcon-bearing hand,
Harald has plucked the gold snake-band
My father wore—by lawless might
Has taken what is mine by right.

Olaf Haraldsson, the saint who reigned 1015—1030, is called—

The giver of rings of gold,
The army-leader bold.—vol. ii. 85.

and Harald Hardrada, 1046—1066, is spoken of as—

He whom the ravens watch with care,
He who the gold rings does not spare.—vol. iii. 107.

It is plain that these rings were given as payment to the soldiery, but this will be seen more clearly presently. That rings, so given for payment or reward, had a fixed weight or value, or both, attached to them, will be evident from the following passages, which specify rings of various weight given to Scalds as rewards or payments for their songs. Olaf Haraldsson gave to Thormod, the Scald, a ring for singing the war-song, Biarkamal; "the king thanked him for the pleasure, and took a gold ring that weighed half a

mark and gave it him" (vol. ii. 314).¹ He gave to Sigvart, as "a reward for his verse, a gold ring that weighed half a mark" (vol. ii. 40). "Sigvart, the Scald, had been with King Canute, who had given him a gold ring that weighed half a mark. The scald, Birse Thorleson, was also there, and to him King Canute gave two gold rings, each weighing two marks" (vol. ii. 195).² Harald Hadrada "gave Thorer of Steig," at a feast, several valuable presents; one a bowl "filled with money of pure silver. With that came also two gold rings, which together stood for a mark" (vol. iii. 24). The mark of gold appears to have been a common payment or gift, for the same Harald gave the Scald Thiodolf this amount for a song, as appears below,—

I got from him, in sea-fight strong,
A mark of gold for my ship-song.—vol. iii. 102.

The above quotations will prove the common practice of making rings of specific weights, for here we have the half-mark, the mark, and the two mark rings. From one

¹ The *half-mark* seems to have been a common mode of pecuniary computation amongst the Danes; as the following shews,—

"De precio Occisi Daci vel Angli."

"Si quis occidatur, omnes reputamus eque caros, Dacum vel Anglum, ad viii. dimidias marcas cocti auri," &c. *Fœdus Inter Alfredum et Guthrum*.—*Public Records, Saxon Laws*, p. 505.

² The Scald Egill was so great a favorite with our King Athelstane, that he at one time presented him with "duobus annulis et scriniis duobus bene magnis argento repletis. . . . Quinetiam hoc addidit, ut Egillus quidvis præterea a se petens, obtineret; bona mobilia, sive immobilia, præbendam vel præfecturas. Egillus porro regiam munificentiam gratus excipiens, Carmen Encomiasticon, a se linguâ Norvegicâ (quæ tum his regnis communis) compositum, regi dicat; ac pro eo, duas marcas auri puri (pondus marcæ—8 uncias æquabat) honorarii loco retulit."—*Aŋgr. Ion. Rer. Islandic. lib. ii. p. 129*; *Relics of Ancient Poetry*, vol. i. p. 75.

passage it would almost seem that the mark of gold was stamped to mark its weight or value. In Olaf Haraldsson's Saga, there is this statement: "instead of a goose he paid a gosling; for an old swine, a sucking pig; and for a mark of stamped gold, only a half mark" (vol. ii. 122).³ That, whether stamped or not, gold was paid by weight, we may see from the following extract—

Gold too, for service duly paid,
Red gold all pure, and duly weighed,
King Olaf gives.—vol. iii. 114.

The mark of gold had its equivalent in silver. Thorer the spoiler of the temple of Jomala was ordered to pay to three parties ten marks of gold each: to gain time he paid in silver. "Then Thorer came and paid silver; of which from one purse there were weighed ten marks. Thereafter Thorer brought many knotted caps; and in some was one mark, in others half a mark, and in others some small money."⁴ It would have been interesting had the exact amount or weight of silver been specified, as it would have explained the then proportion of silver to gold.⁵ The

³ Whether marks of gold were stamped or not, to express their due weight, may be a question to which this passage would seem to lead. Certain weights were stamped, as may be seen below,—

"Et ipsi qui portus custodiunt, efficiant, per overhirnessam (forfeiture) meam, ut omne pondus, sit marcatum ad pondus quo pecunia mea recipitur, et eorum singulum signetur, ita quod xv. ore libram faciant."—*Laws of King Ethelred*, p. 129, *Public Records*.

It may be surmised that the term *mark* itself implies some mark set upon a specific weight, being derived from the Saxon *mearc* signum.

⁴ It is to be noted, that the silver as well as the gold is said to be paid by *weight*; and from the expression "some small money," we may infer that silver in quantity was paid in bullion or ornaments, the coined money being simply used as small change.

⁵ Mr. Ruding says (vol. i. 225), "a mark is a Danish mode of computation. The term first appears in England in the league

value of wadmal to the silver penny is stated. The king "required the Icelanders to adopt the laws which he had set in Norway, also to pay him thane tax; and nose tax, namely a penny for every nose, and the penny at the rate of tenpennies to the yard of wadmal" (vol. ii. 212).⁶

That gold rings, armlets, and collars, with gold in various forms, were held as the representations of property, and given as payments, may be gathered from the following passages.

Dag accused Thorer of being a traitor to King Olaf, and said, "He has taken money from King Canute the Great for thy head." The king asked, "What proof hast thou of the truth of this?" Dag replied, "He has upon his right arm, above the elbow, a thick gold ring, which King Canute gave him, and which he lets no man see." This ring was found upon his arm (vol. ii. 265).⁷

King Canute's agent also bribed Biorn. The messenger says, "Receive now thy reward; and he displayed to him a large bag full of English money." "Now when the mes-

between Alfred and Guthrun, ann. 878. The marks there are of gold. The silver mark in the tenth century was estimated at 100 pennies, but in 1194 at 160."

⁶ "*Wadmal*, a coarse woollen cloth made in Iceland, and so generally used for clothing, that it was a measure of value in the north, like money, for other commodities."—*Laing's note*. Wadmal was used as cloth and is now used in some parts of Africa, as a medium of exchange by measure, as gold by weight. In Adal, South Abyssinia, blue Surat cloth passes current at half a dollar the cubit length; such length being folded into a three-cornered packet.—*Johnson's Travels in Southern Abyssinia*.

⁷ It is here distinctly stated that the armlet was held as money; not a valuable memorial of kindness to be preserved, but a form of property to be passed away into other hands when need required, without any violation of respect or delicacy towards the donor.

senger saw that Biorn's inclinations were turned towards the money, he threw down two thick gold rings, and said, Take the money at once, Biorn, and swear the oath to King Canute." This he did.⁸ But that these jewels were offered and received as pay for services will be most clearly proved by the following lines, in which Astrid, the widow of Olaf the Saint, at a Thing, or national assembly, strove to win the Swedes to the party of her son Magnus the Good.

Now Astrid, Olaf's widowed queen,
She who so many a change had seen,
Took all the gifts of happier days,
Jewels, and rings, all she would raise,
And at a Thing at Hungrar, where
The Swedes were numerous, did declare
What Olaf's sons proposed to do,
And brought her gifts,—their pay—in view.⁹

These transactions, be it recollected, all took place when there was a silver medal-money currency.

⁸ Here again the gold rings are associated with the silver coin as money.

⁹ Major Twemlow, Bengal Army, Brigadier, Nizam's service, has called my notice to a precisely parallel case in the instance of "the mutinous soldiers of the Punjaub, who not only exacted increased pay of their government, but also golden bracelets of weight, so that they would only fight for those ministers 'who the gold' bracelets 'did not spare,' and they looked for changes, and renewed donations of golden ornaments." The Bombay Overland Times (Nov. 15th, 1845), in stating that the government at Lahore, with the anxious wish of the troops, had sent a deputation to Jamoo, to the Rajah Goolab Singh, to invite him to accept the Viziership, observes, "This rapturous attachment to the Jamoo Rajah is said to have taken its rise in a still more passionate regard for certain golden bracelets, which they demanded as the price of the office, and which they considered no other person would be likely to bestow upon them." Here the golden bracelets are spoken of as a "price," or money purchase; and the affair is exactly like the sale of the Roman purple by the Prætorian band.

A remarkable instance of the conjunction of golden ornaments and silver medal-money, as treasure, is given in the plunder of the temple of Jomala, the Biarmeland people's god, by piratical freebooters. "They took from Jomala a silver bowl that stood upon his knee full of silver money:" again, there is jewel treasure, "Thereupon Carl immediately ran to Jomala; and observing he had a thick gold ornament hanging around his neck, he lifted his axe, cut the string with which the ornament was tied behind his neck; and the stroke was so strong, that the head of Jomala rang with such a great sound that they were all astonished. Carl seized the ornament"—vol. ii. 201. The above may be doubly interesting, as, possibly, offering an explanation of the bulbous or trumpet-shaped ends of collars and other articles, the ends probably affording a hold, to prevent the string with which they were tied from slipping. Various instances are related of gods richly adorned with gold ornaments; such deposits of treasure being there made for safety most probably against pillage—and considered as national property. It is said (Judges ix. 4), of Abimelech, that the men of Shechem "gave him threescore and ten pieces of silver out of the house of Baal-berith" their idol god.

From the whole of these extracts from the *Heimskringla* it appears, that in the times to which it refers, and amongst these northern people, gold in jewels was used for the more considerable transactions of business, silver medal-money being an ancillary currency; a kind of small change. This view is singularly borne out by Tacitus' description of the manners of the Germans, where the author says, that when the Germans, near the border of the empire, became acquainted with the Roman coin, they preferred the silver to the gold; "because," as he says, "the inferior metal is of more ex-

peditious use in the purchase of low-priced commodities" (Murphy's translation).¹⁰

I have shewn in a paper upon African ring-money published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Vol. VI. p. 201), that the native traders from the interior of Africa use penannular gold rings for the purchase of goods in the Sierra Leone market, although they are well acquainted with our medal-money; and the regular and extensive use of this jewel currency goes far, at least in my judgment, to prove that the gold rings, armlets, and collars mentioned by Snorro Sturleson, were not so much formed for personal ornament, as for a convenient form of storing representative property. That the African penannular gold rings are made almost entirely with this object in view, I think will be admitted from the following passages, taken from a work of René Caillé, a French traveller, who made a journey in 1827 from Senegal to Timbuctoo. He says, (vol. i. 283), "the country of Boure is covered by hills in which are many very abundant gold-mines. . . . The gold when obtained is formed into rings and ingots. . . . The gold of Boure circulates throughout the whole interior, and finds its way to the French and English settlements on the coast." The rings from the gold of Boure, according to the same author, are made of a specific weight or value, like the half-mark, and two-mark rings of the Norwegian kings; for in speaking of the town of Kaukan, he says, "There is a market twice a week. All the dealers [in gold] are provided with small

¹⁰ May not the passage from Tacitus in some degree tend to explain the reason why our Anglo-Saxon forefathers confined their coinage to the small *sceattæ*, admitted to be copied from the Roman *denarii*? And does it not seem that they paid for large purchases in bullion by weight, such bullion being often stored in the shape of ornaments and vessels, the coined silver being used "in the purchase of low-priced commodities"?

scales, made in the country, and which seemed to be tolerably accurate. The seeds of a tree which grows in the Fonta Dialon are used for weights. These seeds are black, and of the size and shape of Corossol seeds, but rather heavier. A piece of gold of the weight of two of these seeds is worth six francs. The gold which I saw in the Kaukan, and which I was told came from Boure, was made into earrings of the value of six gourdes; there are also some worth 25 gourdes" (vol. ii. 283).¹¹

The use of ornaments as a representative of wealth is not confined to those of bullion alone, in some parts of Africa. To the Reverend N. Denton, of Regent, near Sierra Leone (to whom I am under much obligation for very valuable information upon African ring-money), I am indebted for the following interesting particular. "The Rev. J. W. Weeks informed me of a woman in his parish, who wore a very handsome pipe-coral necklace; but on being taken ill, and reduced to difficulties, she was obliged to dispose of it, which she did by taking off a single pipe at a time, and living on the proceeds of that until obliged to

¹¹ I have not been able to discover what the Corossol seed is, though Mr. Walter Hawkins, at the obliging request of my friend, Mr. B. Nightingale, very kindly made enquiries for me of several friends of his who had visited the African coast. From the same gentleman (Mr. Walter Hawkins) I received through Mr. B. Nightingale, two seeds of a bright red colour, with the following valuable information, for which I beg here to express my grateful thanks.

"*Adenantha pavonia*, weight four grains, as near as possible; these seeds are used in the East Indies for weighing gold and precious stones. They are known in the East by the name of *mobogs*."

"Bruce speaks of the carat as a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree called *kuara* (*erythrina corallodendrum*, Linn.). This bean, from the time of its being gathered, varies very little in its weight, and seems to have been, in the earliest ages, a weight for gold in Africa."

take another in like manner, and so on till they were all sold."¹²

I have formerly mentioned (*Num. Chron.* Vol. VII. p. 98), that in Socotra, according to the account of Lieut. C. J. Cruttenden, I. N., Assistant Political Agent at Aden, silver rings circulate as money amongst the Bedouin Arabs of the higher range of mountains in that island, in common with German crowns, being equally a current medium of exchange. That a similar practice obtains at the present time amongst the natives of India, there is ground to believe, from the following facts.

In looking over the articles in the archæological department of the Natural History and Archæological Society of Warwick, I was struck by observing a native Indian bracelet of a very peculiar form, made of a white mixed metal of inferior value. The bracelet was formed of a succession of rings, ornamented externally, and flattened and indented within. Through these rings a tape was strung, and each ring was separately fastened, so that a single ring could be removed without loosening the whole. At one end was a ball, over which the rings would not pass; at the other, a simple loop, over which the rings could be withdrawn. The form seemed so well adapted for the use of consecutive removal, that I felt convinced the type was copied from one in gold, where the object was the use, if needful, of a single ring of the bullion for the purpose of an exchangeable medium.¹³ With this impression, I wrote to

¹² The coral here must have been bought for its intrinsic value, pipe by pipe. The fact reminds one of the passage in *Job* xxviii. 18, "No mention shall be made of coral, or of pearls: for the price of wisdom is above rubies."

¹³ With this bracelet was another, penannular in form, and with small trumpet-shaped ends, exactly like the Celtic penannular armillæ. It will be seen from Brigadier Twemlow's letter, that

a friend, Brigadier Twemlow, residing at Ellichpoor, to ascertain if my conjecture was correct; and from him I have been favoured with an assurance of its accuracy. He says, "I could, if you desired it, purchase for you golden bracelets, similar to those you describe, as being sewn on tape in successive rings.¹⁴ Many of the ornaments in gold and silver at present in use in India, are strung like pearls, or sewn on velvet or cloth, in portions that could be used in succession. I have sent for your acceptance two toe-rings, and one finger ring, procured from a money-changer (Schroff) at this station. They weigh equal to 12 of the rupees current here. They may be considered curiosities. A penannular ring of gold was brought to me similar to the Celtic fibulæ: in fact there is no form scarcely in which ornaments are not made, or bullion run for ornament or store. The gold of India (all that remains) is at present either made into ornaments or concealed in coins, bars, rings, or other convenient shapes. Gold is marketable at so much per tola and masha; and soldiers and travellers carry it with them on their persons in any convenient form of rings, chains, or bars. History

this was also a copy of a gold penannular bracelet. There were also heavy ancient-shaped oval anklets, to be slipped over the foot and then turned, and "tinkling ornaments" to be attached to them. These "tinkling ornaments" were shaped something like two small kidney-beans, attached together at the ends; they were hollow, and held each a dried pea, and had a small slit at the extreme ends to emit sound. The pea produced a soft tinkling sound. The only mode of fastening appeared by a string at the central part to the anklet. The whole suite called to mind forcibly the female ornaments described in Isaiah, chap. iii.

¹⁴ The object of this form will receive much illustration from the demand of gold bracelets by the Sikh troops, whose use of them might and probably would be like that of Balafré with his gold chain, as so admirably imagined by Sir Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward."

makes known to us, that when Dowletabad, Trichinopoly, and other places capitulated, or were taken, ornaments and jewellery have been found more abundant than coins: the want of security for property which exists amongst native states is the chief cause of treasure being concealed and buried."¹⁵

From the foregoing statements, it will appear, that long after the invention of coinage, bullion and jewel-currency continued in use together with medal-money; and that such practice was continued, from the insecurity of property, and the greater safety of bullion in a form capable of being carried about the person and not calculated to betray fear, and thereby invite spoliation. It will also appear, that in ancient times jewels were frequently made of weights comprising the half, the whole, or multiples of recognised amounts of weight, and modes of computation. The same circumstances which in ancient times caused such a system of exchangeable medium, have produced in modern times the same result in countries similarly conditioned as to insecurity, and moveable habits. Bullion in mass or jewels is not to be looked upon in these cases as an article of traffic, but as an admitted representative of property, in itself

¹⁵ In ancient times there was another reason for burying treasure, as stated in the *Heimskringla*. "Thorer explained, that it was so established in this land (Biarmeland), that when a rich man died all his moveable goods were divided between the dead man and his heirs. He got the half-part, or the third-part, or sometimes less; and that part was carried out into the forest and buried, sometimes even a house was built over it" (vol. ii. 200). Odin ordered that a man's property should be burnt with him. "Thus," said he, "every one will come to Valhalla with the riches he had with him on the pile, and he would also enjoy whatever he himself had buried in the earth" (vol. i. 223). For a man of consequence a mound was to be raised; for distinguished warriors, a "standing stone."

available for the purchase of goods without being first converted into coined money; and therefore it is to all intents and purposes to be considered not money's worth, but itself money, or a medium of exchange. In civilised society, the sale of jewels or vessels of the precious metals, is only resorted to in cases of dire necessity, or upon divisions of personal property, or upon some extraordinary occasion; and such sale is made for, and compensated by the circulating medium. In the instances to which I have alluded, jewels have been passed from hand to hand as regularly as sovereigns, and without any feeling of indelicacy or imputation of poverty. And when we consider in our country the insecurity of property during the Anglo-saxon and Norman periods, we shall not wonder at the continuance of a bullion medium in the form of articles of use or ornament, and the absence of a large-sized silver currency, and the non-adoption of a gold coinage. To pay the bard or the soldier, to buy the services of an individual, or discharge a fine, there were no silver crowns or golden ducats; and therefore the ring, the bracelet, the armlet, or collar, were of necessity used. To pay a large sum in silver pennies would have been irksome, or been held, as in Thorer's case, a vexatious course, equivalent to our paying in sixpences "to gain time." Such views will therefore justify us in believing the co-existence of a bullion and jewel currency, with a medal-money medium.

W. B. DICKINSON.

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L.V.

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